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If you have lost anything, or
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The West.

Vol. 12, No. 10

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1910

Subscription, \$1.00 Per Year

R. L. BORDEN URGES CARE
IN RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT

We Must Retain Control of Our Own Fiscal Policy--
Laurier's Companions for Western Tour--How the
Indians were Defrauded--A Costly Public Work--
The Quebec Bridge Scandal

Mr. R. L. Borden at the close of the
session spoke very clearly on the sub-
ject of reciprocity negotiations which
the Laurier Government has promised
to enter into with the United States.
He said:

"No one is more desirous than I
am for good relations respecting trade
or any other matter between this
country and the empire as a whole and
the United States of America. But
we have other considerations."

"We have considerations of Canada
and of Canada's relations to the em-
pire as a whole."

"I am one who believes that the
British Empire is not very well orga-
nized. It is more a disorganization
than a organization today, having re-
gard to the utter absence of any ef-
fective co-operation up to the present
time of trade, and having regard also
to the lack of organization up to the
present time, or almost up to the pre-
sent time, in matters of defence."

"Now, I believe it to be the desire
of every man in this country who has
considered this subject with any at-
tention that we may at some time in
the future, bring about a system of
mutual trade preferences within the
empire, and I would say to the gentle-
men upon the treasury benches that
any negotiations which they enter into
with the United States ought to be
subject to that consideration above
all."

"We ought not to place ourselves in
any position by any negotiations
which would sacrifice our fiscal
action with regard to any country in
the world."

"Especially we ought not to enter
any negotiations as will prevent the
consummation of that great idea
which Mr. Chamberlain presented to
the people of the British Isles and to
people of the empire some few years
ago, and which I hope may have its
consummation and realization before
many years are passed. I think it
would be a fatal mistake for the gov-
ernment of this country, whatever
party be in power, to embark upon
any such negotiations as would ham-
per or prevent the consummation of
that great ideal."

"I desire as much as any man may
desire the extension of the trade of
this country, but I desire also the
maintenance of our own industries in
this country, the maintenance of our
own fiscal autonomy, the maintenance
of our own industries in this country,
agricultural, industrial, and of every
other description."

"I desire last, but not least, that
the fiscal freedom of this country
shall be so maintained that Canada
shall be at liberty at all times in the
future to enter into the great schemes
of actual trade preferences between
the mother country and all the dominions
of the empire by which the whole
empire will be bound together not only
by ties of sentiment, but by ties of
interest, and of trade to the great
good, not only of the mother country,
but to the great good of every dominion
of the empire and to the enormous
advantage of this great Dominion of
ours."

Laurier's Companions.
Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be accom-
panied on his western tour by Mr. E.
M. Macdonald and Mr. F. F. Pardee.
Mr. Macdonald will tell audiences how
the facts as to the excessive cost of
the Transcontinental were smothered;
and Mr. Pardee will give a lecture on
the St. Lawrence Power Transmission
Company, and how the Long Sault
power was secured for the Americans.
The Premier has chosen two espe-
cially good representatives of the New
Liberals to take with him.

Despelling the Indian.

One of the scandals unearthing dur-
ing the session was the way in which
the St. Peter's Indian band was de-
spaled for the benefit of a group of
speculators.

Originally these St. Peter's Indians
were a powerful tribe. When the
white men first came to Manitoba and
formed the Selkirk settlement these
Indians stood their friends, and pro-
tected them against the dreaded
Sioux. That was what happened
when the Indians were strong and
the whites were weak. What hap-
pened when the white men had become
masters and the Indians had decayed?

For nearly forty years the Indians
lived on a reserve of about 5,000 acres
on both sides of the Red River. The
Laudier government, it is a busi-
ness Administration without doubt.

They will start construction right
away with a view to becoming estab-
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Jaw headquarters for the whole west-
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plant will rival Winnipeg in import-
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They will start construction right

There is Only One
GLYCERINE PUMICE
that perfectly cleanses without injury.
10c PER CAKE
The Toilet Soap that Cleans.
Made by
THE YOUNG THOMAS SOAP CO., LTD., REGINA.

A Prince of Sinners

By E. Phillips Oppenheim

Author of "The Traitors," "The Survivors," "A Millionaire of Yesterday," Etc.

CHAPTER XX.

The Confidence of Lord Arranmore. The servants had left the room, and the doors were fast closed. Lord Arranmore sat a little forward in his high-backed chair, one hand grasping the arm, the other stretched flat upon the table before him. By his side, neglected, was a cedar-wood box of his favorite cigarettes.

"I am going," he said, thoughtfully, "to tell you a story, of whom the hero is—myself. A poor sort of entertainment perhaps, but then there is a little tragedy and a little comedy in what I have to tell. And you three are the three people in the world to whom certain things were better told."

They bent forward, fascinated by the cold directness of his speech, by the suggestion of strange things to come. The mask of their late gaiety had fallen away. Lady Caroom, grave and sad-eyed, was listening with an anxiety wholly unconcealed. Under the shaded lamplight their faces, dominated by that cold masterly figure at the head of the table, were almost Rembrandtesque.

"You have heard a string of incoherent but sufficiently damaging accusations made against me today by a young lady whose very existence, I may say, was a surprise to me. It suited me, then to deny them. Nevertheless they were in the main true."

The announcement was no shock. Every one of the three curiously enough had believed the girl.

"I must go a little further back than the time of which all spoke. At twenty-six years old I was an idle young man of good family, but scant expectations, supposed to be studying at the Bar, but in reality idling my time about town. In those days, Lady Caroom, you had some knowledge of me."

"Up to the time of your disappearance yes. I remember, Arranmore," she continued, her manner losing for a moment some of its restraint, and her eyes and tone suddenly softening, "dancing with you that evening. We arranged to meet at Ranelagh the next day, and, then the next day came, you had vanished, gone as completely as though the earth had swallowed you up. For weeks every one was asking what has become of him. And then—I suppose—you were forgotten."

"This," Lord Arranmore continued, "is the hardest part of my narrative, the hardest because the most difficult to make you understand. You will forgive my offering you the bare facts only. I will remind you that I was young, impressionable, and had views. So to continue!"

The manner of his speech was in its way chillingly impulsive. He was still sitting in exactly the same position, one hand upon the arm of his high-backed chair, the other upon the table before him. He made use of no gestures, his face remained as white and emotionless as a carved image his tone, though clear and low, was absolutely monotonous. But there was about him a subtleness of repression apparent to all of them.

"On my way home that night my hansom knocked down an old man. He was not seriously hurt, and I drove him home. On the way he stared at me curiously. Every now and then he laughed—unpleasantly."

"I have never seen any one out of your world before," he said. "I dare say you have never spoken to any one out of mine except to toss us alms. Come and see where I live."

"He insisted, and I went. I found myself in a lodging-house, now pulled down and replaced by one of Lord Rowton's tenement houses. I saw a hundred human beings more or less huddled together promiscuously, and the face of every one of them was like the face of a rat. The old man dragged me from room to room, laughing all the time. He showed me children herded together without distinction of sex or clothing, here and there he pointed to a face where some apprehension of the light was fighting a losing battle with the gloom of disease, of vice, of foul air, or filth. I was faint and giddy when we had looked over that one house, but the old man was not satisfied. He dragged me on to the roof and pointed eastward. There, as far as the eyes could reach, was a blackened wilderness of smoke-begrimed dwellings. He looked at me and grinned. I can see him now. He had only one tooth, a blackened yellow stump, and every time he opened his mouth to laugh he was nearly choked with coughing. He leaned out over the palisading and reached with both his arms eastward.

