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This is the season of the year when the work is practically over and a great many people are trying to spend the holidays with relatives and friends in old Ontario. Before going home in and buy as much as you can of Overcoat, Suit, Underwear, Footwear, etc., and prove to the good people down east that you can do better right here in Regina than you can anywhere in the east. All the clothing we sell at \$10.00 per suit and over is hand-made in every particular, our own tailors right on the premises to make any necessary alterations free of charge. Remember we sell everything that men wear at the lowest possible price, consistent with the best quality.
C. H. Gordon & Co., Scarth Street

Vol. 11 No. 37

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1909

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is such a varied one, and contains so many appropriate selections for old or young, and at prices that cover such a wide range that every person can purchase satisfactory from us. Remember we not only have the goods that please but make the prices that please as well.

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The McCormick Mower and the McCormick Rake cannot be excelled.

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A complete line of Mechanical Rubber Goods.

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REDUCED GRANTS INCREASED SALARIES

The Government Reduces Grant to Schools, Public Works and Agricultural Societies and Increases Salaries of Officials.

At the opening of the house on Monday, F. C. Tate called attention to the Sunday work on the legislative buildings. Mr. Turgeon admitted that his attention had been called to the work done on previous Sundays and had promised to allow prosecution if the offense was repeated. He had been informed that the contractors were working on Sunday last and the Lord's Day Alliance were considering the matter and some action would probably result in a few days.

TUESDAY.
The government grant to schools is to be reduced, on an average, about one-third. Such was the information conveyed to the legislature this afternoon by the commissioner of education in speaking to a resolution dealing with the question. An opposition amendment was defeated.

Speaking of the degree of these reductions the Commissioner said he could only deal with averages which he based upon the returns of 1908. In that year the average amounts paid to rural schools under the various headings were as follows:

Average on assessable land 88 c a day; average attendance 18c a day; average extra days and first class teacher 8c a day; average inspection 5c a day. Total average grant \$1.28 a day.

Amount to be paid under new bill average 75c a day; extra days and 1st class teacher 5c a day. Total average grant 79c a day.

Mr. Calder said that additional grants would be the average up to within 90c and \$1, making a total average reduction in running districts of about one-third.

Average grant at present town districts. Flat grant, 30c a day; after space grant 18c a day; 1st class teacher grant, 3c a day; inspection grant, 10c a day. Total average grant \$1.22 a day.

Amount to be paid under new bill. Flat grant 75c a day; 1st class teacher grant, 3c a day. Total average grant 78c a day.

Additional grants mentioned below will bring this amount to about 81 or 82 cents, making the average reduction about one-third.

In speaking to the resolution the commissioner said that it contained two objects: (1) to change the method of paying school grants; (2) to provide for a certain reduction in the grants. Dealing with rural school districts he said that the grant varied according to conditions, there being only a few fixed grants. The grant to rural school districts is based upon the amount of assessable land in the district. (1) where the area is 6,400 acres the grant is 93.20 for each day the school is kept open. (2) On attendance; (3) On the number of days the school is kept open over 160; (4) Ten cents a day for every district employing a first class teacher; (5) a grant of 15 cents a day based on the inspector's report. In the town school districts the main grant is (1) 90c a day; (2) On attendance; (3) On the employment of a first class teacher.

On the terms of the bill in rural school districts the grant on assessment is abolished; the reason assigned is that the necessity for it does not exist, the taxable area having been greatly increased. The attendance grant is dropped, and the extra days grant is reduced. Provided the additional grant shall be made shall total number of days for which such additional grant shall be made shall not exceed 50. An additional sum of 10 cents for every teaching day its school is in charge of a teacher holding a valid first class professional or interim certificate issued by the department. An additional sum of 40 cents for every day its school is open during the first year of its operation; 30 cents during the second year; 20 cents during the third year; and 10 cents during the fourth year. An additional sum of 20 cents for every teaching day the school is open provided such districts comprises an area of 8,000 and not more than 9,000; 5 cents for every day the area is over 9,000 and not more than 10,000.

In town districts the flat grant is continued and the attendance grant is dropped. The first class teacher grant is continued and the following additions made:

The sum of 75 cents for every teaching day its school is in operation during the year; an additional sum of 30 cents for every teaching day its school is open during the first year of its operation and 15 cents during every teaching day its school is in charge of a teacher; an additional sum of 10 cents for the second year. An additional sum of 25 cents for every teaching day there is maintained by the district during the year a school or room exclusively for pupils above grade seven, provided the daily average attendance of pupils in such room is at least fifteen and pro-

vided further that all such pupils are permitted to attend the school without payment of tuition or other fees.

WEDNESDAY.
The estimates for the coming financial year 1910-1911 have been laid before the House. The call for a total expenditure of \$7,754,000, made up of general revenue and \$2,454,600, and \$300,000 from the Supplementary Revenue fund. The total estimated expenditure is \$5,004,700. Of this \$2,262,263 is on capital account, \$1,692,263 being for public works and \$560,000 for telephones. Among the items of expenditure is \$131,200 for interest on the provincial debt, and \$576,737 for public works chargeable to income. Education is for \$743,600, while the new bureau of public health is to receive \$73,500. For telephones chargeable to current account there is \$129,000. Miscellaneous gets \$115,000.

No appropriation is made for a system of public elevators. The expense of the municipal department has increased \$23,000. For a university site and building, there is \$400,000. The land titles office at Moose Jaw gets a revote of \$4,000, as also the \$100,000 for an insane asylum. No provision is made for the revision of the voters' list.

There is an estimated surplus of \$12,146. This is secured by including an estimated balance on hand at March 31st, 1910 of \$100,000. In another statement of the estimated revenue for the year Mr. Calder placed the estimated balance at thirty thousand less, or \$83,000.

FRIDAY.
The irregularities in connection with the preparation of the provincial voters lists, as pointed out, have seemed of such importance that on Friday the government rushed through all its stages a bill validating the elections in all communities in which a local option vote is to be taken on Monday. The attorney general on introducing the bill, said that the question had arisen as to the validity of the lists supplied by the clerk of the executive council for the purpose of holding local option elections. He was not prepared to admit that a substantial irregularity existed; but there might be doubt concerning two of the communities affected. In order to prevent the upsetting of elections the bill was introduced.

Mr. Haultain said that the bill only accentuated the fact that the provisions of the Election Act relating to voters lists had not been complied with. The situation that confronted the house was that if elections, caused by vacancy in the House, should be held, they would have to run the chance of being upset, or they would have to be held under the provisions of the act relating to the holding of elections pending the completion of voters lists. A large amount of money had been spent on useless lists. The matter demanded immediate action.

The attorney general said that he had not admitted that the lists generally had been made irregularly. He would admit that in two communities a doubt did exist as to their regularity.

Mr. Haultain remarked that if the attorney general was so cocksure of the matter, why did he take this precaution respecting the whole seven communities.

The commissioner of agriculture introduced a resolution relating to grants for agricultural societies. He said it was proposed to bring these bodies more under the control of the agricultural college, and thus to enlarge their scope. There would be a reduction in grants to agricultural societies which had been in operation more than five years. Spring poultry shows will receive grants, and societies holding fairs will receive two-thirds of the amount it pays in taxes the maximum grant not to exceed \$1,000.

Dr. Elliott moved in amendment that the house does not approve of any reduction being made in the amount of grants to agricultural societies. It was defeated by 12 to 22.

By the provisions of a bill introduced to amend the executive council act, Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners will hereafter be known as Ministers and Deputy Ministers.

NEW PACKER

A. E. Smith of Yorkton, has invented a new land packer, which is being placed on the market. It is a combined surface and subsurface packer, and can be attached to any disc harrow now in use. The sections are cast in halves and can be bolted in place on the cutting edges of the disc harrow easily and quickly by any farmer. When the disc harrows are fixed as a packer the disc is one-third less than when used as discs at full cut.

Dainty Groceries

We want your Christmas Order for Groceries. We've made an honest effort to deserve it. Our stock is complete, and we have considered quality first in buying. You want the very best at holiday time.

Sauces, Pickles, Novelties, Etc.

Hains Maudslayi Sauce, per bottle 40c
Maon's O. K. Sauces, per bottle 35c
McIlhenny's Tabasco, per bottle 50c
Maconocher's Pan Yan, per bottle 35c
Hains Chili Sauce, per bottle 35c
Hains Tomato Chutney, per bottle 35c
Gillard's Relish (large), per bottle 40c
Bon Ton Pickles, per bottle 40c
Imported French Anchovies, per bottle 40c
Durkew's Salad Dressing 35c and 40c
Royal Salad Dressing 35c
Hains Apple Butter 35c and 40c
Ginger Marmalade, per jar 35c
Preserved Ginger, per jar 35c
Candied Cherries, 1/2 lb. tin 35c

For the Dessert

Royal Buckingham Cluster Raisins, per lb 40c
Imperial and Salito Clusters 30c
Finest Six Crown Symra Figs 20c
Christie's Plum Puddings, 1 lb. tins 40c, 2 lbs 75c
Christie's Fruit Cake, 1 lb. 40c, 2 lbs 75c
Finest Navel Oranges, per dozen 30c
Japanese Oranges, per box 1.00
Finest Spy Apples, 5 lbs for 25c
Mint Chocolate, 30c and 40c
Tarragon Almonds, Grenoble Walnuts, 35c
Brazil and Pecans, per lb 25c
McLaren's Imperial Cheese 25c and 50c
Ingersoll-Cream Cheese 15c and 30c

R. H. WILLIAMS & SONS, LTD. THE GLASGOW HOUSE

Big Christmas Bargains

Lines Marked Low to Clear AT McCARTHY'S Lines Marked Low to Clear

Dress Goods Specials

\$1.25 Bedspreads 95c.
50 only Big Bedspreads, fine soft cotton. A \$1.25 line, now 95c.
\$1.50 Dress Goods 75c.
20 Pieces Pure Wool Dress Goods, 34-in. wide, lovely cloth, \$1.50, for 75c.
35c Towels 25c.
70 Dozen Turkish or Lanes Towels, values to 35c, for 25c.
Doll Specials, 10c, 15c, 25c, 50c, \$1.00, up to \$25.00.
Doll season is now with us. The girls are longing for these. We sell them at departmental store prices—10c to 25c. You save at least 25 per cent.

Toy Books.

Dozens of Books with Fancy Pictures for the children, either German or English, 10c to 35c each.

Mouth Organs.

These are for boys. Sure to interest them. 10c to 25c each.

Handkerchiefs in Boxes.

200 Handkerchiefs, boxed in fancy boxes—8 and 6. Special, 15c to 50c a box.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs.

Hundreds of dozens of Plain, Fancy Silk, Linen and Lawn Handkerchiefs, fancy or plain edges, 5c to \$1.00 each.

Dress Goods at 25c.

50 Pieces of Fancy Plaids, Plain Meltons, Lustres, etc., to clear. Values to 40c, for 25c.

Ladies' Dressing Cases.

25 only Ladies' Companion Dressing Cases, \$8.00 to \$25.00, at half price.

Hand Bags.

Ladies' Fancy Hand Bags, in the new shapes and leathers, 35c to \$3.00 each.

Ladies' Fancy Ties, Belts, etc.

Pretty is the word when you see the big assortment of Fancy Ties, Belts, etc. for ladies. The prices are moderate—25c and up.

Men's Section

Clothing Specials

\$15.00 Overcoats \$7.45.
25 only Men's Tweed Overcoats, all sizes 36 to 44. This comprises our end of season stock. Values to \$15.00, for \$7.45.
\$12.00 Suits \$6.95.
48 only Men's Suits, nice Tweeds and Worsted. Values to \$12.00. Will clear this lot at \$6.95.
Boys' Reefers \$1.95 and \$2.95.
Our entire stock of Boys' Reefers to clear, all sizes—big or little. Values to \$4.50, at \$1.95 and \$2.95.
\$10.00 Overcoats \$4.95.
46 only Men's and Boys' Overcoats, big and little included in this lot. Values to \$10.00, at \$4.95.

Furnishings

\$1.25 Underwear 75c.
Men's Pure Wool Shirts and Drawers to clear, unshrinkable. Values to \$1.35, for 75c.
Boys' Underwear at 35c.
Boys' Fleece-Lined Shirts and Drawers, all sizes 22 to 32. Values to 50c, for 35c.
Socks 5 pairs for \$1.00.
Men's All-Wool Black or Grey Socks, regular 35c and 30c a pair, 5 pairs for \$1.00.
50c Neckwear 25c.
20 Dozen Men's Fancy Silk Ties, in all shapes. Values to 50c, at 35c.

Boots and Shoes

Men's \$3.00 Felts \$1.95.
Men's All-Felt Lace or Congress, sizes 6 to 12, regular to \$3.00, at \$1.95.
Boys' \$2.00 Felts at \$1.25.
Boys' Felt Lace Boots, leather toe caps, sizes 1 to 5. Special at \$1.25.
Ladies' Felt Boots at \$1.00.
Ladies' Plain Felt Lace Boots, values to \$3.00, at \$1.00.