"There," he chided, frantically, "you have seen one. There are thousands

and tens of thousands of houses like this, a million crawling vermin who were born into the world in your likeness, as you were born, my fine gentleman. Day by day they wake in their holes, fill their lungs with foul air, their stomachs with rotten food, break their backs and their hearts over some hideous task. Every day they drop a little lower down. Drink alone keeps them alive, stirs their blood now and then so that you can feel their pulses beat, bring them a blessed stupor. And see over there the sun, God's sun, rises every morning, over them and you. Young man! You see those flaring spots of light? They are gin-palaces. You may thank your God for them, for they alone keep this world of rotten humanity from sweeping westwards; breaking up your fine houses, emptying your wine into the street, tearing the silk and laces from your beautiful soft-limbed women. Bah! But you have read. It would be the French Revolution over again. Oh, but you are wise, in the West, your statesmen and your philanthropists, that you build these gin-palaces and smile, and rub your hands and build more and spend the money gaily. You build the one dam which can keep back your retribution. You keep them stupefied, you cheapen the vile liquor and hold it to their noses. So they drink, and you live. But a day of light may come."

Lord Arranmore ceased speaking, stretched out his hand and helped himself to wine with unfaltering fingers.

"I have tried," he continued, "to repeat the exact words which the old man used to me, and I do not find so difficult as you might imagine, because at that time they made a great impression upon me. But I cannot of course, hope to reproduce to you his terrible earnestness, the burning passion which every word seemed to spring from his lips. Their effect upon me at that time you will be able to judge when I tell you this—that I never returned to my rooms, that for ten years I never set foot west of Temple Bar. I first joined a small company in Whitechapel, then I worked for myself, and finally I became a police-court missionary at Southwark Police-Court. The history of those years is the history of a slowly growing madness. I commenced by trying to improve whole districts—I ended with the individual."

Brooks' wineglass fell with a crash upon the tablecloth. The wine, a long silky stream, flowed away from him unstanchéd, unregarded. His eyes were fixed upon Lord Arranmore. He leaped forward.

"A police-court missionary?" he cried, hoarsely.

Lord Arranmore regarded him for a moment in silence.

"Yes. As you doubtless surmise, I am your father. Afterwards you may ask me questions."

Brooks sat as one striped, and then a sudden warm touch upon his hand sent the blood coursing once more through his veins. Sybil's fingers lay for a moment upon his. She smiled kindly at him. Lord Arranmore's voice once more broke the short silence.

"The individual was my greatest disappointment," he continued. "Young and old, all were the same. I sent them to live with me, I sent them abroad, I found them situations in this country, I talked with them, read with them, showed them the simplest means within their reach by means of which they might take into their lives a certain measure of beautiful things. Failure would only make me more dogged, more eager. I would spend months sometimes with one man or boy, and at last I would assure myself of success. I would find them a situation, see them perhaps once a week, then less often, and the end was always the same. They fell back. I had put the poison to sleep, but it was always there. It was their ever-lasting heritage, a gift from father to son, bred in the bone, a part of their blood."

"In those days I married a lady deposed from me, now pulled down and replaced by one of Lord Rowton's tenement houses. I saw a hundred human beings more or less huddled together promiscuously, and the face of every one of them was like the face of a rat. The old man dragged me on to the roof and pointed eastward. There, as far as the eyes could reach, was a blackened wilderness of smoke-begrimed dwellings. He looked at me and grinded. I can see him now. He had only one tooth, a blackened yellow stump, and every time he opened his mouth to laugh he was nearly choked with coughing. He leaned out over the palisading and reached with both his arms eastward.

"There came a night when I found myself thinking, and I knew then that

a new terror was stealing into my life. I made my way up to the roof of the house where that old man had first taken me, and I leaned once more over the palisading and looked eastwards. I fancied that I could still hear the echoes of his frenzied words, and for the first time I heard the note of mockery ringing clearly through them. There they stretched—the same blackened wilderness of roofs sheltering the same hordes of drinking, filthy, cursing, parasitic creatures; there shone the gin-palaces, more of them, more brilliantly lit, more gorgeously decorated. Ten years of my life, and what had I done? What could any one do? The truth seemed suddenly written across the sky in letters of fire. I, a poor human creature, had been fighting with a few other fanatics against the invincible, the unconquerable laws of nature. The hideous mistake of all individual effort was suddenly revealed to me. We were like a handful of children striving to dam a mighty torrent with a few handfuls of clay. Better a thousand times that these people rotted and died in their holes that disease should stalk through their streets, and all the evil passions born of their misery and filth should be allowed to blaze forth that the whole world might see, so the laws of the world might intervene, the great natural laws by which alone these things could be changed. I looked down at myself, then wasted to a skeleton, a stranger to the taste of wine or tobacco, all the joys of life, a miserable heart-broken wretch, and I cursed that old man and the thought of him till my lips were dry and my throat ached. I walked back to my miserable dwelling with a red fire before my eyes, muttering, cursing that power which stood behind the universe, and which we call God, that there should be vomited forth into the world day by day, hour by hour, this black stream of human wretchedness, an everlasting mockery to those who would seek for the joy of life.

"They took me to the hospital, and they called my illness brain-fever. But long before they thought me convalescent I was conscious, lying awake and plotting my escape. With cunning I managed it. Of my wife and child I never once thought. Every trace of human affection seemed withered up in my heart. I took the money subscribed for me with a hypocrite's smile, and I shank away from England. I went to Montreal in Canada, and I deliberately entered upon a life of low pleasures. Fardon me!"

He bent forward, fascinated by the cold directness of his speech, by the suggestion of strange things to come. The mask of their late gaiety had fallen away. Lady Caroom, grave and sad-eyed, was listening with an anxiety wholly unconcealed. Under the shaded lamplight their faces, dominated by that cold masterly figure at the head of the table, were almost Rembrandtesque.

"I am going," he said, thoughtfully, "to tell you a story, of whom the hero is—myself. A poor sort of entertainment perhaps, but then there is a little tragedy and a little comedy in what I have to tell. And you three are the three people in the world to whom certain things were better told."

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Mr. Hennibul, duly ushered in by a sedate butler, pronounced himself both in words and appearance fit and well. He took a chair and a cigarette, and looked about him appraisingly.

"Nice house yours, Arranmore. Nice old-fashioned situation, too. Why don't you entertain?"

"Chance," he said, "has brought together here at the moment when the selling of these things has become a necessity, the two people who have in the sense some right to hear them, for from each other I have much to ask. Sybil is your daughter, and from her there need be no secrets. So, Catherine, I ask you again, now that you know everything, are you brave enough to be my wife?"

"She raised her eyes, and he saw the horror there. But he made no sign. She rose and held out her hand for Sybil.

"Arranmore," she said, "I am afraid."

"Travel."

"Done all I want for a bit, but I keep that in reserve."

"Hunt."

"Bad leg, but I do a bit at it."

"Society."

"Sooner go on the County Council."

"City."

"Too much money already."

"Write a book."

"No one would read it."

"Start a magazine."

"To hard work."

"Mr. Hennibul sighed."

"There remains to me, Philip Kingston, my son," Lord Arranmore remarked.

"You also have before you the story of my life, you are able to form some sort of idea as to what my future is likely to be. I do not wish to deceive you. My early enthusiasms are extinct. I look upon the ten or twenty years or so which may be left to me of life as merely a space of time to be filled with as many amusements and new sensations as may be procurable, without undue effort. I have no wish to convert, or perhaps pervert you, to my way of thinking. You live still in Utopia, and to me Utopia does not exist. So make your choice deliberately. Do you care to come to me?"

Then Brooks fell into a reverie.

"Lord Arranmore," he said, "forgive me if I must say something unduly frank. I took the money offered for me with a hypocrite's smile, and I shank away from England. I went to Montreal in Canada, and I deliberately entered upon a life of low pleasures. Fardon me!"

"I never played whist—and I'm bad-tempered."

"Bit of everything then."

"Lord Arranmore smiled."

"That's what it'll end, I suppose."

"Pleasant times we had down at Enton," Mr. Hennibul remarked.

"How's the nice young lawyer?"

"Brooks' name was, I think?"

"All right, I believe."

Wednesday, June 8, 1910.

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a bit. Wonderful woman. She and Sybil were quite interested at Chelmsford—more like sisters than anything, "pon my word." Arranmore looked into the fire, silent for several minutes. "As regards Brooks," he do not think that he would be suitable son-in-law to Lady but I am not in the least. He is by no means an insignificant. If he were really anxious Sybil Caron, he would be a worth consideration. I cannot anything more."

(To be Continued.)

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MEMBER RESIGNS

As Protest Against the Treatment Handled Out to Cushing—Conservatives Will Oppose New Cabinet Ministers

Calgary, Alta., June 3.—E. H. Riley, Liberal member for Gleichen in the local House, resigned today as a protest against the Sifton Government. He objected to the manner in which the Lieutenant-Governor and the Premier, while he was Chief Justice, manipulated things, because the Lieutenant-Governor prorogued the House without allowing the members to say a word after the announcement of the resignation of the Rutherford Government, and because W. H. Cushing was eliminated from the Sifton cabinet. The resignation is going to cause much more trouble in provincial politics.

Mr. Riley was one of the most vigorous members of the insurgent party in the House.

The Conservatives say that it is likely that all of the cabinet ministers will be opposed. It is pretty certain, however, that the opposition to Mr. Sifton and Mr. McLean will not be very strenuous. Mr. Sifton has been offered any one of five seats in the north of the province. He will probably select Lac Ste. Anne, where Peter Gunn is retiring to accept a position in the department of Dominion fisheries.

Mr. McLean will be elected easily over any person who opposes him in Lethbridge riding.

As Mr. Riley has resigned from the Medicine Hat riding, Mr. Mitchell will be a candidate for that riding. The Medicine Hat Times, the Conservative paper in that riding, says that W. Huckvale will be the Conservative candidate. He was selected some time ago, before Mr. Mitchell was mentioned as a probability. He is a brother-in-law and close friend of the new cabinet minister.

But the battle in Olds will probably be the keenest of all. In none of the others will the question of insurgency enter to any great extent. But it will doubtless be discussed from the Olds platform. The Conservatives will centre forces upon this riding and give active opposition. As Mr. Marshall is an experienced campaigner, this election will certainly be a very spectacular one.

The dental legislation committee of Ontario recommends that the Provincial Secretary be asked for a change in the liquor law so that dentists may buy desired liquor from druggists.

The officers elected by the Canadian Dental Association are: President, Dr. W. D. Cowan, Regina; vice-president, G. F. Bouch, Winnipeg; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Barbour, Fredericton, N. B.

The officers of the Dominion Medical Council are: President, Dr. J. M. Magee, St. John, N.B.; vice-president, Dr. H. R. Abbott, London, Ontario; secretary-treasurer, Dr. W. D. Cowan, Regina, Sask.

Very Necessary.—Labor saving devices are more valuable upon the farm than ever before. The scarcity of help makes them appreciated.

Next Census.

Ottawa, June 1.—Nine hundred men will be required to take the census of next year. The schedules of enumeration, embodying some changes from previous forms, are now before the cabinet for approval. The number of those employed in the work will be very little more than in 1901, the idea being to have larger areas assigned to each enumerator. The great growth of the West will operate towards an increased representation, but this will depend upon the relative increase in uebec and the East.

To Oppose Judge Mitchell.

Medicine Hat, Alta., June 8.—A Conservative convention has nominated Walter Huckvale to contest Medicine Hat against Attorney-General Mitchell in the bye-election.

RECORD FLIGHT.

Captain Rolls Aeroplanes From England to France and Back.

Dover, Eng., June 2.—Captain Hon. Charles R. Rolls, the English aviator, today flew from here to Sangatte, France, and returned without stopping across the English Channel. This is an unprecedented feat. Louis Blériot and Count De Lesseps crossed the channel from France to England, but never before has a continuous flight between England and France and return been made.

Captain Rolls left Dover at 6:30 o'clock

and in splendid time had reached the French coast. He circled twice over Sangatte cliffs, near Calais, and then without stopping his engine turned his aeroplane back to the British shore.

The distance across the channel is 21 miles, so Captain Rolls accomplished an overwater flight of 42 miles, making a new record for this particularly dangerous course.

Three torpedo boats which had been

strung across the channel maintained

of the flight, started simultaneously with the bird-man when he set out for France, but though the boats were driven at full speed they were soon overhauled and passed by the aviator.

A Warning.—The first spot of rust

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discard the pall and buy a new one.

Mindie's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

ALBERTA INVENTOR

Solves Problem of Rotary Engine—Will Revolutionize the Power Problem—Experts Pronounce it Great Invention

Calgary, Alta., June 3.—If you are an inventor, working your brain tired trying to make what the world has been trying to make for a hundred years—a rotary engine—and a great government should come to your shop and offer you a contract that means twenty-three million dollars to you, you would likely get excited, wouldn't you? If one government offered you that much and you stopped and remembered that there are dozens of government and hundreds of great companies, each using almost as many steam engines as a nation, you would get very muc_hexed over your prospects.

Engine Without a Piston.

Up in Wetaskiwin they have built an engine without a piston! Engineers have been trying in vain since the history of steam power to accomplish this thing practically—to build a rotary engine. They have all failed—all but one. This one man, a skilled mechanic, one day saw a vision of such an engine. He drew it out on paper and developed it. A ten horse model was built and hitched to the Wetaskiwin electric light plant. It worked. This little thing, weighing only six hundred pounds, base and all, pulled a 75 k. w. generator, a 33% h.p. load, and pulled it without a halt. When it was taken out the other day to be shipped to the iron works to serve as a model for a great 600 h.p. engine, its place was taken by an old style 150 h.p. engine, weighing fifty tons.

This little Hercules was shipped to Calgary, and is now on exhibition at room 524 in the Grain Exchange. Mr. W. B. McChesney, the patentee, and principal stock-holders of the Hercules Rotary Engine Company, Limited, is explaining its mechanism to interested people. This week it will be shipped to an eastern iron works where a 600 h.p. test and demonstration engine will be built, and from the day steam is turned into this new giant, the world of engines will certainly experience a real thrill of power. A new milestone will have been reached in the progress of this marvellous world.

Principle of the Engine.

The principle of the rotary engine has been conceded by steam men since the days of Watt to be the right principle for working steam, combining as it does, the perfect expansion of steam with full leverage, applying the power in a rotary movement to the shaft, thereby doing away with vibration caused by the intermittent power of a reciprocating engine, and eliminating the necessity of great weight in the flywheel and other parts to withstand the strain of an intermittent pressure. Haufman, an engine builder, has spent forty years in fruitless effort to combine the principles practically, but has never got beyond an unsuccessful model. Any man has only to study to learn the successful model of the Hercules and be convinced of its wonderful newness and its vast possibilities.

Grand Secretary Report.

The report of the Grand Secretary shows receipts for the year 1909, \$38,477.37. The expenditure included sick benefits, \$2,325.10; funeral benefits, \$207.55; widows and orphans, \$365; special relief, \$1,812.10; nursing the sick, \$126.80; and general working expenses, lodges rooms, etc., \$25,321.02.

The number of brothers relieved was 131; the number of weeks sickness, 429; the number of widows relieved, 17.