Furs Reduced

\$75.00 Coon Coats \$50.00.
16 only Men's Coon Coats, big shawl collars, full furred. Regular \$85.00 to \$75.00. Special at \$50.00.
\$25.00 Black Fur Coats \$14.95.
Men's Black Curl or Dogskin Coats, regular \$25.00, now \$14.95.
Wombat Coats at \$25.00.
Men's Grey Wombat Coats at \$35.00. To clear now at \$25.00.
\$100.00 Fur-Lined Coats \$75.00.
2 only Men's Rat-Lined Coats, genuine prime Otter collar, excellent Beaver shell, \$100.00, for \$75.00.
\$50.00 Fur-Lined Coats \$39.50.
Men's Fur-Lined Coats, with fine Marmot skins, German Otter collar, Beaver shell. Regular \$60.00, at \$37.50.

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The McCarthy Supply Co., Ltd.
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FARMERS: Time and expense are two great essentials in securing money. If you are in need of money see me before deciding.

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IS WHAT YOU WANT EVERY SACK GUARANTEED

GRISTING AND CHOPPING DONE PROMPTLY
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NOTICE



THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

In the most reliable authority on questions pertaining to the welfare of Western Canada. Your home paper is using its best efforts to look after your local interests. Sufficient Reasons Why Both Papers should be in every home. We are giving you the Biggest Newspaper Bargain ever known by offering you the two for one year for \$1.75 call at the office of your local paper and get a receipt for the smallest sum you ever paid for two papers of such good standing as 'The Grain Growers' Guide and 'The West'.

GLORIOUS ACCOUNT OF OUR NORTHLAND

Donaldson Speaks of Our Great North Heritage--Wants Its Resources and Capabilities Made Known--Committee Refused by Premier.

Saskatchewan has a great heritage in her northland and to call attention to its value and importance the following resolution was moved on Thursday by Messrs. Donaldson and Bradshaw:

"That a select committee of this House be appointed to inquire into and report on the extent and resources of that portion of the province north of township 50."

Mr. Donaldson (Prince Albert County).—In moving for the appointment of such a committee I do so firmly believing that we have in our northland a heritage, equal, if not greater, than that of any of the other provinces. Not only is it almost unknown to the rest of Canada but few in our own province have anything like a fair idea of the wonderful country that lies north of the 52nd parallel, of its great areas of farming lands, its timber and mineral wealth. It has been looked upon merely as a preserve for the fur-trader; but the time will come when many thousands of people will make happy homes there, and towns larger than are now to be found in the southern part of this province will spring up with the development of its many and varied resources.

I wish to call the attention of the House to a few facts about the north country which have been gathered from the reports of the Dominion government surveyors, and also statements made to me by traders, missionaries and others who have travelled that country and lived there, and who therefore speak from personal observation.

Let me deal first with that portion of the country lately explored by Mr. Crean and lying between the Churchill and Saskatchewan rivers. His report covers about one-third of the area between the 53rd and 57th parallels. This area comprises about 22,000,000 acres, and he has classified it as follows: 3,000,000 acres of water, 5,000,000 acres ready for settlement as soon as made accessible by roads, 12,000,000 acres of swamp that could be reclaimed at a moderate expenditure. That would leave only ten per cent. of the land as unfit for cultivation, a proportion that is not exceeded in most parts of Canada, except in the southern parts of the prairie provinces.

I am dealing at present only with the possibilities of the north as an agricultural country. Two hundred and fifty miles north of Prince Albert and Portage la Loche oats and barley have been grown. Wheat has never been grown there, but there is nothing to prevent it being done. Owing to the low altitude and long periods of sunlight in the north country the production of grain is bound

to be just as successful as it is 300 miles south. The altitude of Prince Albert is 500 feet lower than that of Regina and Stanley on the Churchill is nearly 300 feet lower than that of Prince Albert. The following figures will illustrate this statement:

Ottawa	May 1, 14 hrs. 4 min.
Prince Albert	May 1, 14 hrs. 46 min.
Port la Loche	May 1, 15 hrs. 12 min.
Ottawa	June 1, 15 hrs. 10 min.
Prince Albert	June 1, 16 hrs. 20 min.
Port la Loche	June 1, 17 hrs. 2 min.
Ottawa	July 1, 15 hrs. 22 min.
Prince Albert	July 1, 16 hrs. 36 min.
Port la Loche	July 1, 17 hrs. 8 min.
Ottawa	Aug. 1, 14 hrs. 32 min.
Prince Albert	Aug. 1, 15 hrs. 24 min.
Port la Loche	Aug. 1, 15 hrs. 66 min.

Of course we may hear the same old story that the country is too cold to live in; but the same statement has been made about almost every part of the northwest. However, Mr. Crean's report could hardly be more favorable respecting any part of this province. It must further be remembered that he is speaking of a district which is over 100 miles north of Prince Albert. The report reads: "The climate conditions seemed to be most favorable. The expression 'Frozen North' sometimes used, is a misnomer. Of course the winter is cold, but not any colder than the winter in some of the settled parts of Saskatchewan. In August, 1908 a frost occurred in almost all the settled parts of Saskatchewan, but did not apparently affect the northern part which I explored. Locally, this frost may have been felt, but it certainly was not felt all over. I was not in the district at the time, but the first frost registered by my thermometer was on Oct. 2, when the thermometer fell to 24 degrees F. I was at Portage la Loche on Sept. 17 and the potato tops were not frozen in the least. The garden was also quite untouched. Cabbages, carrots, parsnips, etc., all looked well. Not had I seen any frozen vegetables on the way up. At Lac La Plonge Mission the wheat was touched; but it was grown close to the river and caught any frost there could have been. The vegetables in the garden here were quite untouched and looked as fresh as when they were first planted. The tomatoes had been removed from the garden in case frost might come. The lakes began to freeze on Oct. 20, but remained open for perhaps two weeks, the weather turning quite cold again. There was not sufficient snow to even lie there until Nov. 20th, and even then there was very little. The snow was not deep until about Dec. 16. The rainfall in this district is ample, though not excessive, and its uniformity from year to year is a valuable feature. As far as I could

learn the heaviest rains occur in the early summer just when the rain is most needed for agricultural purposes. The snow fall is not generally heavy, seldom exceeding 18 inches and as with the rainfall was uniform."

The soil varies as it does in the other parts of the province, but invariably is of good quality. The timber country it provides an ideal home for ranchers. Hay is abundant in all parts and there is plenty of shelter. Hundreds of cattle have come from this part of the country this year to provide supplies for railroad construction gangs.

In the far north much timber is to be found though much of it has been destroyed by fire. However there is still an abundance for the settlers. In the southern part of this area, say 200 miles north of Prince Albert, is to be found some of the finest timber limits in Canada. Sit, let me call your attention to some facts relating to the timber industry in this part. The new Cowan mill, 90 miles north of Prince Albert, will cost \$1,000,000. Now, as regards shipments, the Prince Albert Lumber Company shipped this year 35,000,000 feet, the Sturgess Lake Lumber Company, 600,000 feet. Thus with the great Cowan mill still incomplete over 60,000,000 feet have been shipped out this year.

Before dealing with the mineral resources I want to call your attention to the fact that up to the present I have only dealt with the area covered by the 'Great West' of this, along the Alberta boundary, is a country of even greater possibilities. It has probably a greater extent of good farming land, and if anything, a climate superior to that which I have described.

Mr. Speaker, I have endeavored in a very imperfect way to set before you the facts relating to the north country. However imperfect it may have been, I think sufficient has been said to demonstrate that in that country we have a great asset, a resource which we must not allow to go unexplored. We must make it our business to look after its resources, and we will agree that up there are great possibilities for great expansion. Let us familiarize ourselves with these resources and proclaim them to the world. If we would prosper we must advertise. Advertising has made a position in the world what it is today and it will do much for the north country. The day will come when the revenue derived from the north country will do much towards the establishment of our provincial institutions, and towards placing it in a position that it can undertake any work that for the benefit of the people. I have faith in the north country, and I desire that everybody in the province and throughout all Canada and beyond should know all about this wonderful country, and that this task be accomplished by a committee of enquiry.

Heretofore nearly all the advertising of the province had been done to the advantage of the south of the province, and the time had come when some of this benefit should go to the north.

In the north country they had some of the best mixed farming country in the province. This year 5000 head of cattle had been shipped out of the district, and every farmer possessed a herd numbering from 25 to 300 head.

As a wheat growing section as well they took no back seat. From 30 to 40 bushels to the acre was the yield, and at the Regina grain show some of the first prizes were taken by grain from the north.

Homesteads found timber on their own places, the lumber for their house at practical cost; there was no scarcity of water, and wells could be secured at a depth of 8 to 10 feet, and fuel was as plentiful as could be desired. Creameries already existed there and more were desired; now they wanted a poultry fattening station, and promised to branch out into that line. Railways and connections were also much needed. This would materially assist the farmers in marketing their grain. It was reported that the government had granted an extension of time on the Shellbrook line for two years; and if such was the case it was much to be regretted. The graphite assayed there are some 2,500 men already working in that country, and homesteaders are pushing in there for the winter months. In view of this he thought there should be something done to acquaint the people of the world with the resources.

In 90 years experience in the province, he had never seen a failure in that portion of the country.

Lakes in the north were teeming with fish, and one only needed to throw a hook and line out to catch fish. Sometimes even it was not necessary to have a hook.

Mineral existed in the country to a large extent. An exploiting party sent out by himself and others had found a seam four feet square of graphite. The graphite assayed was of the best in existence. This was east of Lac la Ronge.

Mr. Bole—Have you got any stock to sell?

Mr. Donaldson—Oh, I'll not let you in on the velvet. But there is gold there as well. But the only trouble is to find it. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hanley remarked that the greatest part of Mr. Donaldson's address was not at all relevant to the motion. It was questionable if it would be advisable to appoint a roving commission to go all over the north country to get this information. A resolution in exactly similar terms was passed by the senate of Canada, and a good deal of very valuable information was elicited. All the information they wanted was given in the speech of Mr. Donaldson, and he would vote against it.

Mr. Donaldson said it was not a question of appointing a salaries commission. All he wanted was a

committee of the House to keep track of the resources of the country. He contemplated no expenditure of public money. They need railways for getting about the country. When the country was opened up it would produce millions and millions of bushels more than is at the present produced in the balance of the province.

Mr. Scott said the subject was doubtless of great interest to the people of the province and of Canada as a whole. In point of importance of looking after the interest of the province he agreed with Mr. Donaldson. With regard to more information, he said already a very considerable amount of information had been obtained. It is a distinct different class of country to that of the south of the province, but this would prove to be an advantage, providing a variety of resources.

But to the main point, to carry out the resolution would require some money. The Dominion had retained the public domain, and all should recognize that upon the Dominion government the onus of securing the information should rest.

The fact was recognized at the time the Davis resolution was passed by the senate of Canada. Even if the duty were upon this House he would question the means of holding the inquiry, and under the circumstances he thought that the hon. gentleman who had moved the resolution should withdraw it.

Mr. Haultain said the intention of the committee was simply to make inquiry and secure what information at present exists, put it in tabulated form and thus making it more available to the people. In view of this, which blacksmithing when he assumed the attitude he did on this occasion. The former speaker had made it clear that they wanted to spend no money, and so he thought the resolution should be accepted.

Mr. Scott said he would not be willing to accept the resolution because of the precedent it would establish. It might result in the Dominion government refusing to do anything more.

UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS

Governors Will Spend \$400,000 Next Year—Many New Buildings to Be Built.

The board of governors of the provincial university met in Saskatoon on Wednesday.

It was decided after very careful consideration that the collegiate Gothic style of architecture will be followed. This is the accepted type of architecture for college buildings now and is an adaptation of the general style of English college buildings.

It was decided to proceed with the erection of three buildings at once, a general university building, a dormitory and a central power house, at a total cost of \$350,000. These would be located on the campus which comprises the broken quarter section fronting the river and being the southwest quarter of 34-36-5, the buildings being placed slightly toward the eastern half of the campus.

The main building which it is proposed to erect will ultimately be the college of agriculture, but in the meantime the building will be used for both agriculture and arts. The general university building, a dormitory and a central power house, at a total cost of \$350,000. Plans are to be prepared for a machinery hall in which blacksmithing and carpentry can be taught and the machinery of the farm kept and cared for. There will also be a drafting room in this building. Barns will be erected, one each for horses and cattle, and probably smaller ones for sheep and swine, as well as a poultry house.

Tenders will be called for early in the new year and building operations will be commenced immediately on the opening up of the season. The board of governors do not expect the buildings further by fall than the closing in stage; hence they will not be available for use in 1910, but they will be ready for college opening in the fall of 1911.

The general or main building will be 280 feet long with wings at each end of about 100 feet. The building fronts to the east and on that side shows two storeys while in the rear and facing the river to the west it shows three storeys. In the centre and rear of the main part is a large hall with a seating capacity of 500 or 600, specially designed for convocation purposes, and for large agricultural gatherings. It will contain all the class and lecture rooms for the university till such time as the other buildings are erected with the expansion of the institution.

The dormitory as planned for will give accommodation for 400 students. Besides students' rooms it will contain a large dining hall and kitchen.

The central power house is meant to supply both light and heat to all the buildings and is so constructed as to allow for supplying new buildings and will permit of being itself extended as needs demand. The question of the requirements of future expansion have been kept in view in all plans.

Last week the health officer in the town of Craik reported five cases of typhoid in the home of John Kylo. Mrs. Kylo had recently returned from Regina where she was treated for typhoid. It is thought that the present infection came from her.

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SOPHY

By A. Author

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(Continued.)