The membership at December 31, 1908, was 2,324, as compared with 3,334 at the present time. New lodges were installed at Exeter, Stouffville, Oshawa, Manors, Oxbow, Alameda, Loreburn, Semans, Gull Lake, Saltcoats, Wilcox, Milestone, Yellow Grass, Outlook, Watrous, Floral, Brownlee, Alton, Ian and Saskatoon (North Star). Eleven deaths occurred during the year.

The Rebekah order with five lodges has not increased in the number of branches from December, 1908, but the membership has gone up from 385 to about a thousand. It is expected that there will be some additional lodges instituted in the near future.

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TECHNICAL TRAINING

Federal Government Appoints An Important Commission of Inquiry—Manitoba Government Also Appoints a Commission

Ottawa, June 2.—The following have been appointed members of the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education, an appropriation to cover expenses of which was voted at the last session of Parliament: James W. Roberson, LL.D., of Montreal, Chairman; Hon. John R. Armstrong, of North Sydney, N. S.; Dr. George Bryce, of Winnipeg; M. Gaspard Deserves, of Montreal; Gilbert Murray, of Toronto, secretary of the Manufacturers' Association; David Forsythe, of Berlin, Ont.; Jas. Simpson, of Toronto; Secretary and Reporter to the Commission, Thomas Bengough, Toronto.

The commissioners are empowered to pursue their investigations at such localities as may appear necessary in the Dominion of Canada, in Great Britain, the United States, France, Germany, and subject to the Minister of Labor, elsewhere on the continent of Europe.

It is stated by the Department of Labor that the two bodies which have been most active in urging upon the government the necessity of appointing a commission of technical education are the Dominion Manufacturing Association and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, and in appointing Dr. Murray and Mr. Simpson, the government felt that it was given to these important bodies virtually their own nominees. Mr. Simpson is regarded here as having a wider knowledge of technical education than any other labor representative in the Dominion.

It is expected that the commission will enter on its labors early in July. A start will be made by making a tour of the Dominion from the Atlantic to the Pacific, after which the commission will visit the United States, Great Britain, Germany, France and any other countries thought necessary. It is expected that at least a year will be required for this work.

The commissioners will give their undivided time and attention to the work of the commission. Prof. Robertson, who resigned as Principal of MacDonald college some time ago, is now in Europe, but will return to Canada to take up the work. Mr. Deserves is head of Montreal's new technical school David Forsyth is Principal of Berlin Collegiate Institute and Technical Institute; and Hon. John N. Armstrong is a prominent educationalist of Nova Scotia.

Manitoba Fellows Suit.

Winnipeg, June 2.—The Manitoba Government have decided to appoint a commission on technical education and have invited representatives from various institutions and interests of the province to sit on the body. The following is the commission as outlined by Hon. G. D. Coldwell, Minister of Education Chairman and Superintendent, D. McIntyre, of Winnipeg; a school board representative each from Brandon, Portage la Prairie school boards and from Dauphin; one representative from the Agricultural college, one representative each from Brandon and Portage Trades and Labor Council, and one from the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

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WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1910.

Premier Sifton's ONE-TIME PRINCIPLES.

It is well known that when Premier Sifton of Alberta was a member of the Haultain government he was a vigorous champion of that body of principles, which have since become known as Provincial Rights. In 1902 and 1903, when the Territorial government was making urgent demands on the Dominion authorities for more money, he, in his capacity of Provincial Treasurer, presented the claims of the Territories with an urgency and persistency such as afterwards brought upon the head of Premier Haultain the charge of rank partisanship.

In a communication addressed to the Minister of the Interior during the early part of 1903, he had the following to say on the more money question:

"I may say in connection with this matter that although the amount asked for may look large in proportion to population or in proportion to the amount granted by the Dominion government as a subsidy to Manitoba, the fact of having the same population as Manitoba scattered over a territory four times as great means, more particularly in connection with public works, a very much larger expenditure than with the same population in a smaller area. I would also draw your attention to the most serious aspect of the case, but one which is entirely out of the power of the Territorial government to deal with, and that is, that the very large proportion of these expenditures are being made on what is practically called capital account, or should be, that the Province of Manitoba, for example, as well as all the other provinces, do not depend upon direct taxation or upon the revenue received from the Dominion government for their annual expenditure, but that at least a half, and in some cases a much larger proportion, of their revenue is received from the use or sale or disposal in some way of natural resources that have been given to the various provinces, and that it is from these resources that they obtain large revenues and are able to do the necessary public works in their various provinces."

The Territories having all their assets in the hands of the Dominion government must therefore depend upon the Dominion government for this source of revenue, as well as for the annual subsidy which they receive for ordinary purposes, and until such time as the Dominion government is prepared to assume the responsibility for the formation of a province or provinces, upon terms that will enable them to assume their own responsibilities and if they so desire, incur their own liabilities, it rests with the Dominion government to furnish the necessary means to carry on the work in a proper manner, commensurate with the work that is done in other provinces of the Dominion.

The same argument is used by Mr. Haultain and his followers today. The Province of Saskatchewan, having all its resources in the hands of the Dominion, must, therefore, look to the Dominion government to undertake certain work which is thrown upon the province. It is the Liberal leaders who have changed, not Mr. Haultain.

Liberals Protest.

The Liberals of the Tisdale district in the constituency of Prince Albert are up in arms over the delay in the building of the Hudson's Bay railway, and at a meeting held last week adopted the following resolution:

"Whereas the government at the last general election made the immediate completion of the Hudson Bay railway the principal part in its programme, and that through its large support was obtained in the West, and seeing nothing has been done towards the fulfilment of their pledges, we, the members of the Tisdale and District Liberal Association, do hereby express our great regret at the dilatoriness of the government, and urgently requests the government to proceed forthwith with the building of the road and complete it during the present term of office."

No wonder the Liberals, even, are dissatisfied. The sum of \$500,000 has been voted for construction work this year. Now, at the rate of assistance granted by the Provincial legislature—which is a bond guarantee of practically \$15,000 per mile—the Laurier government has only voted money enough to build 33 miles. Every person knows that Hudson's Bay road will cost as much per mile as the

prairie section of the G. T. P., which is \$30,000 per mile. But placing the cost at so low a figure as \$15,000 it will take fifty annual votes to build the road and provide adequate facilities for the handling of grain at Fort Nelson. This means that at this rate of progress farmers will not be shipping grain out over this route until 1925.

In 1908 Premier Scott promised that this would be done in 1911. No person pays much attention to the promises of Scott; but nevertheless even Liberals will protest against the daily-dallying policy of the government in this matter.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Scott will keep monkeying with that railway policy of his until he gets ditched.

That well worn Liberal campaign song, "Standing on the promises of Scott," is no longer popular in Weyburn.

That Turgeon trick of proving that the government has a surplus, through the simple act of quoting from an old newspaper file, nearly beats anything that "Buster Brown" ever did.

What was Scott doing among the pyramids? Asking the Sphinx what it feels like to be a dead one.

It is reported that very few applications have been received for service in the Broderay navy. Can't be much in it when the young Quebec Grits don't apply for the jobs.

It is said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied to the protest of the Tisdale Grits over the slow progress of the Hudson's Bay railway, in the following terms: "Comrades in arms, remember Rome was not built in a day."

Rumour has it that Premier Scott has decided not to ship his 1911 wheat crop to Liverpool via Hudson's Bay.

Riley has resigned his seat in the Alberta legislature. With so much doing, it was too much to expect Riley to keep quiet. Riley is an insurgent in more than name.

Evidently Sifton selected Messrs. McLean and Mitchell for his Cabinet, on the ground that men who are unknown have no enemies.

The course of recent events in Alberta shows that political insurgents afford much "copy" for papers, much food for reflection and few qualifications for office.

Laurier is coming West next month so we Conservatives may expect a hot summer.

Certain Winnipeggers have started a Free Trade movement, of which they have made Goldwin Smith the honorary president. Now, the Sage of the Grange is a sound philosopher, but he would never make a free trader were he to live to be as old as Methuselah.

Speaking of free trade, have any of our readers heard what became of W. E. Knowles' resolution calling for the abolition of the duty on agricultural implements?

It is to be noted the newly formed Industrial Commission contains several very industrious Grits.

Imagine Alphonse Turgeon, who could not make out a list of the voters of the province without botching it, trying to make out a correct provincial balance sheet.

Ex-Premier Rutherford has passed into retirement of private life, which incident suggests the thought that eventually Nature puts every man in very nearly his proper place.

One hears nothing these days about the two for one benefits of the Supplementary Revenue Tax.

AN INGENIOUS SAFE.

To Hold \$5,000,000,000 Worth of Radium.

London, June 2.—What is declared to be the most ingenious safe ever constructed has been completed by the Chubb company for the British Radium corporation. The problem presented to the manufacturers was not only to construct a safe that would bid defiance to burglars, but that at the same time would prevent the escape of the radium.

It is well known to scientists that radium emanations will pass through the thickest and hardest of steel. For this reason the inner cover of the safe was made of lead, three inches thick, enclosed within a burglar-proof steel shell. There are many other special features, including the means of collecting the radium emanations before the cover is opened.

This compartment safe is designed to hold 100 pounds of radium, valued at \$5,000,000,000. The total weight of the safe is one and a half tons.

CONSUMPTION

In the cure of consumption, concentrated, easily digested nourishment is necessary.

For 35 years
Scott's Emulsion
has been the standard, world-wide treatment for consumption. All Druggists

HOT SHOT FOR TEDDY

Roosevelt's Injudicious Speech Arouses Wrath of English Papers—Compares the President to a Cook's Tourist.

London, June 5.—The London papers discuss Col. Roosevelt's speech at length and all with more or less bitterness. Some of the leading comments are as follows:

The Saturday Review: "As Americans we are distracted between a feeling of gratitude for the truth plainly spoken and our sense of the absurdity of the situation. Mr. Roosevelt has merely confirmed what we previously said, but we are not blind to the comicality of our ally."

The National Review: "It seems to me little difference whether one receives Little Theodore Roosevelt politely or not. The Pope refused to receive him and came off, on the whole, rather lightly. Sir Elton Gorst feted him and his reward was an amazingly crude and gratuitous attack upon our whole policy in Egypt. No summary can do justice to the vulgarity and ignorance of the oration delivered at the Guild Hall in return for the freedom of the city."

The Nation: "Mr. Roosevelt has at least achieved novelty, if he has fallen short of originality. The views upon the state of Egypt, to which he gave a certain spluttering emphasis at the Guild Hall, are those which all the lesser members of the English colony at Cairo have been ventilating for some weeks past. The novelty lay only in this, that the person who expressed the same happens to be the former head of a great republic, whose jack boot doctrine would make the martyrs and heroes of American liberty turn in their graves."

"Mr. Roosevelt's blunt and rasping sentences enable us to gauge the influence behind them. They are worth exactly what criticism of some point of literature would be worth from a man who spoke in slang and mud grammar. But it does not even seem to have occurred to Mr. Roosevelt that the situation which he scanned at Cairo is one of complexity and delicacy. He boasted, indeed, of intimate acquaintance with the problems of Africa, acquaintance which he had acquired while hunting under the limelight on the Uganda, but his views of Egyptian politics were fully formed and uttered to the world in a public speech with the day of his arrival in Cairo.

"He tore out the heart of the Egyptian mystery as he might have trampled through the jungle. The ablest men, familiar with the past and learned in Mohammedan lore, may doubt and question, hope and fear as they watch the struggle of old and new and the mingling of the oriental nationalities with the cosmopolitan modern spirit.

"To Mr. Roosevelt the Egyptian are simply fanatical and uncivilized people, and the suggestion that they are worthy of any destiny save that of being ruled by some European power is dismissed as race sentimentality. Frankly, we fail to see that such an opinion deserves more weight than that of the first 'Cook's Tourist,' who imbued a casual prejudice in the smoking room at Shepherd's hotel, and vented it in a letter to a provincial newspaper. There is, however, this difference, that Mr. Roosevelt is a tourist who carries around the world his own sounding board and uses it for American more than for English ears.

"The crude opinions, these tyrannical incitements, these contemptuous rhetorics, will go to Egypt to form one more mount of difficulty in the position of vexation and anxiety which natives and Englishmen have alike conspired to create for Sir Elton Gorst."

The Outlook: "Mr. Roosevelt schooled himself into his own people's affections; nor has he diminished our regard for him by the frankness of his admonitions. That he is doing a little electioneering in the United States while he preaches for our edification, does not count against him. This is quite understood in the United States where Mr. Roosevelt's lecture is regarded as tactless, while in this country it is ascribed simply to a breach of good manners."

AGAINST FRENCH.

Ontario English-Speaking Catholics Resent French Influence.

Toronto, June 2.—Next week a strong deputation of English-speaking Roman Catholics will wait on Sir James P. Whitney to protest against any additional privileges in school matters being granted to French-speaking people of the province. As soon as a few French Canadians are located together in a township they ask for a priest of their own and a school of their own, and if they cannot get the latter they ask that one of the teachers be a French Canadian.

Some weeks ago several English-speaking Roman Catholics made a vigorous protest against school conditions in parts of the counties of Russell, Prescott and Glengarry. These gentlemen said their children could not get a decent English education as all teachers were French-speaking and could scarcely speak English, let alone teach it. It is asserted by some of the laymen who are arranging for the deputation to Sir James Whitney that the prominent churchmen of Ontario are united in the demand that Ontario shall remain an English-speaking province, and that all schools shall teach English only.

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Labor and Immigration.

The Canadian immigration situation is a curious one. There is a shortage of men for railway work, and of male and female help in many factories, and yet no assisted immigrants, excepting farm hands and domestic servants, are allowed to land without a specified sum of money in their possession. The Ontario Department of Colonization is authority for the statement that a party of newcomers recently brought out for farm work were grabbed up by manufacturers as soon as they reached Toronto. Not only this! Agricultural laborers already placed are being taken from farms where they get \$25 a month to work awaiting them in factories for which they are paid \$2 to \$2.50 a day. The manufacturers send men into the agricultural districts to pick up these workmen, and the railways do the same.

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in the skin, loss, etc.

New Method Treatment is
THE CURE
for Men for almost a life-
time experiment. Consult us
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curable cases of
VARICOSE VEINS, BLOOD
S, GLEET, BLADDER
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Correspondence and
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District at \$13.00 per acre.

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improved. Good buying.

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NOTICE.

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Regina, May 30th, 1910.

AIN, CROSS & JONAH,
Solicitors for Applicants,
Regina.

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and Farm Property. No
age signed when applica-
made.

Watkins & Scott
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REGINA.

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and others who realize the difficulties
of getting Protection, we have contracted
Preliminary advice free. Charges
our Inventor's Office, and we can
call on the best New York Life
Insurance Company and Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

self committed wounds but
is not considered at all.

ork Both Ways.—Poor land
elops good cows, but good
improve poor land.

THE GRAIN GROWERS

Strongly Urge Government
Owned Elevators—Interest-
ing Session at Indian Head
—A Big Wheat Farmer

Wolseley, Sask., June 1.—The Saskatchewan Elevator Commission met in session here today and examined several leading farmers regarding the benefits or otherwise of a government system of elevators. Levi Thomson, member of the local branch of the Grain Growers Association, was in favor of a number of farmers' elevators and selling grain and controlled by the grain growers of the province. He was not in favor of government ownership operation as the government could only make a success of the same by also buying and selling for the farmers and this was not a good way to develop independent citizens.