It is permissible to turn relief, although of a kind genial to the cynic than of humanity, from the love in Volsen to the comets which began to develop Slava from the hour of the birth of young Alexis.

The first result of this event, following so closely on of Captain Mititch's expedition to give all the diplomats Some took to their beds, or for a change of air, but one such colds as would certainly them from accepting royal or being present at state Young Alexis had a cold, consequently unable to issue invitations or take his part in functions. Countess Ellenburg more affected—she had had even General Stenovic was kept quite out for a few days. Only Colonel Staffin's bed proof against the epidemic. He was constantly about, very busy at the bar busy at St. Alexis's town, cheerful on the terrace of the Paris, but then he, of course in no way responsible for the He was a soldier and had orders. Naturally his health affected. He was, in fact, temper except when he took Captain Hercules' blunder ways. "Not the man for mission," he said doctored Markat. The captain for mind him how it was that had been sent on one. The Colonel expressed his of clear that such a reminder be welcome.

The cotter which had an resolution was set at sixes by its success. The destruction of their comets interested Volsen did not seem a perfect or near enough to bind the Countess Ellenburg wanted gent. Stenovic was for a himself in the chair. Staffin himself the obvious man mandant of Slava. Staffin had agreed—only it was keep an eye on Volsen! were to be commanding colonel took the most interesting place, forced. The colonel his mouth at that. "Make headquarters and they'll see sheepskins to their sense advised insidiously. Staffin headquarters at St. Alexis was not sure that count Praslak with a small force picked, would be quite a ing there.

In the back of both men was a bit of news which to hand. The big guns livered and were on their na, coming down the Kr They were consigned to prison. Who was that imp now to be?

When thence fall out come by their own. The ing involves one postula shall be honest men to d advice Slava this se difficulty, and it is not a Kravonia's two great nel and west quite filled the powers were exalted. They were nightly ab way Kravonia had wo their ministers had wo any of the other minist press had a great deal civilization and such il peace largely on its i importance of its geogra The neighbor on the w of mountains, but want plains. The neighbor of fertile plains adjacent to mountain and would lik mountain lie as a prot A farseeing statesman cerned how important e was to the interests of great neighbors began matter, but they move had to see that their morality was not oppo sense of morality of nations. The right of fraged is a matter for negotiations, often, no doubt, easy.

So in the meantime to its own devices for to amuse itself in its remorseful, extremely way, and to grow and net at grim, gray, sad the hills. With the sther Stenovic nor Staff the moment inclined to though each would have the other undertakes the military regard, more right. The obvious thi held out to wait f When once these were old battlements of Vol scarcely longer than t ching. And the guns v of navigation on the f for an escort to Slava. Max von He significant a person to have a cold—mov much more readily accepted. Slightly gratified that cotter had picked lo bitter in their mouths. Within the palace of Young Alexis was so just ready placed. Jenburg was at the pr

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Regina First.
AH rails lead to Regina.
You can buy it in Regina.

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Regina has the Capitol and the Capital.

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Write your friends about Regina—the Queen City of the Plains.

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Within a radius of 100 miles from Regina there is more good land than around any city on the continent.

Every dollar spent in Regina remains within your reach. Every dollar sent out of the province is gone to build up some other city.

The First Act.

The first act of the present legislature assented to by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor was a confession of incompetence or crookedness in the department presided over by the attorney general. The law in reference to compelling the voters' lists states distinctly that they must be printed before revision by the judge or revising officer and under the act relating to 1908 lists, the revision had to be completed not later than Oct. 22. Out of forty-one constituencies the law was complied with in one. To legalize the illegal lists, a law was hurriedly rushed through the legislature on Friday.

During the early days of this session the attorney general in discussing the voters' lists, stated that the lists were printed before revision, a statement that was true when applied to only one of the forty-one electoral districts. The opposition journals called attention to the illegality of the lists and the probable effect it might have on the local opinion contests, and the attorney general was compelled to take action, which resulted in the passage of an act on Friday to remedy the result of Mr. Turgeon's incompetence.

The "poisoned well" of the government immediately heeded this act as an illustration of the statesman-like qualities of the attorney general. The legislature had been in session three weeks and the Leader carefully refrained from pointing out this defect in the lists, the attorney general went further and attempted to deceive the legislature on this point. There has never been in Canada a grosser violation of a law than the work of the attorney general's department in connection with the revision of the lists.

A fair and legal voters' list, after the exposure of the method adopted in the last revision cannot be hoped for under Attorney General Turgeon's administration.

School Grants Reduced.

The amount of money spent on public works has been reduced; the grant to agricultural societies is smaller, and last week the Commissioner of Education, Mr. Calder, announced that the school grants had been reduced one-third. Such is the result of the splendid financial terms made of the "splendid financial terms" given by the Scott government. If the terms were good, why should the grants to such necessary work be reduced?

Mr. Haultain in dealing with this question said "Last year there was a gradual unloading of the public works expenditure; now the cost of education is to be unloaded from the central fund to the taxpayers. Knowing this to be inevitable, the hon. gentleman should have called attention to it when he introduced the

Supplementary Revenue Bill in 1907, when it was promised that not only should there be no reduction, but that \$2.40 would be received in school grants. Respecting the necessity of the changes he (Haultain) would not admit of it for some years to come. Not only was assistance given that there would be sufficient to meet all expenditure, but enough to prevent going into debt. The government had been brought into this position not from a necessarily inevitable result; but from the bad financial policy of the government. But a few years ago the hon. gentlemen had been carried away by the thought of unknown riches and had accepted the terms without due regard to the growing expenditure, and they were now finding out that the revenue was not sufficient to meet ordinary expenditure, not the special expenditure, which should be the last to be reduced, namely on educational and public works.

Sir Wilfrid's Two Seats.

One of the tricks of the Laurier government has been the dual holding of seats. It happens in nearly every election that prominent men of both parties will be elected for two constituencies. In 1904 Mr. Rodolphe Lemieux was chosen for both Nicolet and Gaspé, and in 1908 Mr. Borden was elected in Carlton and Halifax, while Sir Wilfrid Laurier emerged from the contest with the right to sit for Quebec East and Ottawa. The British rule for at least two thirds of a century has been that a member so honored must elect which seat he will hold and resign the other within a week after the opening of the first session after the election. In the old days the Canadian House of Commons seemed to be scrupulous in the matter; in 1873, Mr. Edward Blake having been elected for Durham and Bruce announced his choice of constituency fifteen days after the beginning of the session and in 1896 Mr. Dalton McCarthy elected which of the two seats (Brandon and Simcoe) he would sit for on the seventh day after the opening of the session. Sir John Macdonald resigned his extra seat without waiting for parliament to assemble. The Laurier government however, seems above the British precedent. Mr. Lemieux held on to Nicolet for fifteen months or two sessions, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier is well into his second session. In each case the minister was prevented from electing during the first session by the fact that a protest was entered against him, in the more recent case the protest has disappeared, but Sir Wilfrid Laurier has shown no sign of vacating one or other of the seats.

Editorial Notes.

Manitoba—Selkirk Exposition—Sir Wilfrid—Zero weather.

J. R. Bunn receives an increased salary and Milestone school a decreased grant.

Increased salaries for the officials and decreased grants for the schools is the government's policy.

Reduced grants to schools, agricultural societies and public works and increased salaries to officials.

Quebec in 1907 received \$1,300,000 from her public domain, Saskatchewan being a remittance province got \$76,000.

How are the mighty fallen? Even the members in the government annex in the legislature treat Motherwell as a joke.

British Columbia sold \$4,000,000 worth of property last month. Sas-

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katchewan has no public domain to sell and instead added \$2,000,000 to our debt.

In 1908 Ontario received nearly \$3,000,000 from her public domain, Saskatchewan received from the federal government \$376,000 in lieu of her public domain.

In 1908 British Columbia received \$3,000,000 from the public domain. In 1908 Saskatchewan received \$376,000 from the federal government in lieu of the public domain.

\$700,000 was received by the provincial treasury of Nova Scotia in 1907 from the public domain. \$376,000 was Saskatchewan's remittance from the federal government.

Five years from now the interest on our debt will equal the cash subsidy received in lieu of the public domain. Still, the government say the financial terms under the autonomy act are excellent.

British Columbia has enough government property in the vicinity of Vancouver to pay their provincial debt. Saskatchewan has no property controlled by the local government, and is incurring a debt of over \$1,000,000 annually.

The tariff on Canadian plows entering the United States is 15 per cent. and yet the Cockshutt Plow Company have secured an order for seventy-five plows to be sent to one of the western states. When our Canadian manufacturers can invade the United States territory they should not fear a reduction in the Canadian tariff on agricultural implements.

In an interview given in New York last week Sir Thomas Shaughnessy declared in favor of reciprocity between Canada and the United States. He said "Both Canada and the United States are approaching the greatest era of prosperity in their history. The two nations should work together, and Canada stands ready to consider any proposals from the United States looking to the signing of a reciprocity treaty between the two countries."

Press Comment.

(Calgary Herald)
Rev. Mr. Moore has evidently abandoned his secret campaign to secure the universal Sunday closing of Canada's postoffices and is going at a time. But we wish he would begin at the end of Canada that is farthest from Calgary.

(Mail and Empire)
In extenuation of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's promise that our baby may shall not be used in the defence of the Empire unless parliament considers the war just, we are told that no government would think of holding the ships back were the empire in danger. But if the explanation is true, why did not Sir Wilfrid use that as his original statement. Instead of the pledge that has to be explained away? The fact is that the government which might refuse to stand by the empire would find itself in a difficult position. But it could not refuse were it not for the Laurier policy of separation.

(Saskatoon Capital).
Premier Scott of Saskatchewan, after assuring the legislature in March that there would be another session, called the elections for August, with but three weeks' notice, and with loaded dice won the contest in this province. According to the Grit pa-

pers this was all right, and the "Liberal" policy was a fair, just and equitable one.

Premier McBride, after the people of British Columbia had been expecting an election for four months, dissolved the house and gave his political opponents five weeks to prepare for the campaign. According to the Grit papers, Richard is a political tricker and ought to be fired from office bodily. Truly modern criticism is a wonderful creation.

(Montreal Star).

With the acquisition of a majority control of another of the great American life insurance companies, J. Pierpont Morgan and the group of financiers whose operations he directs, have concentrated in their hands resources totaling up \$1,884,000,000. Two insurance companies, six national banks and seven trust companies make up the list. The "Standard Oil group" control other financial institutions of similar character whose assets materially exceed \$1,000,000,000. In other words a score of men have absolute authority, except for certain statutory restrictions, over the investment of a sum in excess of \$3,000,000,000. The total indebtedness of the United States is \$878,596,755, or about a quarter of this amount, and the funded debt of Great Britain \$708,000,000, barely exceeds it. Fortunately when capital is concentrated in such inconvertible amounts, it takes on an added conservatism, for the possibility of a financial war of the billions is not a contingency to be viewed with equanimity.

(Toronto World)
As the years pass Canadians will. The World believes, become more convinced that their constitution, combining as it does the federal and parliamentary systems, is in all its essential features superior to the constitution of the United States. They will recognize too, that the United States system is inferior to the British in its actual operation. In Britain this great political crisis will be passed over in a few weeks. In the United States the presidential election occurs every four years, lasts for many months and keeps the country in constant turmoil. Speed and effectiveness characterize British practice; much cry and little wool best describe the result of United States agitations for reform. If the British people so decide the house of lords will be reconstructed on democratic lines. In the United States a majority of the states have already given their adhesion to the principle of an elective senate. But it is more than doubtful if anything will be done, for the constitution has provided, no means of compelling the preliminary steps without revision of its terms cannot be achieved. About which system is the more democratic there can be no doubt.

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Will Aid Exhibition.

Ottawa, Dec. 8.—Owing to the number of members of parliament and others who will be present at the interview between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his colleagues, and those interested in securing a government grant for the Selkirk Centennial exhibition, it will take place Friday in the railway committee room of the House of Commons and not in the premier's office.

Members of the delegation representing the exhibition committee have seen Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance and other ministers, and the impression prevails that Sir Wilfrid Laurier will on Friday announce that the government is in sympathy with the objects of the exhibition and will grant aid, but to what extent is not known.

It is stated that all the ministers who visited the west during the past summer became impressed with the possibilities of good results to all Canada from such an exhibition as is proposed, and are strongly predisposed in favor of a substantial government grant.

CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION

Will Be Arranged for in January—Probable Meeting Place Is Winnipeg.

Reports of the special committee appointed by Mr. Borden at the request of the Conservative caucus, for the purpose of taking into consideration matters connected with the approaching convention of the party were presented as follows:

"That a committee of 50, of whom not more than 20 shall be members of parliament, to be known as the committee on preliminary arrangements for the Dominion convention of the Conservative party, be appointed by our leader.

"That said committee be called together at Ottawa for their first meeting on some day in the month of January, 1910, to decide on a way of getting the whole party throughout the Dominion to join heartily in the said convention, and to arrange a system of obtaining delegates for the convention and all other matters connected with the same.

"That while it is the opinion of this committee that the Dominion convention should be held in the city of Winnipeg two or three days previous to the Winnipeg exhibition, to be held early in July, the final decision as to the place of holding said convention should be left until the first meeting of the committee on preliminary arrangements, and that, in the meantime, our leader be asked to communicate with the provincial Conservative Prime Ministers and with the Conservative leaders of the opposition in the provinces which have a Liberal government, and also with the Provincial Conservative Association executives in these provinces where such exist, and to request their opinion as to the time and place for holding the convention, in order that their views may be laid before the committee of preliminary arrangements at its meeting in January.

"Your committee further recommends that each member of parliament and defeated Conservative candidate be requested to consult the executive of the Association for his electoral division, with the object of obtaining their views, and that while of the respective provinces be requested to transmit immediately to each defeated Conservative candidate a copy of this recommendation when concurred in by the caucus, and to invite an expression of their views and opinions of said riding executive thereon."

The report was unanimously concurred in and adopted.

Swift moves are taking place on the railroad map. One leader like Harriman has scarcely been laid in the grave when another like Hawley steps to the front to play the grand game of transportation strategy says the Philadelphia Press.

Railroad construction and railroad mergers continue by all odds to be the dominant industrial or financial incidents of this country. The new alignment of old companies are fully as important as the building of entire new roads. With it all the general drift is towards the utter and rapid elimination of the independent line and the formation of a few all-powerful systems.

During the present year Hawley figured in three very large railroad deals. First was the capture of the Colorado and Southern, which he resold to the Hill interests. Then came the purchase of the Chesapeake and Ohio, and now the control, with its associates of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas. Harriman himself never operated more swiftly than that nor more daringly.

It has become an almost everyday thing for some one party of capitalists to get control of this or that railroad. When the elder Vanderbilts were lighted into buying the West Shore and when the Pennsylvania, by a clever coup, snatched the present Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington line from the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio, they were counted dazzling achievements and are still written about.

But Hawley has turned three big tricks this year already, and Rumor that mother of much Wall street news, avers that he may soon break into the sacred anthracite family in Pennsylvania.

Hill's \$50,000,000 new line down the Columbia river, the St. Paul's 2,000 mile extension to the Pacific coast, Roger's Virginia road from the Pocahontas coal fields to the Atlantic seaboard, Flagler's picturesque transmarine wonder to Key West, Gould's 900-mile continental line from the heart of Utah to the Golden Gate and the Grand Trunk's 1,800-mile projection across western Canada to the coast are the vast new enterprises on this continent.

Each of these required great capital, much courage, and unlimited faith in the future. As for Hawley he is not a builder of new roads, but an upbuilder of old ones. Instead of conserving he is merging, but as in the case of others, he needs unlimited nerve and money and unbounded optimism in the coming greatness of his country.

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- \$75.00 Women's Fur Lined Coat of Fine All-Wool Broadcloth, Muskrat-Lined, Sable Collar and Revere. Sale Price **\$52.50**
- \$110.00 Fur-Lined Coat of High-Grade Imported Broadcloth, Muskrat Lining and Stripe Canadian Mink Collar and Revere. Sale Price **\$75.00**
- \$110.00 Coat, same as above, with Two-Stripe Canadian Mink Collar and Revere. Sale Price **\$81.00**
- \$125.00 Fur-Lined Coat of Imported Broadcloth, semi-fitting Muskrat Lining and Three-Stripe Prime Canadian Mink Collar and Revere. Sale Price **\$95.00**

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Holiday Gifts

WHAT are you thinking of giving your friend, your sister, your brother, your mother, your father, your wife, your husband, for a Holiday Gift? There is nothing appreciated more than a nice Piece of Furniture for the home—a nice Parlor Chair or Table, a Parlor or Music Cabinet, a Secretary, a Sectional Book Case, a nice Easy Chair or Couch for the den. We have just the kind that you would like to receive as a gift, and you should do unto others as you would have them do unto you. We have also Library and Den Tables, a nice assortment of Pictures, Mirrors, Pedestals and Tabarettes. Any of these articles make a very acceptable and profitable gift. These lines with our large stock of Brass and Enamelled Beds, Buffets, China Cabinets, Extension Tables, Dining Room Chairs, Hall Seats and Mirrors, Dressers and Stands, are all reduced in price for the holiday season.

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We have just received a shipment of high-class Picture Moulding and Picture Glass. The effect of your picture depends on the frame. We guarantee satisfaction.

Standard Sewing Machines at club rates, by which you can save from ten to twenty dollars on a machine. The Standard is the best.

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A wise selection from any of these lines will open up a new world of enjoyment, as well as carry to your friends your tangible message of Christmas thought and good fellowship.

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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE U. S. CONGRESS

Will Not Enforce Retaliatory Legislation Against
Canada--Speaks of Fisheries Dispute.

Washington, D.C., Dec. 7.—Congress presented the usual animated scene this forenoon, in anticipation of the presidential message. Much of its contents had been more or less accurately forecasted, but it contained a reference to the threatening tariff war with Canada of considerable moment. Especially it showed the head of the executive to be lenient in his interpretation of the large powers entrusted to him, and indicated that while his government may enter into negotiations with Ottawa, there is no risk of a tariff war.

This statement was as follows: The features of the new tariff act calls for special reference by virtue of the clause known as the "maximum and minimum" clause. It is the duty of the executive to consider the laws and practices of other countries with reference to the importation into these countries of the products and merchandise of the United States, and if the executive finds such laws and practices are not to be unduly discriminated against the United States the minimum duties provided in the bill are to go into force, unless the president makes such a finding, then the maximum duties provided in the bill, that is, an increase of 25 per cent. ad valorem over the minimum duties are to be enforced. Fear has been expressed that this power conferred on the duty imposed on the executive is likely to lead to a tariff war.

I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated. The discretion granted to the executive by the terms "unduly discriminatory" is wide, in order that the maximum duty shall be charged against the imports of any country if it is necessary that they shall find on the part of that country not only discriminations in its laws, or the practice under them, against the trade of the United States, but that the discriminations found shall be undue, that is, without good and fair reason. I conceive that this power was imposed in the president with the hope that the maximum duties might never be applied in any case, but that the power to apply them would enable the President and state department, through friendly negotiation, to secure the elimination for the laws and practice under them of any foreign country, of that which is unduly discriminatory. No one is seeking a tariff war, or a condition in which the spirit of retaliation shall be aroused.

NORTH ATLANTIC FISHERIES
Referring to the question of the North Atlantic Fisheries, the message says:

Pursuant to the general treaty of arbitration concluded between the United States and Great Britain, April 4, 1908, a special agreement was entered into between the two countries on January 27, 1909, for the submission of questions relating to the fisheries on the North Atlantic coast to a tribunal to be formed from members of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

In accordance with the provisions of the special agreement, the printed case of each government was on Oct. 4 submitted to the arbitral tribunal at The Hague, and the counter case of the United States is now in course of preparation. The American rights under the fisheries article of the treaty of 1818 have been the cause of difference between the United States and Great Britain for nearly 70 years. The interests involved are of great importance to the American fishing industry, and the final settlement of the controversy will remove a source of constant irritation and complaint. This is the first case involving such great international questions which has been submitted to the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

PRESERVATION OF SEALS
Dealing with the question of the St. John river, and of the seal fishing industry, the message proceeds:

"Commissioners have been appointed on the part of the United States to act jointly with commissioners on the part of Canada in examining into the question of the obstructions in the St. John River between Maine and New Brunswick, and to make recommendations for the uses thereof, and are now engaged in the work.

"Negotiations for an international conference to consider and reach an agreement providing for the preservation of fur seals in the North Pacific are in progress.

THE FAR EAST
In connection with the policy of the United States in the Far East, Mr. Taft says:

"In the Far East this government preserves the policy of supporting the principles of equality of opportunity and respect for the integrity of the Chinese empire, to which policy are pledged the interested powers of both East and West. By the treaty of 1906 China has undertaken the abolition of Likin, with a moderate and proportionate raising of the customs tariff along with currency reform. These reforms are of manifest advantage to foreign countries, as well as to the interests of China. This government is endeavoring to facilitate these measures, and the needful acquiescence of the treaty powers."

FINANCES OF U. S.
On the country's finances Mr. Taft has the following:

"Perhaps the most important question presented to this administration is that of economy in expenditure and sufficiency of revenue. The report of the secretary of the treasury shows that the ordinary expenses for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts by \$34,075,860. If to this deficit is added the sum to be expended for the Panama canal, amounting to \$38,000,000, and one million to be paid on the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total of \$73,075,860.

"The secretary proposes to meet this deficit by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama canal. I approve of this proposal.

"The policy of paying for the construction of the Panama canal by bond issue was adopted in the Spooner act of 1902, and there seems to be no good reason for departing from the principle by which a part of the burden shall fall upon our posterity who are to enjoy it, and there is all the more reason for this view because of the actual cost to date of the canal, which is now half done, and which will be completed by January 1, 1915, shows that the cost of engineering and construction will be \$287,766,000 instead of only \$139,705,900 as originally estimated.

WAR DEPARTMENT
"In the interests of immediate economy and because of the prospect of a deficit, I have requested a reduction in the estimates of the war department for the coming fiscal year which will bring the total estimate to an amount \$45,000,000 less than the corresponding estimates for last year. This could only be accomplished by cutting off new projects and suspending for the period of one year all progress in military matters. For the same reason I have directed that the army shall not be recruited up to its present authorized strength. These measures can hardly be more than temporary.

"The return of the battleship fleet from its voyage around the world is more efficient condition than when it started was a noteworthy event of interest alike to our citizens and the naval authorities of the world. Besides the beneficial, and far-reaching effects upon our personnel and diplomatic relations in the countries which the fleet visited, the market success of the cruise has increased respect of our navy and has added to our natural prestige.

"Owing to the necessity of economy in expenditures, I have directed the curtailment of recommendations for naval appropriations, so that they are \$8 millions less than the corresponding estimate last year, and the request for new naval construction is limited to two first-class battleships and one repairs vessel.

ALASKA
"With respect to the territory of Alaska, I recommend legislation shall provide for the appointment by the president of a governor and also of an executive council, the members of which, shall during their term of office, consist in the territory, and which shall have legislative powers sufficient to enable it to give to the territory local laws adapted to its present growth. I strongly deprecate legislation looking to the election of a territorial legislature in that vast district.

NATURAL RESOURCES
"In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the conservation of our natural resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take the opportunity to send a special message to congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways, upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semi-arid and swamp lands, upon the preservation of our forests and the reforesting of suitable areas; upon the reclassification of the public domain with a view of separating from agricultural settlement, mineral, coal and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of water power."

Railways in 1909.
In accordance with an order of the House, Hon. J. A. Calder, brought down a return showing the number of miles of railway construction in the province from 1906 to 1908. The following statistics show the increase in the mileage on the different systems in the province:

C.P.R.—Increase 1906, 71.3 miles; 1907 increase, 74.45 miles; 1908 increase, 292.99 miles. Total 438.74.

C.N.R.—Increase 1906, 142.41 miles; 1907 increase 250.23 miles; 1908 increase 150.27 miles. Total increase 542.91 miles.

G.T.P.—Increase 1907, 154.08 miles; increase 1908, 269.77 miles. Total increase 423.85 miles.

Total on the three systems, 1,896.40 miles.

The following are the figures from Jan. 1, 1909, to Nov. 23, 1909.

C.P.R.—Amount of track laid 128 miles; amount of grade 38 miles.

C.N.R.—Number of miles operating 92.57; amount of track laid 140 miles; amount of grade 456 miles.

G.T.P.—Amount of track laid 50.40 miles; amount of grade 58.30 miles.

In addition to the foregoing 293 miles are being operated for construction purposes. The department has no information at present as to the

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MUFFS in all furs and all shapes from \$3.00 up.

20 Per Cent. Off All Small Fur Neck Pieces, Men's Beaver Coats, Coon Coats, Fur-Lined Coats and Chamois-Lined Coats.

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increase in the number of miles operating in the province from September 1, 1906, to December 31st, of the same year.

Message Well Received.

Ottawa, Dec. 7.—With President Taft's message to congress in so far as it relates to affairs between Canada and the United States, satisfaction is great in political circles here. The president's announcement was awaited with considerable interest, and it is felt that there is nothing in it which justifies the assumption that there is to be a tariff war. It is stated authoritatively that the government is gratified at what it considers to be the broad manner in which the president has discussed the administration of the maximum clause of the American tariff. Mr. Taft's statement that the term "unduly discriminatory" gives the president great latitude in determining what really constitutes such undue preference. It is officially stated to be exactly the interpretation given the law by the members of the government at Ottawa. Had the president's attitude been more menacing in character, it would doubtless have exercised an influence on the character of the finance minister's budget deliverance.

I was cured of painful Goutre by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
BAYARD McMULLIN.
Chatham, Ont.

I was cured of Inflammation by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
MRS. W. A. JOHNSON.
Walsh, Ont.

I was cured of facial Neuralgia by MINARD'S LINIMENT.
Parkdale, Ont. J. H. BAILEY.

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Highest prices given for Pottery.

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This Company, which is sold as the continent's, has assets of \$5,000,000, and is insured to Lethbridge, Regina, and other good towns in this district. They will insure on your having Fire Insurance on your buildings, in your life not much more than life insurance. Then see us at once about a policy that will protect your family and your home.

W. D. McBride, Provincial Mgr.
Northern Bank Offices
P. O. Box 1024.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

We solicit the business of Manufacturers, Engineers and others who realize the advantage of having their Patent business transacted by Experts. Preliminary advice free. Charges moderate. Our Inventor's Adviser sent upon request. Marston & Johnson, Reg'd. New York Life Bldg., Montreal and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

PRISON PLOTS.