He believed that farmers should own the elevators with government assistance and any deficit should be met by those asking for the system or from the general revenue of the province. The elevators should be compelled to clean the wheat properly and to pay for any dockage, they should have separate bins of at least one car load capacity. He would like to preserve the identity of wheat until it reached the buyer. With regard to grading, he had not considered very closely the question of replacing it by a sample market, but thought the present one was a better one for Saskatchewan. He did not believe in the establishment of terminal elevators within the province, as it would cause unnecessary handling and delay with additional cost to the farmer. No system of elevators would be satisfactory to the farmers unless it was controlled by them.

Gerald Fitzgerald, president of the Grenfell Grain Growers' Association, complained that at present elevators are constructed for the benefit of private parties and not for the farmers. They failed to supply farmers with weights, refused to give special bins, milled grades and charged excessive dockage. The loading platform was of little use to farmers living ten or twelve miles from town. He did not consider that additional farmers' elevators or an increase in railway lines and car facilities together with a system of inspection would much improve matters. His chief objection to the legislation brought in by the Manitoba government was the sixty per cent guarantee. An independent commission would hold office as long as it did work. Let the Grain Growers' Association nominate six or seven men and from these the Government could select three to form a commission. He was in favor of the government getting a monopoly by building an elevator at each point or buying any existing farmers' elevators. He would close, tax or buy out the remaining elevators, for the government would not get much business if outside elevators charged lower storage. He would be absolutely no danger of failure if run by men nominated by the Grain Growers' Association.

John Bateman, a member of the local branch of the Grain Growers' Association, said he had never patronized elevators much, but believed government ownership would give better service. He thought the government should have charge of the wheat from the time it left the farmer until it reached Liverpool. A farmers' company would be too unwieldy and not to be depended on to oppose existing companies. With regard to a commission, two members each should be named by the government and the farmers and the four appoint a fifth. The government should fix the amount of money to be spent. In case of wrongdoing by commissioners, the case should be tried by a court consisting of two Government members, two Opposition members and a judge. He would be willing to give a legal guarantee to employ government elevators.

A. B. Bonpas, reeve of Wolseley municipality, stated that he got better weights by using the loading platform. He did not believe in government ownership of elevators, but thought there should be a system of elevators owned by farmers, in the erection of which the government might assist by lending money at a low rate of interest.

Wolseley, Sask., June 2.—The adjourned meeting of the Saskatchewan Elevator Commission opened at ten this morning and at the request of E. W. Green, of Moose Jaw, one of its members, Mr. Levi Thomson was recalled. In answer to questions from the commissioners Mr. Thomson stated that he thought the government should not advance money without security, except in the form of bonds. The most feasible plan would be to form joint stock companies, as a man is likely to take interest in what directly affects his pocket. The same rule would hold good if one great joint stock company were formed to put in ten per cent, and the government to advance the remainder on adequate security. He thought a system of farmers' elevators on a large scale might be successful, but any system which was met by the opposition of the Grain Growers' Association would be a failure. If farmers refused to patronize a scheme of

this kind it would imply they had no real grievances.

The present monopoly gave grain buyers too much opportunity. Whatever an elevator system cost was bound to fall on the producers. He had not given the subject of the skinning of grain, insurance, commission on wheat and cheating on steamship space much consideration. The grain industry was the most important business in Saskatchewan, and the government was therefore justified in assisting its development. The complaint that farmers were losing 10 cents a bushel was either imaginary or else the managers of grain ware houses must be acting dishonestly.

He could not account for the large fluctuations in the price of Canadian wheat compared with Russian and Australian wheat, but believed the rush to get the grain out before shipping on the Great Lakes stopped would cause some fluctuation. He believed in retaining the loading platform as the farmer could ship his grain at less cost by this means besides being more independent. It also meant excellent competition with the elevator, especially if some scheme of cleaning grain at home could be evolved, such as attaching a cleaner to a threshing machine. He did not think the Dominion Government had devoted more legislation to any industry, outside of the granting of bonuses.

H. O. Partridge, of Sinaluta, mentioned as some of the grievances of which he had heard that prices were usually lower when a blockade occurred and that farmers were sometimes obliged to put their grain in lower grades because they were told there was no room for their actual grades.

Andrew Hamilton expressed himself in favor of government owned terminal elevators, but was opposed to a system of government owned internal elevators. He gave as his reasons that it would not remedy present wrongs, but would create wrongs that do not now exist, owing to the interference of politics. He claimed that the demand for the legislation now asked for emanated from the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and that company was seeking legislation that would work to the disadvantage of the people of the province.

Addressing G. Langley, M.L.A., a member of the commission and one of the directors of the Grain Growers' Grain Company, he asked if it was not correct that last fall this company advised farmers to ship their grain to the company for storage and not for immediate sale, and that this company disposed of the grain at once, then charged the farmers for storage on grain not in storage, and also charged them interest on the 70 per cent of the price advanced to the farmers while the company held the full price of the grain.

E. Perley, Winkler, G. G. A., reported concerning his elevator that he had shipped 111,000 bushels this season, and had 3,000 bushels still in the elevator. He found odd pounds over a half bushel sufficient dockage and 1 and 1/4 cents sufficient for elevator charges. He thought the present system of elevators satisfactory unless some change could be made in terminals. He was opposed to government ownership and did not think ten per cent of the farmers wanted it. The government should not be expected to contribute more than fifty per cent of the cost of the system.

J. F. Middlemiss gave evidence regarding the management of Wolseley farmers' elevator and stated it has not been a success. There had been some complaints about weights and dockage, but one year the elevator showed a shortage and the following year the surplus was very small.

Mr. Joseph Glenn, a farmer here for 25 years, who last year raised 150,000 bushels of wheat and who owns five elevators, was in favor of government ownership of terminal elevators, but was opposed to government owned internal elevators. He claimed that the profits from his elevators had declined owing to the agitation raised by the Grain Growers' Grain Company and admitted that since the farmers gained by his loss the Grain Growers' Grain Company had worked in his case for the farmers' benefit. He agreed to furnish detailed information for the commission on labor charges, operating expenses, the cost of structures, the number of bushels passing through his elevators, etc.

B. Holden, a farmer who raised forty-five bushels of grain last year and who also owns his own elevators, stated that he would not object to government ownership of internal elevators, if a feasible plan could be worked out. Mr. A. Wilson, reeve of the rural municipality of Indian Head, claimed that there was no grievance in a place like Indian Head on account of the competition of the twelve elevators, but admitted that in newer districts government ownership was advisable if found feasible. It would have been necessary here seven or eight years ago.

W. Goode, one of the organizers of the original Grain Growers' Association of Indian Head, was in favor of the special binning of grain necessarily expensive because of the extra storage necessary occasioned by the special bins being only partially full for a considerable length of time.

Mr. Millar was before the commission for over three hours. He admitted that evils existed, but claimed they would be remedied in part by additions to loading platforms and additional railway lines and car facil-

ties, but not by additional farmers' elevators to any appreciable extent. He claimed that the expenditure of money provided by the state should not be under the control of any body not responsible to all the citizens. The government should not commit the province to a scheme where there was not a reasonable chance of success, but in case they engaged in the scheme the profit, if any, should be met from the same fund.

The system could not be made to pay without a monopoly, as the line elevators

are not yet fully paid off.

A Public Benefactor.—The man who takes a really well-bred stallion into a community is a public benefactor.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

elevators would undoubtedly cut their rates and thus draw trade away from the government system, and if the price for handling grain was raised to two cents as has been proposed, the government system would handle but a small percentage of the grain.