Times When Wardens and Convicts Have Joined Forces. A warden at Maidstone (Eng.) has recently arrested and charged with aiding a convict under a charge to forge a document which was to be used for availing purposes...

HANDS COVERED WITH ECZEMA

"For three weeks I actually had to be fed like one feeds a baby, because my hands and arms were so covered with eczema that they had to be bound up all the time."

So says Miss V. McSorley, 75 Gore Street, South St. Marie, and adds: "From finger tips to above the disease spread, my finger nails came off and my flesh was one raw mass. The itching and the pain were almost insupportable. I had three months of this torture and at one time amputation was discussed."

Zam-Buk is without equal for eczema, ringworm, ulcers, abscesses, piles, cracked hands, cold sores, chapping, eczema, and all other skin diseases. Druggists and stores at 50 cents a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price.



Cool and Correct.

Professor Robert Herrick of the University of Chicago, desired to point out to a young sonneteer the difference between the words "astounded" and "surprised."

"Noah Webster," Professor Herrick said, "was caught in the act of pressing the hand of the poet, and the poet, blushing like a rose, flew at once to her kitchen. Mrs. Webster said in a sad, tremulous voice: 'Why, Noah! I'm surprised!'"

"But the philologist, frowning over his glasses at his wife, answered reprovingly: 'Mamma, you have not studied our glorious languages you should. It's I who am surprised. You are astonished.'"

Often what appear to be the most trivial occurrences of life prove to be the most momentous. Many are disposed to regard as slight and unimportant those things which are the most serious ailments entailing years of suffering.

Mrs. Newpop—What's the baby crying for, wonder? Mr. Newpop—Oh, he tried to swallow my cuff links. Mrs. Newpop—What did you do? Mr. Newpop—Gave him a couple of cuffs.—Pathfinder.

\$100 Reward, \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is a cure for that terrible disease, which has been so long a scourge to the human race. It is a cure for the disease known as the medical treatment, Carrington's Catarrh Cure. Carrington's Catarrh Cure is a new and original treatment. Carrington's Catarrh Cure is a new and original treatment. Carrington's Catarrh Cure is a new and original treatment.

John (to his friend as a slipper is thrown out of the window and hits him on the head) "My wife is a darling, look what a tiny foot she has."—Flegende Blaetter.

A Rag Show. A clever surprise got up for a bride to be was a "rag show." The so-called rags were bags for all kinds of housekeeping—dishcloths, dusters and every other thing of the kind that the nearest of young housekeepers might wish for. There were dish towels neatly hemmed and of different sizes for glasses, silver and dishes; floor cloths, cloths for windows and iron slingers. Among the bags were laundry bags, pudding bags, a shoe bag and others that looked like it to hang on the inside of a door for dust brushes and the like to go into. There were work bags and bags for dainty articles and even sachet bags. The individual articles are not expensive, and they should be most acceptable.

Why, Certainly! Departing Passenger—Oh, conductor, won't you please give me a transfer of some other color? This one doesn't match my gown at all.—Puck.

Ravages of Consumption ALL HER RELATIVES HAD DIED OF CONSUMPTION. In the year 1850, 18 years ago, Mrs. C. S. Covert, of Belle Mead, N.S., was in a bad condition. All her relatives had died of consumption, and there was every indication that she was going the same way.

At this point her husband suggested Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The doctor who attended said Dr. Williams' Pink Pills was the best medicine for consumption, and he effected a wonderful cure. Eighteen years ago in a letter bearing date August 4, 1908, Mrs. Covert says: "I am better than I have been for years. My lungs have not troubled me since I took your treatment. My physician told me I could not take anything but Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I recommend it to all who are suffering from Lung Trouble and Consumption."—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. TORONTO. DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE. PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN.

PREPARED SUSPENDERS

You cannot feel fit with rigid suspenders—you cannot feel free. To satisfy, hardly ever, by suspended, with the "sliding rods." All dealers, 50 cents. Light, medium and heavy weights. GET THE GENUINE. "PRESIDENT" ON EVERY BUCKLE.

A farmer was driving in Elk street a few days ago. Coming close behind him was a fire engine. "Look out for the fire Department!" shouted a man on the curb; and the engine had passed started toward the middle of the street again. Then a look and ladder crew whizzed by and took off one of the rear wheels of his wagon.

"I told you to look out," said the man at the curb. "I know you did," said the farmer, "and I did look out, but look at what those drunken painters with the wagon load of ladders did to my rig!"—Buffalo Express.

NOT FOR MONEY SAYS MR. QUIRK. Would he be without DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS. They Cured His Lumbago of Twenty Years Standing, and Made Him Fortunate Harbor, Nfld. (Special).—Sixty years of age but hale and hearty and with all the vigor of a young man, Mr. Richard Quirk, well known and highly respected here, gives all the credit for his good health to Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"I suffered for over 20 years of Lumbago and Kidney disease," Mr. Quirk says, "and after consulting doctors and taking their medicines, made up my mind I was incurable. I was unable to work when I was persuaded to buy a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. To my great and happy surprise I had not taken half a box when I experienced great relief. Seven boxes cured me. That was in 1900 and I am still cured. I would not be without Dodd's Kidney Pills for any money. I am twenty years younger than before I took them."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidneys. Healthy Kidneys strain all the impurities out of the blood. That's why they cure Rheumatism, Sciatica and other diseases caused by the presence of uric acid in the blood.

"So you think there is good in everything," said the ready-made philosopher. "How about those fetidous mining stocks I bought?" "They have improved your habits. Nothing stimulates personal economy like bad investments."—Washington Star.

As a vermifuge there is nothing so potent as Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator, and it can be given to the most delicate child without fear of injury to the constitution.

"Est 'em up! Est 'em alive!" yelled the football coach. "Raw! Raw! Raw!" shouted the student body. "Gracious!" exclaimed the nervous old lady, witnessing her first game, "are they cannibals?"—Philadelphia Record.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS A SMILE IN EVERY DOSE. Smiling, happy, healthy little ones are yours in every home where Baby's Own Tablets are used. An occasional dose regulates the stomach and bowels and disposes of the colic, griping, and other ailments of infancy.

"You display a great knowledge of Scotland, Mr. X," once remarked a judge to a lawyer who has since become a very high legal officer. Are you a Scotsman? "No, my lord," was the reply, "but I received a great many letters from Scotland." "Ah," retorted the judge, "then you are a Scotsman by extraction."

Hungry Birds. Some birds will eat twice their own weight in twenty-four hours. Washington's Appearance. Washington stood six feet two inches in his boots and weighed 200 pounds. His hands and feet were unusually large, and his strength was enormous, but his voice was always meek, and his lungs were never in distress. His nose was large, his eyes of a bluish gray and his hair chestnut brown, his mouth was large, and the lips were, as a rule, tightly compressed.

Oil in Greece. Greece is a large consumer of edible oil. Her population of about 2,500,000 uses annually 20,000 to 25,000 tons of oil, or eight to ten kilos per capita.

Cedar Wood Oil. According to German chemists, the largest quantity of cedar wood oil is obtained from the tree known popularly as the Virginia Juniper (Juniperus virginiana). The same oil is also obtained from the Oleum Juniperi cedri, Cedrus libani and the Cedrus deodora. The oil is obtained by the distillation of the wood with water.

Uncut Diamonds. An uncut diamond looks very much like a bit of the best gum arabic.

The Bug Bible. The "Bug Bible" is so called because of its rendering of Psalm xci, "A 'fraid of bugs by night." Our present version (A. D. 1851) reads, "Terrors by night."

A Cannibal Bishop. The Queen of Denmark once paid a visit to the Danish colony of Iceland, and the good old Bishop, excited himself to the utmost to show her everything that was worth seeing. The Queen paid many compliments to her host, and having learned that he was a family man graciously enquired how many children he had.

"I happens that the Danish word for children is almost identical in sound with the Icelandic word for sheep, and the worthy Bishop promptly answered, 'two hundred.'" "Two hundred children?" cried the Queen. "How can you possibly maintain such a number?" "Easily enough, please your Majesty," replied the prelate with a cheerful smile, "in the summer I turn them out upon the hill to grass and when the winter comes I kill and eat them."—Tit-Bits.

A Little Cold. He caught a little cold. "That was all." So the neighbors sadly said. As they gathered round his bed. When they heard that he was dead. He caught a little cold. "That was all." (Puck.) Neglect of a cough or cold often leads to serious trouble. To break up a cold in twenty-four hours and cure any cough that is curable, mix two ounces of Glycerine, a half ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine compound pure and eight ounces of pure Whiskey. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. You can buy these at any good drug store and easily mix them in a large bottle.

IN THE WHEAT EL Dorado. Englishman Tells of His Investigative Trip in the West. The farmers were returning from a week-end trip to Calgary, and the smoking-car of the giant Canadian Pacific train was crowded with as jolly and prosperous a set of men as one could wish to meet, writes F. A. Mackenzie in The London Daily Mail. They were farmers of the old type in a new land, none of your thin-blooded and worried-looking folk weighed down with thoughts of big rents and heavy taxes, but big, muscular, and apparently without a care in the world.

"Give me horses," said one. "I made as much out of my horses as I did out of my wheat this year, and I had twenty times more fun with 'em." Prices are going to better every year for five years to come. Let us do what we like, we cannot breed enough for all the new people coming here. I sold a nice pair to-day for \$400 apiece. I could sell every beast I have on my ranch ten times over and name my own price to them.

"Wheat is good enough for me," said a second. "I have averaged thirty-five bushels an acre this season and I farm two sections (1,280 acres). I shall get over ninety cents a bushel. That is all right for land I bought five years ago for \$12 an acre."

"A banker from Spokane down in my district has beaten you," said a third. "He bought two sections two years ago for \$8.50 an acre. He got land cheap I suppose, because he was a banker. He knew nothing about farming, so he had everything done by contract—breaking, plowing, fencing, seeding, and reaping. From the time he had everything done he had his first season's crop he paid for the cost of his land and every expense, and had a clear profit left of \$2 an acre! That is what I call a record!"

An Englishman who was present ventured to ask some questions and the farmers promptly proceeded to instruct him. "Southern Alberta is God's own country," said one of them. "You need make no mistake about that. We have the climate, we have the land, and we are getting in the money. Eight years ago this was a ranching country, with numerous farms scores of square miles in extent, given up to big herds. The ranchers tried to keep the farmers back. When a man bought a half section for wheat-growing his neighbors would visit him and tell him that hard-luck stories they could order to frighten and send him off. If he could not be frightened trouble began. Herds of cattle would stampede over his land and trample the crops down. Bad fires would start mysteriously around his home, and so on."

"But the rancher had to go. To-day the old-time ranches have practically disappeared, and all the good land in Southern Alberta is taken up with mixed farming. Most of it is held by Americans. I suppose that nine out of every ten of the people who have come up from the south, they make first-rate farmers, they have money to start with, they know the ways of work, and they have nothing to unlearn. And their sons are going to make good Canadian citizens. Sure two years ago you could have bought wheat land in Southern Alberta for from \$8 to \$12 an acre. To-day you would pay \$30 to \$40 an acre for good land, and it is worth it. This has been an exceptional season, and large numbers of men owning half sections (320 acres) have been able to put \$6,000 in the bank from the harvest. Some of the best land gives as much as sixty bushels an acre, but that is quite out of the common. The average man who looks after things ought to obtain from twenty-five to thirty bushels an acre, or if he has an irrigated land thirty-seven bushels. The land costs \$5 to \$7 an acre to farm. The wheat realises here about twenty cents a bushel, and the Chicago elevator charges, dealers, commissions, and freight, might put eighty-five cents a bushel about the ordinary average received by the farmer here. Now, you can reckon yourself that twenty-five bushels at even twenty cents a bushel brings \$500 an acre. A man to-day is making a profit of \$15 and more an acre from his wheat land. A section (640 acres) is a fine size for a farm. Do you wonder that some of us are now beginning to go to California for the winter or that others are already talking of retiring?"

A Steel Canal. In connection with the Nile irrigation system, at Wadi Kom-Irbo, a steel canal, 5,200 feet long, has been constructed to distribute water from the service reservoir to the canals. In section, this metallic canal is semicircular, 30 feet broad and 12 feet deep. It is made up of several sections, connected by expansion joints, and the riveted steel plates of which it consists are six millimetres in thickness. During the construction the engineers were troubled, among other things, by the unequal expansion of the metal. The expansion was greatest on the side where the sun happened to shine full upon the plates, and the inequality was often sufficient to displace the end of a section about six inches, as much as four inches to one side or the other.

Glazed Eyes. Snakes may almost be said to have glass eyes, inasmuch as their eyes never close. They are without lids, and each is covered with a transparent scale much resembling glass. When the reptile casts its outer skin the eye is protected by a transparent parent envelope out of which the snake slips.

This glassy eye scale is so tough that it effectively protects the iris from the twigs, sharp grass and other obstructions which the snake encounters in its travels, yet it is transparent enough to allow the most perfect vision. Thus if the snake has not a glass eye it may, at any rate, be said to wear eyeglasses.

By its antiseptic influence Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment prevents all danger from blood poisoning when applied to scalds, burns, sores and wounds. It is soothing and healing. Takes out the fire and inflammation, heals up the sore, forms new, soft skin. Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is best known because of its wonderful record in curing eczema, piles and all sorts of itching skin diseases. There are a score of other ways in which it is invaluable in the home.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment has no substitute which can be compared to it as a means of stopping itching and healing the skin. Wherever its merits are known it is considered of utmost value in the cure of itching skin diseases. Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment 69 cts. a box. At all drug stores. Write for free copy Dr. Chase's Receipts.

Hurry Ends in Indigestion. Use your teeth on your food or your stomach, "Quick lunches," hurried eating, bolting food, are sure to end, sooner or later, in some form of indigestion, more or less troublesome.

Beecham's Pills quickly relieve the distress caused by hurried eating. They act directly on the stomach nerves and actually help the food to digest and assimilate. They are particularly good for nervous dyspepsia, bloating, hiccoughs, bitter taste in the mouth, and flatulence. With reasonable care in eating, Beecham's Pills will soon

Put an End to Stomach Ills. Sold Everywhere. In Boxes 25 cents.

Exquisite Designs. When you wish beautiful silver, you naturally ask for "1847 ROGERS BROS." Cutlery, forks, spoons, etc., so stamped have a permanent beauty and durability. Best tea sets, dishes, wafers, etc. MERIDEN BRITA CO. "Silver-Plated that Wears"

FURS. Do you trap or buy? Pure Len Canada's largest dealer (1500) in furs, skins, and pelts. Largest stock of skins, pelts, and furs. Free charges, prompt service, etc. Quotations and shipping tags sent free. JOHN HALLAM, TORONTO

Needed the Knife. Speaking of table etiquette some time since, General E. Burd Grubb told a story about a man who was justified in eating pie with a knife. Smith was standing in a hotel lobby one day, according to the General, talking to Jones, when the conversation turned to a dinner that had been given at the home of a mutual acquaintance named Brown.

"You should have seen Barton," remarked Jones, referring to one of the guests. "I thought he had better table manners. When his pie was served he actually ate it with a knife." "I don't blame him for that," was the starting reply of Smith. "You don't blame him?" repeated Jones in amazement. "No," smilingly rejoined Smith, "I have eaten pie at Brown's myself, and it is a wonder to me that Barton didn't take an axe."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

SICK HEADACHES are not caused by anything wrong in the head; but by constipation, biliousness and indigestion. Headache powders or tablets may decrease but cannot cure them. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills do cure sick headache in the sensible way by removing the constipation or sick stomach which caused it. Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are purely vegetable, free from any harmful drug, safe and sure. When you feel the headache coming take

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS. Give the best

VETERAN SCRIP THE FARMER'S OPPORTUNITY! Do YOU realize the opportunity South African Veteran Scrip affords to secure title to 320 or 640 acres of land? Land adjoining that upon which you can locate as from \$10 to \$15 an acre. Figure it out what this means to you. SCRIP SOLD ON EASY TERMS. We will sell 200 ACRE WARRANTS on terms—without any cash payment—no dirty work—and cheaper than any other because it goes farther and you get a bigger cut for your money. Get "Black Knight" at your dealer's or send for a large one free postpaid.

THE F. F. BALLEEY CO. LIMITED. 115-117 McIntyre Street, Winnipeg.

BLACK KNIGHT STOVE POLISH. "Black Knight" Stove Polish was made for women—made to save them work, worry and weariness. "Black Knight" is the easy-to-apply Stove Polish. Just a few light rubs, with cloth or brush, brings a brilliantly black polish that lasts. It's ready to use—no mixing—no rolling hands—no dirty work—and cheaper than any other because it goes farther and you get a bigger cut for your money. Get "Black Knight" at your dealer's or send for a large one free postpaid.

THE F. F. BALLEEY CO. LIMITED. 115-117 McIntyre Street, Winnipeg.

WILL HAINOR IN REGINA. Hainor, the Margo Sentenced to Be Regina in February

Yorkton, Sask., Dec. 14—The first time in Yorkton that a murderer was sentenced to be hanged, Hainor, found guilty ten farmers and two sentenced by Judge J. H. the extreme penalty crime committed last year in a bluff and unsuspecting neighbor, of Margo. The case was Saturday morning when one more witness for the prosecution was called, endeavoring from evidence produced in that on June 14, 1904, was mentally unbalanced, and the actions immediately after the crime would indicate that the evidence of it was unbalanced also. Therefore not responsible. Frank Ford, K.C., in a clear, logical address that the evidence of it was insufficient to sustain a conviction on that plea. Had dealings with the sidereal him peculiarly, the judge, right from the evidence produced in that on June 14, 1904, was mentally unbalanced, and the actions immediately after the crime would indicate that the evidence of it was unbalanced also. Therefore not responsible. 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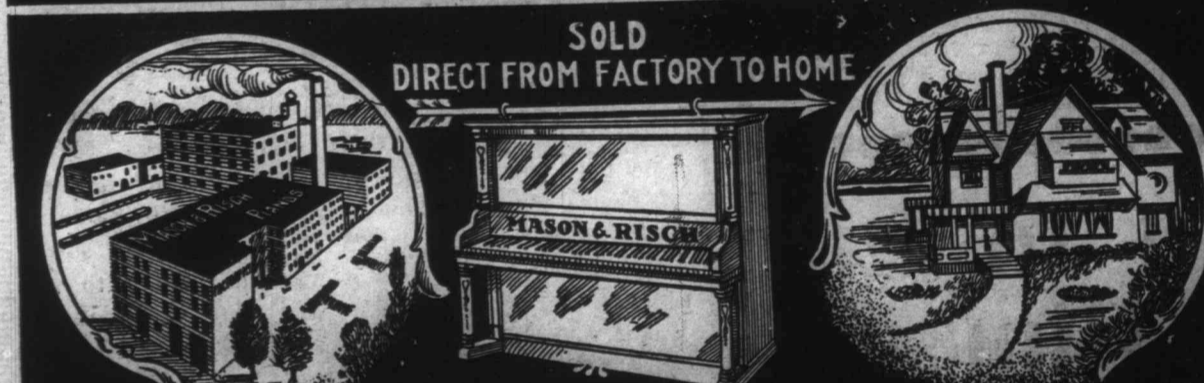
Now in Full Operation

With the completest outfit of the latest improved Milling Machinery procurable. The most careful selection of the highest grade of wheat coming into the market. The milling staff the most capable available on the continent. They aim to produce a flour equal to any in the market bar none. Their special aim is to capture the local, neighboring and gristing business. To succeed in this they realize that they must produce the proper goods. This they are determined to do.

Give the best patent, "The Best Yet Brand," or the second grade, "The Capital," a trial.

ENCOURAGE HOME ENTERPRISE

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ONE GRADE ONE PRICE ONE PROFIT

Factory Branch
SCARTH STREET
REGINA, SASK.

WILL HANG IN REGINA

Hainor, the Margo Murderer, Sentenced to Be Hanged in Regina in February.

Yorkton, Sask., Dec. 12.—Saturday was the first time in the history of Yorkton that a murderer was sentenced to be hanged, when Sanford Hainor, found guilty by a jury of ten farmers and two merchants, was sentenced by Judge Johnston to pay the extreme penalty for the awful crime committed last July, when he lurked in a bluff and shot to death an unsuspecting neighbor, A. D. Fraser. The case was concluded on Saturday morning when after hearing one more witness for the defence, J. A. M. Patrick, prisoner's counsel, made an eloquent plea on his behalf, endeavoring from the evidence to prove that the prisoner had a disordered mind. Letters produced in court indicate that on June 1st and 17th Hainor was mentally unbalanced, and the evidence of McLaren as to prisoner's actions immediately after committing the crime would indicate that he was unbalanced also on that day and therefore not responsible for his act. Frank Ford, K.C., who prosecuted, contended that the evidence of insanity submitted was insufficient to warrant acquittal on that plea. Those who had dealings with the prisoner considered him peculiar, but capable of judging right from wrong, and looking after himself. He generally talked rationally and intelligently, as both the crown and defence witnesses' evidence proved. His action in resisting arrest until further resistance was impossible, and inquiries regarding the police showed that he knew the quality of the act committed, and the quality of the act committed, and the quality of the act committed. The burden of proof showing insanity rested on the defence, and the evidence they submitted was insufficient to warrant the finding of not guilty on the plea of insanity. Judge Johnston's charge to the jury left little doubt of escape for the prisoner. The defence admitted Hainor's guilt, and the question for the jury to decide was, was the prisoner insane when the deed was committed. He directed the return of

either one of two verdicts, guilty or not guilty because of his insanity at the time the offence was committed. If the latter verdict, it must be because the man did not know that he was doing wrong when he committed the deed, and unless the jury was sure beyond a reasonable doubt that Hainor was insane when he committed the deed, they must not shrink their duty, but bring in a verdict of guilty. "You have a duty to perform, and you must perform it without fear, favor or affection. The performance of this duty, according to a jurymen's path has made Canada famous, as a law abiding land of justice, and the envy of the neighboring republics. After being out three hours the jury returned and Foreman Outwalt announced a verdict of guilty. Asked if he had anything to say which judgment should not be passed upon him, Hainor replied: "No." The judge then sentenced him to be hanged at Regina on Thursday, Feb. 17th, and in doing so remarked that the jury could find no other verdict from the evidence. Addressing the prisoner, he said: "You knew perfectly well you were doing wrong when you lurked in that bush and shot poor Fraser. The hardships you underwent in two or three years home-staying may have made you reckless, and brooding over your wrongs caused a wicked feeling to grow up within you, resulting in the committing of a crime. You will be given time to prepare for your execution, though you gave your victim none before you caused his spirit to speed to eternity. Victoria, B.C., Dec. 9.—With the reply filed today in the case of Dunsmuir vs. Dunsmuir, arrangements are being made for the trial, which will involve a fight between the heirs of the late Mrs. Joan Dunsmuir, and retiring Lieut.-Gov. Hon. James Dunsmuir, for recovery of an estate valued at between fifteen and eighteen million dollars. Plaintiffs, etc., for \$15,000,000. When Alexander Dunsmuir dies he will his interests to Jas Dunsmuir, and suit was unsuccessful brought by the actress, Edna Wallace Hopper, step-daughter of Alexander Dunsmuir to break the will.

NEW RAILWAY TO THE ARCTIC

Railway North from Edmonton to Be Built Next Year to Connect with Waterways.

Montreal, Dec. 8.—Official of the Alberta and Great Waterways Railway, which will be the most northerly road in Canada, running 350 miles northeast from Edmonton, are in Montreal, arranging for starting active construction in the spring. The officers here are W. R. Clark, of Kansas City, president of the United States trust company, and president of the Alberta railway, and E. A. James, general manager of the company. They stated that the road had been fully financed, and that they were here preparing to secure supplies for work in the spring. Tracts for the whole 350 miles will be stipulated that 150 miles should be completed for operation by next fall. The company like the G.T.P. will let the grading by contract, and lay the steel itself. Mr. James stated the road would terminate at Fort McMurray, 350 miles north of Edmonton and would open out a stretch of country equal to the Edmonton district for farming purposes. At Fort McMurray it will connect with the Peace, Athabasca and Mackenzie rivers, which together have 3,500 miles of waterway navigable by steamers, stretching to the Arctic and the Pacific oceans. The road will thus connect the Arctic ocean by water and rail, direct with the Transcontinental railway at Edmonton. Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

BETTER THAN SPANKING. Spanking does not cure children of bed-wetting. There is a constitutional cause for this trouble. Mrs. M. Sumner, Box 93, 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, she cannot help it. This treatment also cures adults and aged people troubled with urine difficulties by day or night.

WATSON TELLS OF ASQUITH

His Bitter Poem Refers to the Family of England's Premier—An American's Reply.