The greatest evil, that of short weighing in connection with the present elevator system, could be remedied, according to Mr. Millar, by public scales installed in close proximity to the elevators and each shipping point the elevators being compelled to accept the weights of grain as weighed on these scales.

One of the grievances sought to be remedied by the proposed system, that of manipulation of the prices of Canadian grain on the British market, he claimed was imaginary, as the men receiving our grain in the British market are men whose whole business is to keep in close touch and gain all information possible about every event which effects the question of supply and demand of grain throughout the world. And it is a distinct loss to them if they make an error in estimating the news regarding conditions affecting the supply and demand of grain. It would be nonsense to suppose that any elevator company or milling concern could successfully deceive these people year after year by sending forward false reports. Farmers have a right to almost, if not quite all, that the grain is worth once placed on the track. The track price is not arbitrarily fixed, but is announced in open competition on the floor of the grain exchange, and it is practically impossible for any section of the grain exchange to unduly depress that price.

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President Taft Severely Con-

sidered For Ballinger's Work
—Has Greatly Influenced Presi-
dent's Popularity

In a few days the Congressional Committee which has been investigating the charges made by Gifford Pinchot, ex-chief of the Forestry Bureau of the United States, against Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior will have finished the taking of evidence. How long afterwards its report will be issued and the nature of that report are unknown. However, a Government committee does not usually criticize the Government, and the probability of a "not proven" verdict is great. More likely still is a minority report condemning Ballinger.

Taft vs. Roosevelt.

The testimony so far taken fills forty-five volumes, and would take a man nearly a month to read. It has been well reported by a thousand newspapers and yet it is doubtful if either evidence or report will change the minds of the members of the Congress.

Mr. Langley admitted that the three managers of the company had been guilty of this practice, but that the other directors on hearing of it had stopped the practice at once and that the commission houses or elevator companies continued the practice, which was common.

Mr. Green, another member of the commission, claimed that it was not the Grain Growers' Grain Company, but the late Mr. Watson of Moose Jaw, who was responsible for the establishment of Government owned creameries who originated the agitation for Government owned elevators many years ago. Mr. Green and Mr. E. Partridge had carried forward the agitation.

Mr. Gray, representing the Avonhurst Grain Growers' Association, was opposed to Government ownership, as there were no great evils and the system would not pay.

Mr. Joseph Glenn, a farmer here for 25 years, who last year raised 150,000 bushels of wheat and who owns five elevators, was in favor of government ownership of terminal elevators, but was opposed to government owned internal elevators. He claimed that the profits from his elevators had declined owing to the agitation raised by the Grain Growers' Grain Company and admitted that since the farmers gained by his loss the Grain Growers' Grain Company had worked in his case for the farmers' benefit.

The administration of Mr. Wilson, reeve of the rural municipality of Indian Head, claimed that there was no grievance in a place like Indian Head on account of the competition of the twelve elevators, but admitted that in newer districts government ownership was advisable if found feasible. It would have been necessary here seven or eight years ago.

W. Goode, one of the organizers of the original Grain Growers' Association of Indian Head, was in favor of the special binning of grain necessarily expensive because of the extra storage necessary occasioned by the special bins being only partially full for a considerable length of time.

Mr. Millar was before the commission for over three hours. He admitted that evils existed, but claimed they would be remedied in part by additions to loading platforms and additional railway lines and car facil-

ties, but not by additional farmers' elevators to any appreciable extent. He claimed that the expenditure of money provided by the state should not be under the control of any body not responsible to all the citizens. The government should not commit the province to a scheme where there was not a reasonable chance of success, but in case they engaged in the scheme the profit, if any, should be met from the same fund.

The system could not be made to pay without a monopoly, as the line elevators

are not yet fully paid off.

A Public Benefactor.—The man who takes a really well-bred stallion into a community is a public benefactor.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

elevators would undoubtedly cut their rates and thus draw trade away from the government system, and if the price for handling grain was raised to two cents as has been proposed, the government system would handle but a small percentage of the grain.

The greatest evil, that of short weighing in connection with the present elevator system, could be remedied, according to Mr. Millar, by public scales installed in close proximity to the elevators and each shipping point the elevators being compelled to accept the weights of grain as weighed on these scales.

One of the grievances sought to be remedied by the proposed system, that of manipulation of the prices of Canadian grain on the British market, he claimed was imaginary, as the men receiving our grain in the British market are men whose whole business is to keep in close touch and gain all information possible about every event which effects the question of supply and demand of grain throughout the world. And it is a distinct loss to them if they make an error in estimating the news regarding conditions affecting the supply and demand of grain. It would be nonsense to suppose that any elevator company or milling concern could successfully deceive these people year after year by sending forward false reports. Farmers have a right to almost, if not quite all, that the grain is worth once placed on the track. The track price is not arbitrarily fixed, but is announced in open competition on the floor of the grain exchange, and it is practically impossible for any section of the grain exchange to unduly depress that price.

Andrew Hamilton expressed himself in favor of government owned terminal elevators, but was opposed to a system of government owned internal elevators. He gave as his reasons that it would not remedy present wrongs, but would create wrongs that do not now exist, owing to the interference of politics. He claimed that the demand for the legislation now asked for emanated from the Grain Growers' Grain Company, and that company was seeking legislation that would work to the disadvantage of the people of the province.

President Taft Severely Con-

sidered For Ballinger's Work
—Has Greatly Influenced Presi-
dent's Popularity

In a few days the Congressional Committee which has been investigating the charges made by Gifford Pinchot, ex-chief of the Forestry Bureau of the United States, against Richard A. Ballinger, Secretary of the Interior will have finished the taking of evidence. How long afterwards its report will be issued and the nature of that report are unknown. However, a Government committee does not usually criticize the Government, and the probability of a "not proven" verdict is great. More likely still is a minority report condemning Ballinger.