New York, Dec. 8.—"The Woman With the Serpent's Tongue" may bring a change in the British ministry and cause one of the greatest political and literary sensations England has ever known, is the opinion of many persons who read the startling statement by William Watson, the English poet, and author of the poem with the foregoing title, that the poem was physically inspired by Mrs. Margaret Asquith, wife of the British premier, and mentally by her stepdaughter, Miss Violet Asquith. Watson waited until he arrived in this country before admitting the charge that his now famous poem was aimed at the Asquiths, thereby removing himself from the centre of the storm, which cables from England say his admission has already aroused. As long as he was in England he denied that his poem was dedicated to the Asquiths or anyone in particular. In explaining what led up to the poem, Watson tells of a visit he made to the Asquith home last June, when he was surprised to hear Miss Asquith say that a man named Nash, one of her father's secretaries, was the man who "used to write C.B.'s speeches for him." By "C.B." she meant the late Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, Premier Asquith's predecessor, and probably the most devoted of English premiers since the days of Gladstone. Continuing, Miss Asquith said, according to Watson: "Do you know I have often wondered if some of those phrases of C.B.'s that caught on so much, such as 'methods of barbarism,' and that sort of nonsense, really came from C.B. or from Nash." These expressions by Miss Asquith, it is practically certain, will be taken as reflecting the sentiments of the present premier and cause a storm of criticism of Mr. Asquith. Watson's signed statement regarding the poem is as follows: "The woman with the serpent's tongue is a composite photograph of Mrs. Asquith and her step-daughter, Violet. The poem is a portrait of the physical characteristics of Mrs. Asquith and mentally of Miss Asquith. The latter is the voice of the family and rules them all. Violet is the real official voice, speaking with authority. She it is. 'Who slights the worthiest in the land, Sneers at the just, condemns the brave, And blackens goodness in its grave.' The poet says he attempted to show his resentment at the reflection cast upon the dead premier by offering to write in the Album of Miss Asquith a stirring defence of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman. 'If I thought I had done the most unforgivable insult at this family by this offer,' Watson says, but to his surprise he received a letter from Mrs. Asquith in which she said her daughter would welcome the contribution to her album. Mrs. Asquith sent other cordial notes to the poet, which, in the light of his dedication of the poem, he clearly believes to be hypocritical. TWO OF THE VERSES Two of the verses of the Watson piece are as follows: She is not old, she is not young, The woman with the serpent's tongue The haggard cheek, the hungering eye, The poisoned words that wildly fly, The famished face, the fevered hand, Who slights the worthiest in the land Sneers at the just, condemns the brave, And blackens goodness in its grave. Who half makes love to you today, Tomorrow given by the next away, Burnt up within by that strange soul She cannot slake, or yet control! Malignant-tipped, unkind, unsweet, Past all example indiscreet, Hectic, and always overstrung— The woman with the Serpent's Tongue. THE COWARD'S TONGUE As to Richard Le Gallienne's reply, "The Poet with the Coward's Tongue," recently printed in a New York daily, it reads thus: Was it a woman bore this thing, Made out the words to sneer and sing, A yet of words to scan and scan, Yet dares to sign himself a man; He's growing old, he is not young— The poet with the coward's tongue. Was it a woman long ago Went through the fires of her young womb, To bear this man who sings this song— The poet with the coward's tongue? In truthful numbers be sung— The poet with the coward's tongue. Made out of words to sneer and sing, A thing of words, a paper thing, A little book of classic song— The poet with the coward's tongue. Think not the woman he betrayed— Name all unknown—is thus portrayed; Poor poet starved for her strange eyes, Despair tells all of us strange lies. But there's an answer to his song, O woman, with the serpent's tongue, O poet with the coward's tongue; Come to New York and you shall know. O singer of the coward's song— His late who sings a woman song. Come to New York and face the men, Who sing not, yet whose life is song.

Because they love their women and would die— Rather than tell a William Watson lie

About a woman—even in a scolding— O, poet with the coward's tongue.

ENVOI Was he a "guest" who dares to wrong His hostess in so foul a song? O, poet with the coward's tongue. SKETCH OF MRS. ASQUITH The wife of Premier Asquith was formerly Miss Tennant. A recent descriptive article says her eyes, her nose, her cheeks, her chin, and the trick of her tongue in protruding timidly between two rows of immaculate teeth afford subjects to the ablest paragraphers in the personal journalism of the old land. The eyes are mischievous. They can be homes of silent prayer too, upon occasions, it seems, and then they are grey as squirrels. No woman in London can be persuaded that Mrs. Asquith despises with the services of a complexion specialist. She is no longer of course in the first flush of her youth—for her thirtieth year has come and gone long since. She has been a wife for fully fifteen years, but her skin is as white and as translucent as if she had been born last autumn. However, it is the expression of the countenance of "Margot," to give her her pet name, which constitutes her personal charm. The nose is undeniably inconsequential, and critics have objected to the size and shape of the mouth. The chin—to quote the expression of a writer in the London Throane—is "too saucy." But the face as a whole is inexpressibly ravishing. A NATURE ACTRESS On the stage the wife of the British premier, according to those competent critics, the reporters of the society papers, she would have reduced to the most brilliant French actress to an imbecility of envy. No one outside of the precincts of all that is finest in social London under King Edwards sway has been privileged to witness "Margot" in her glorious impersonations. The one-act plays of a well known statesman's wife, Mrs. Asquith her best parts. She has upon occasion essayed Ophelia in the mad scene, but, as a general thing she seems herself, her own mischievous, irresistible, adorable self, only in what is described as the lightest juvenile. "Margot" shows her audacity the girl in love through the medium of many delightful little touches and her play of feature is wonderful. Then there is the voice—loud, but musical, high, but not shrill. Mrs. Asquith is one of the very few society women in England who have no fear of the sound of their own voices. She can halloo quite audibly across a golf field, and does it deliciously. She forgets nobody and remembers everything, even one's sick aunt and the baby's exact age. Her interest in life is incredibly personal. Mrs. Asquith is always eager to learn the likes and dislikes of persons, their past history and their present prospects. These details she arrives at without the slightest trace of an impertinent curiosity. She is interested in the people she meets, and she takes care to meet only the people who interest her. To this one fact, possibly is due her success as a matchmaker. Not one marriage in London society made by the wife of the prime minister has yet turned out a failure, and she has made it we may trust the gossip, dozens. A young peer without a wife is a source of positive dread to Mrs. Asquith, who is affirming to regard marriage as the supreme duty of man—especially when he has money. It is of course as a dresser that "Margot" has won her supreme contemporary renown: The tantalizing elegance of her rather tight-fitting dresses is admired in Paris as much as it is in London. Her taste for Mrs. Asquith has made the fortune of a French establishment upon the basis of its chic simplicity of effect in the grey green satin she loves. She is one of the extremely few Englishwomen who walk without inconvenience in the tightest restriction fashion can now impose upon the knees in the directors gown. It is characteristic of Mrs. Asquith's consideration for others that she purposely relaxed the severity of the lengths her Paris dressmaker was disposed to go in the sheathed skirt. New Coal Mine. Bright prospects are in sight regarding coal supplies in the near future for the residents of Barrie and vicinity. A 10-foot vein of coal has been discovered within one mile of town and is of a quality of coal of about 20 per cent more combustible than any other coal mine now in operation in the Souris valley. A company is now being formed with Mr. George P. Stewart at the head, and enough stock will be sold to open the mine and put it in first class working order. The company is being capitalized at \$50,000, and shares will be sold at \$100 each. It is the intention of the company to keep the shares among the local people, if possible. The merchants and farmers will be asked to subscribe for the shares, the money to be deposited in the bank until the shaft is opened and the people fully satisfied as to the quality of the coal. Operations at the mine will be started as soon as the stock is sold. It is now up to the residents of the town and vicinity to push along this enterprise and help to develop the mine by buying shares at the start and thereby keeping the profits which will naturally result from the operations of a mine in good hands, in our own pockets. It will be a great and lasting benefit to town and country in general, and when coal shortages occur, like those of the last few weeks, we can afford to laugh at others not so fortunate, with a coal mine at our doors.—News.



Direct Draft Damper at Front of Stove

Where it is Easy to Turn No reaching across a hot stove and over steaming pots to turn direct-draft damper on Sask-Alta. It is placed right at front of stove (see illustration) where a child can readily operate it. Sask-Alta Direct Damper insures your arms against scalding by steam, and fingers from being burned. But you cannot get this feature in any other range. It's patented—an exclusive Sask-Alta improvement.

McClary's Sask-Alta Steel Range

For Sale by Peart Bros. Hardware Company

TRAGEDY ON LAKE ERIE

Ten Wrecked Sailors Frozen to Death in a Yawl.

Erie, Pa., Dec. 12.—Nine men frozen to death and covered with ice, were towed here today by the state fisheries boat, Commodore Perry. The rigid fingers that bound them kept eight of the men seated stark and stiff in the little yawl, in which they had struggled to escape the fate that overcame them. The ninth man of the crew was prone, frozen to the yawl's bottom. And there had been a passenger in this hideous voyage—a sailor man on the seas wears at this season of the year. There is little doubt that this tenth man, seeing his comrades staring at him through films of ice, went mad, stripped himself and plunged to a quicker grave in the waters of the lake. The nine glassy images were of the crew of the Bessmer and Marquette car ferry No. 2, which had been missing since the terrible winter gale swept lake Erie last Tuesday. The Commodore Perry with scores of other boats, were searching for No. 2. She had aboard 38 men, of whom six were passengers. It seems impossible that any have escaped, said Captain Driscoll, of the Commodore Perry to-night. "A heavy sea was running when we sighted the yawl and we had some difficulty in reaching it. As we made her out with our glasses, eight of the men were sitting up in the boat, their life preservers strapped about their shoulders. The ninth man lay at the bottom of the boat frozen to the slat flooring. We did not try to take the nine dead on board, as we feared the yawl would capsize if our men tried to board it." OUR OTTAWA LETTER A suggestion of considerable interest was made by Mr. Blain (Cons., Peel) in the course of the discussion of the bill to amend the seed control act. The bill is to make regulations determining the standard of vitality of the seeds, and to keep certain seeds free from the mixture of weeds. Mr. Blain asked if any provision was made for stamping on small packages. "This is a matter of considerable interest in the province of Ontario," he said. "For example, a wholesale merchant puts small packages of seeds into a box and ships them to the retailer. The retailer sells a number of the small packages during the season, and in many cases returns the unsold packages to the wholesaler. There is a complaint that the wholesaler merchant continues to send out these packages, year after year, without any investigation as to whether any vitality is left in the seed or not; and it is suggested that the wholesaler merchant should be required to put on small packages of seeds he sends out for sale the date on which the seed was put into the package, so that the farmer or gardener buying it would have some assurance of the vitality of the seed." Mr. Fisher was rather reluctant, saying that also dates might be put on packages of seeds offered for sale, but Mr. Blain pointed out that he was speaking for the man who owns a small garden rather than for the person Mr. Fisher yielded sufficiently to say that he was willing to look into the matter. GRANTING CHARTERS. In the course of the week Mr. Chas. Murphy, the secretary of state, made a statement of the subject of granting charters. It will be remembered that the Ontario government cancelled an Ontario charter which had been obtained by the association of race-track men which is managing a track on the outskirts of Toronto whose management had evoked so much criticism; and the association forthwith and without difficulty secured a Dominion charter permitting it to carry on the business of race-track gambling. Asked about it by Capt. Tom Wallace, Mr. Murphy made a reply which in effect amounts to an affirmative that the secretary of state has no option and must grant any charter providing that the application is made in proper form. In this connection an interesting piece of history has been uncovered. Years ago, when the Liberal party was in opposition, a combination of cotton companies was affected and the Liberal party in parliament, led by Mr. James Edgar, attacked the government for permitting it to take over the charter. The company without protest issued to the company without protest. Part of the attack was to take ground that letters patent had been issued to the company in 1892 and 1893. Sir John Thompson's government was impressed by the argument that there should be more careful examination of applications for charters. It accordingly made a change and directed that all such applications should be sent to the finance department for review. This was done for several years, the finance department taking this duty seriously and passing every application under rigid scrutiny. This was done by the Conservative government. In 1896 the Liberals came into power. And after two or three years it quietly abrogated the reform for which it had pressed in its years of opposition and caused the old way of granting charters to be resumed. The result is seen in Mr. Murphy's answer of the other day. MACKENZIE KING'S WORK. Mr. Mackenzie King has made his first important speech in parliament. He signalled it by making a noteworthy error in management, by bringing about a division which was instructed to chloroform the debate by cutting down the government's motion to the lowest figure since 1896, and most important of all by exposing the hollowness of the government's position on an important subject. Once a year Mr. Hugh Guthrie, (Lib., South Wellington) moves a resolution looking towards the encouragement of technical education by the Dominion government. The regular program is for a lot of members to praise technical education and to say that something should be done; then somebody moves the adjournment of the debate and nothing more is heard of it till the next year. This time it was Mr. King who had instructions to choke off the debate with a few kind words. He made a glowing speech. He said that "an imperative ethical obligation" rested upon Canada in the matter. After which he suddenly discovered constitutional difficulties and moved the adjournment of the debate. The contrast was so glaring between Mr. King's enthusiastic speech and his desire to end the discussion, that the Conservatives contested the motion to adjourn and insisted upon a division. Several Liberals bolted having committed themselves to the resolution before Mr. King mismanaged the business, and the vote stood 78 to 56, a majority of only 22. Thus we see how much good words are worth. Praise technical education, but vote down any effort to have it seriously investigated. That is the way of the Laurier government. New Zealand navy bill has passed without a division. It authorizes the financing of a Dreadnought for the imperial navy. For Christmas and New Year holidays, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company announce a rate of fare and one-third for round-trip. Tickets for Christmas will be on sale December 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, and for New Year, December 28, 29, 30, 31 and January 1, with final return limit in both cases of January 5, 1910. If there be some weaker one, Give me strength to help him on; If a blinder soul there be, Let me guide him nearer thee. Make my mortal dreams come true With the work I fain would do. Minard's Liniment Cures Distemper.

ette some and Grubb no was justice. Smith of one day, talking to him turned even at the name named that," was repeated. Smith, "I myself, and ardon did't phia." Tele. ES wrong stipulation. on. Head-may dead-em. Dr. is cure sible way ation or sed them. Pills are from any and sure. aché com- E'S PILLS. SCRIP UTUNITY! opportunity tera. Scrip to 320 or d adjoining can locate sold to-day ere. Figure to you. BY TERMS WARRANTS cash pay-ment. Our price and free ALTY CO. Winnipeg. CK HT OLISH Stove women work, is the Polish, abe, with brings a dish that use—no hands— cheaper because it ou get a at your for a large LIMITED, 19 Show Polish. MAN RECIATE \$5.00, to any —except the number—415. LOCUS F. ed 14 page cat-egory, Silvers, and Novelties, free B. Limited ge Street TO gents Wanted e push and sell a full line of The Wilcox Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Shovels, Etc. Apply E. KING, Regina. No. 770.

Local and General

Regina defeated Moose Jaw at hockey last night.

The C.N.R. are using Regina water in their dining and cafe cars.

The Greater Regina Club will raise \$25,000 for publicity purposes.

Ex-Sergt. Banham has been appointed manager of the S.A.S.I.W.S.

It is reported that the C.P.R. are locating a line from here to Milestone.

A. Ehmman and Frank Brunner of Regina have purchased the Waldorf Hotel in Craik.

Dr. Neilly, member for Humboldt, was in the city on Tuesday on his return from Ottawa.

G. Alexander is resigning from the Imperial Bank to take a position with J. A. Westman.

Allan, Gordon & Bryant have moved into their new offices in the Wiloughby & Duncan block.

Twenty-six marriages, twenty-three births and fifteen deaths are the vital statistics for November.

The Greater Regina Club will meet Thursday evening in the city hall to receive reports and elect officers.

Inspector Church, who accompanied Inspector Perry to Hudson Bay Junction, has taken seriously ill with pleurisy.

W. McBain left for the east on Monday and will boost our city in the city in the interests of the Greater Regina Club.

Mr. and Mrs. Thos. McFadden of Medicine Hat, arrived in the city on Monday. They spent yesterday here and are leaving today for the east on a visit.

A deputation composed of Messrs. Mytton, Lawson and McDonald have been delegated to wait upon the provincial government and secure a larger grant for the Dominion Fair in 1911.

Mr. Keenleyside, secretary of the Social and Moral Reform League, expresses himself as satisfied with the results in the first local option campaign. Four out of seven contests were won.

Mr. Chamberlain of the G.T.P. was in the city on Saturday and announced that trains on the Regina Yorkton branch would be running into this city next fall. He was unable to state what further lines would be built.

The Lyall case for the non-observance of the Lord's Day Act was in court yesterday. Robert Leckey, of the contracting firm, pleaded not guilty claiming it as a work of necessity. The case was adjourned.

The members of the Opposition in the local legislature will be tendered a banquet by their supporters in Regina on Friday evening at 9 o'clock, at the King's hotel. This will be one of the events of the season. Tickets may be secured from Dr. Whitmore, J. A. Westman, H. V. Bigelow, J. F. Bryant or W. J. Leahy.

The subscription accounts for The West have been sent out and the management would greatly appreciate it if our debtors would make prompt remittances. The amount for each one is not very large, but if all would send in the amount of his bill it would add an addition of about \$5,000 to our fund of ready cash. Will you give the subject your attention as soon as you receive your account. Do not keep putting it off just because it is small.

A conference of the principals of the normal schools for the four western provinces was held in the Normal School of Regina, Saturday afternoon. It was the continued meeting of the day before in behalf of a revision of the several courses now in vogue in the normal schools of the provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. It was the desire of the principals to arrange all the courses, alike in each province. Itemized reports of the meetings will be given out through the educational departments of the governments of each province.

The new thirds began their term on Tuesday last. They are being instructed by Mr. H. M. Barrett of Moose Jaw. The firsts and seconds are preparing for the exams. The weekly session of the literary was held on Friday, Dec. 10th. A business meeting was held between three and four in which it was arranged to have an entertainment as a farewell for the firsts and seconds on Friday, Dec. 17th. The meeting was then adjourned until the evening. At eight o'clock a delightful program was given. The selections were: Chorus, "Our Jack," Glee Club. Recitation, "The bewitched clock," Mr. McGuire; instrumental solo, "Home Sweet Home," Miss Ford; vocal solo, "The Flight of Ages," Mr. Craig. An address, Mr. McIntyre of Winnipeg. Refreshments were then served and these were enjoyed by those present, as well, in a way, as that which preceded. After a social time the party sang "Auld Lang Syne" and dispersed to their several homes.

In the Agricultural Exhibition Association Monday afternoon, Mr. Mc-Ara, the president of the Dominion Fair Board submitted plans and the estimated cost of the improvements which are to be made upon the new exhibition grounds. The plans as submitted if carried through will involve the expenditure of nearly \$100,000. The board feels that when the plans are completed the city will have a lasting proposition and as good exhibition grounds as any in the country. The sewer plan alone is to cost \$18,000 and will be entirely independent of the city system. Mr. Mc-Ara also stated that he felt of the opinion that there was nothing in the

Mortgage Sale of Valuable Farm Property

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN, JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF REGINA.

In the matter of the Land Titles Act and in the matter of a certain mortgage made by Ole A. Knudtson to Thomas H. Hassard.

Between
Thomas H. Hassard, Plaintiff,
and
Ole A. Knudtson, Wilson & Weir, and William J. Hyde Defendants.

Pursuant to the order of Mr. Justice Johnstone made herein on the 1st day of March, A.D. 1908, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction, on the 2nd day of February, 1910, under the direction of Sheriff A. E. Cook, of the Judicial District of Regina, at his office in the City of Regina, in the province of Saskatchewan, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon, the South-East Quarter of Section 2, Township 15, Range 18, West of the Second Meridian, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Terms: Twenty-five per cent of the purchase price down and the balance on the delivery of the transfer duly confirmed within two months from the date of the sale. The deposit to be forfeited if the purchaser fails to complete the purchase and accept the transfer.

Sold subject to a First Mortgage of \$1,200.00, and two seed grain liens amounting to \$149.35 and interest, and \$14.48 taxes for 1907 and 1908 and taxes for the current year.

The plaintiff to have the right to bid at the sale.

For further particulars and conditions apply to
EMBURY, WATKINS & SCOTT,
Solicitors for the Plaintiff,
Regina, Sasv.
Dated at Regina, this 24th day of November, A.D. 1908. 35-43

MOVEMENT IN REAL ESTATE

Greatest Sales During Last Week in History of Regina.

Last week witnessed a real estate movement in this city that sets a new record. Scarth and Cornwall were the favorite properties. The sales were:
J. B. Shaw, 25 ft. frontage...\$20,000
J. M. Young, 30 ft. frontage... 30,000
Ross, 25 ft. frontage... 45,000
Hatchway, 50 ft. frontage... 24,000
Westman, 100 ft. frontage... 20,000
Per A. T. Brook, 25 ft. front. 10,000
Total 275 feet frontage...\$119,750
It is understood that the property was all purchased by reliable parties who will erect substantial business blocks. Next year will see a tremendous building boom in this city.

ELEVATOR QUESTION

Government Refers Matter to a Commission.

Last night the question of government elevators came before the legislature by a report of the committee on agriculture, which recommended that the matter be referred to an independent commission who are urged to report in time to give relief for next season's crop. The leader of the opposition insisted on a definite statement from the government. Mr. Motherwell claimed that the commission was the proper course. The premier handled the question very gingerly and would promise no action next summer.

The whole attitude of the government was one of delay. There can be no relief next season owing to the attitude of the government.
Judgment delivered in the courts of New Westminster has brought, Bill Miner, the train robber, to the front again. He was used by Norman Bole and as his whereabouts are unknown, an order for substitutional service was secured. Miner failing to appear judgment for \$500 and costs was entered. The judgment, if Mr. Bole can establish his legal claim to it, will be in part satisfied with the money in the treasury here that was taken from Miner upon his arrest. The department holds \$149 and a gold watch belonging to the outlaw.

Jimmy Wells, Frank Peigan, Philip Pullford and Billy Bond were sentenced to three years imprisonment, Engle Rider to four years and Nelson Hiras to eight years at McLeod last week by Judge Sifton for horse stealing. These are all blood Indians. O. E. Baillie, Henry Bessler and W. A. Scott were sentenced to two years for stealing branded calves. A petition signed by 1044 persons was presented asking for clemency for Baillie, but the judge decided that the appeal should be made to the minister of justice.

ATTRACTIVE AND USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

For Your Lady Friends

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>Irish Linen Table Cloths
Table Napkins
Sideboard Scarfs
Linen Doylies
Handkerchief Sackets
Pretty Waist Lengths
Fine All-Wool Shawls
Scarfs
Phoenix Mufflers
Misses' Hair Bows
Kid Gloves
Tocha Gloves
Fabric Gloves
Tocha Mitts</p> | <p>Silk Mittens
Ringwood White Linen Collars
Lace Collars
Wash Collars
Ladies' Jabot
Cashmere and Silk Hosiery
Elastic and Kid Belts, with Gilt, Silver and Black Buckles
Ribbed Elastic Belts
Braided Silk Belts
Ladies' Bow
Silk-Covered Featherbone Collar Supports
White Lawn Tourist Frilling
Ruching, six frill, in a box, assorted colors and designs</p> | <p>Ladies' Hand Bags in a variety of colors and designs
Barrettes
Combs
Side Combs
Necklaces
Brooches
Hat Pins
Needle Cases
Pin Cushions
Darning Needle Cases
Hat Pin Holders
Handkerchief Sackets
Watch Wall Holders
in neat designs and hand painted</p> |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

TO BE FOUND IN THE DRY GOODS DEPT.

Boot and Shoe Dept.

For your Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Moccasins, Slippers, Overshoes, Spats, Overgaiters and Leggings try the REGINA TRADING COMPANY'S SHOE DEPT. We are carrying a complete stock of seasonable Footwear for the child and the adults.

Gentlemen, if you want a good warm Overshoe, pure gum or snag proof Rubbers, Moose Moccasins, Felt Boots or warm Lined Boots, we have them, and at prices that are right.

See our Women's Felt Laced Boots, kid faced, with good weight sole, all sizes, at \$1.50

Women's Overshoes, Felt Boots, Felt and Warm Lined Slippers, Lined Rubbers, Overgaiters, Spats and Leggings, in black or other popular colors.

We also have a good range of Skating and Hockey Boots for men, women, boys and children.
Men's, at \$3.00
Women's, at 2.75
Boys', at 2.50
Misses' and Youth's, at 2.25

See our Shoe Dept. for Christmas Gifts in Footwear.

The Early Bird Caught the Worm

The early buyer will get best choice.

What to Give Him

Then visit our Men's Store, for there you will find hundreds of things most giftable. A few suggestions:

Men's Hosiery Sets

Half-hose, Necktie and Handkerchief to match. Silk sets in a box. One Necktie, one pair Men's Half-hose, one Silk Handkerchief in deeply colored silks—Blue, grey, black, lavender and garnet. Neatly boxed for Christmas giving. Our price, per set \$1.40

Men's Initial Handkerchiefs

A wise Christmas choice. The kind men like and select when they buy for themselves. Neatly boxed and ready for your card. All Plain Linen, Handkerchiefs are boxed (3 dozen) in neat Christmas boxes, showing views of Regina.

Men's Initial Linen Handkerchiefs, 3 or 6 in a box, per half dozen \$2.00

Men's Linen Handkerchiefs, boxed, 3 dozen to box. Special Price \$1.00

Men's Hem-stitched Linen Handkerchiefs, in fancy boxes, 3 dozen to box, from \$1.50 to \$2.00

Better choose now the Initial Handkerchief you intend to give.

Men's Gold-Plated Cuff Links

Four hundred pairs in a great variety of designs. Regular values up to \$1.00. By us buying a quantity we secured price concessions that enables us to pass them on to you for 50c

Men's Gold-Plated and Gold-Filled Cuff Links, in better qualities, up to \$2.50

Men's Button Sets

Consisting of one pair of Cuff Links with colored stone, and one Tea Pin with stone to match. Neatly put up in a plush-lined box. At, per set 50c, 75c and \$1.00

Neckwear for All Men

Boxed neatly for Christmas giving. Prices from 50c to \$1.00

In the Drug Dept.

Chatelaine & Hand Bags
A New Lot of Chatelaine and Hand Bags for Christmas

The Drug Dept. have received a new lot of the latest style of Hand Bags from New York. We have not the space to go into the details and prices of each. Among them are some pretty patent leathers with good trimming. Also some soft Leather Bags in brown and wasteria, laid with a silk braid of the same color, and many others that would delight the heart of anyone as a Christmas gift.

Prices, from \$2.50 to \$10.00

In Housefurnishing Dept.

Is it any wonder that we are very busy in our Housefurnishing Dept. when we are offering such specials? The best stock we have ever shown, and the lowest prices. Everything to furnish the home. Note the following prices and be quick:

Table Covers, regular \$2.00, each \$1.25
Table Covers, regular \$3.50, each 2.50
Couch Covers, regular \$2.25, each 1.35
Couch Covers, regular \$3.25, each 2.50
Arch Drapes, regular \$10.00, pair 8.75
Window Shades, trimmed, regular \$1.00, each .75
Smyrna Rugs, regular \$3.50, each 1.95
Tapestry Squares, 7.6x9, regular \$8.00, each 6.45
Tapestry Squares, 9x9, regular \$10.50, each 7.50
Tapestry Squares, 9x10.6, regular \$12.50, each 9.00
Eerie Lace Curtains, worth \$2.25, pair 1.50
New Novelty Nets, per yard, 50c, 37c and 50 Axminster Hearth Rugs, worth \$4.00 each. On sale Saturday Morning at this unprecedented price—each 2.95

600 Yards Sanitas Wall Covering, the best covering for walls in kitchens, baths, etc. Never sold for less than 35c a yard. 600 yards only on sale, yard .25
144 Curtain Rods, white ends, each .15
72 Small Rods, white ends, each .10

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