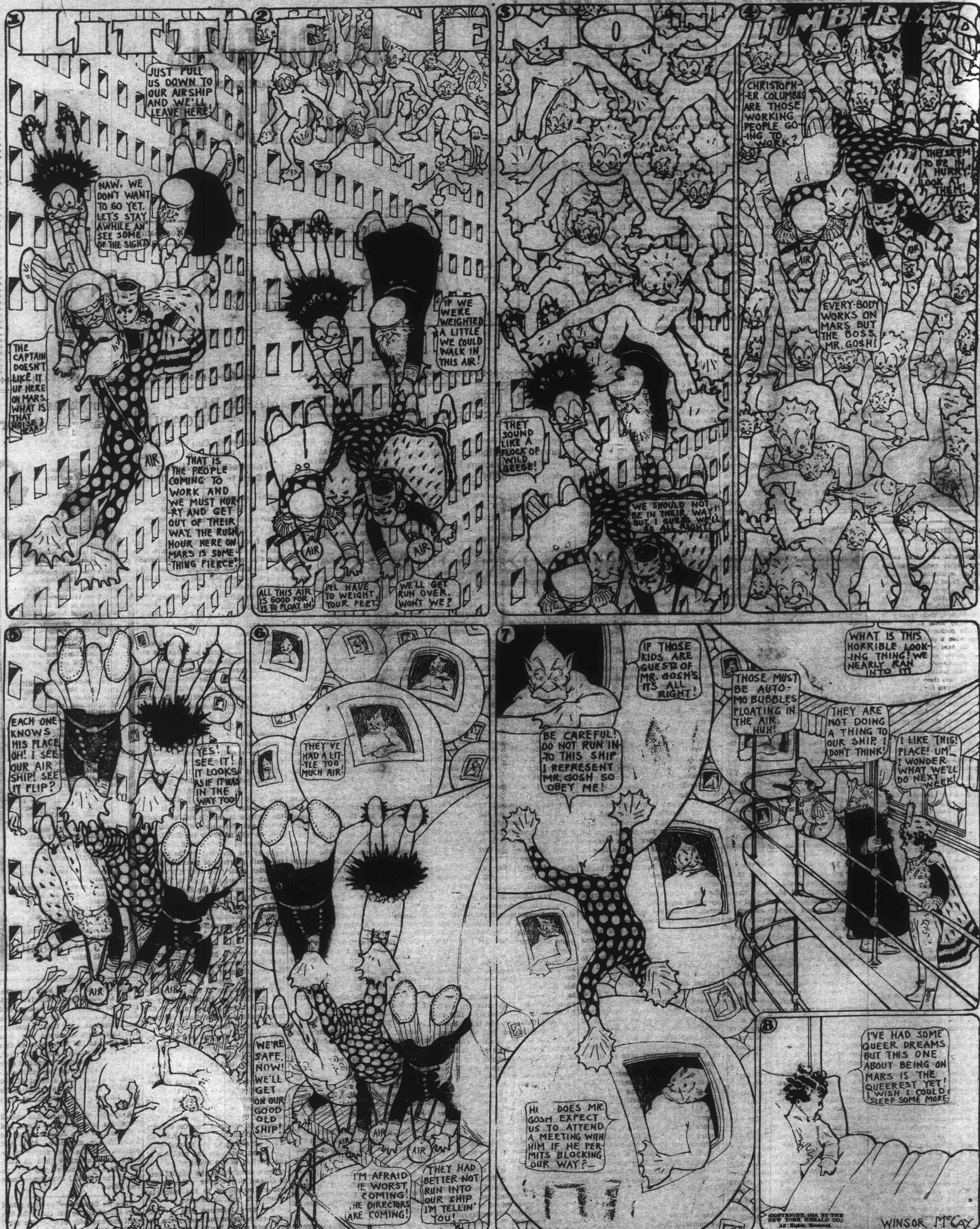
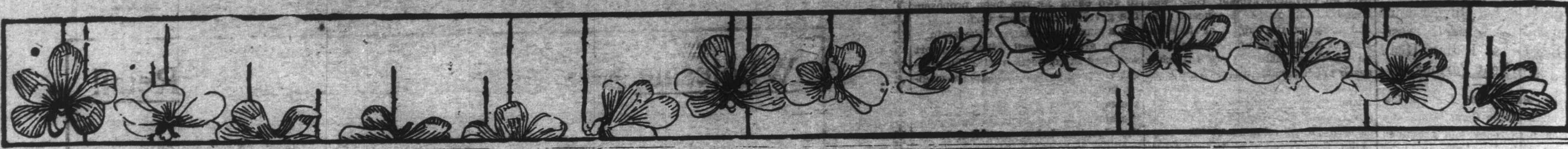
Taft vs. Roosevelt.

The testimony so far taken fills forty-five volumes, and would take a man nearly a month to read. It has been well reported by a thousand newspapers and yet it is doubtful if either evidence or report will change the minds of the members of the Congress.

Mr. Langley admitted that the three managers of the company had been guilty of this practice, but that the other directors on hearing of it had stopped the practice at once and that the commission houses or elevator companies continued the practice, which was common.

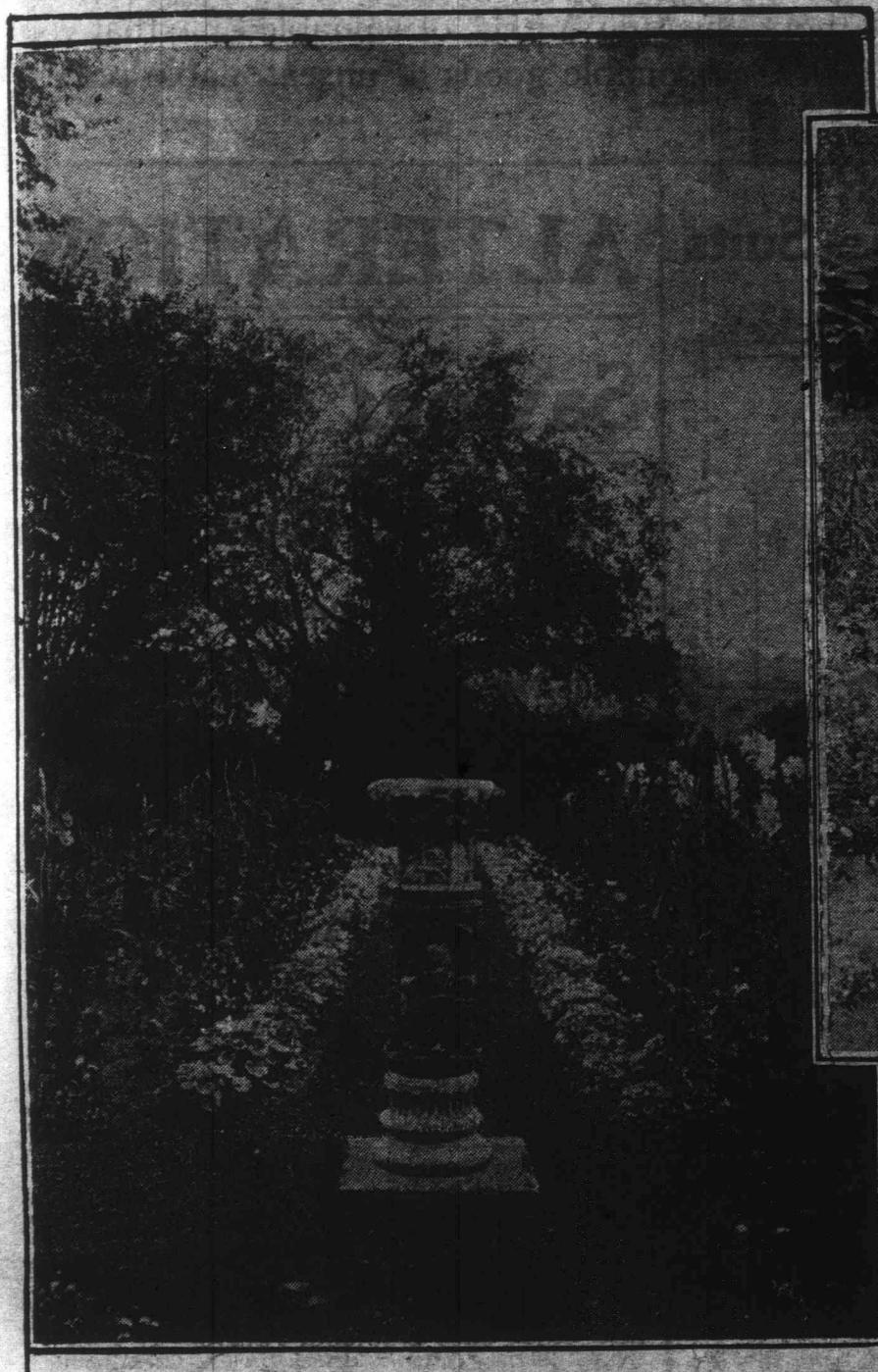
Mr. Green, another member of the commission, claimed that it was not the Grain Growers' Grain Company, but the late Mr. Watson of Moose Jaw, who was responsible for the establishment of Government owned creameries who originated the agitation for Government owned elevators many years ago. Mr. Green and Mr. E. Partridge had carried forward the agitation.

Mr. Gray, representing the Avonhurst Grain Growers' Association, was opposed to Government ownership, as there were no great evils and the system would not pay.





STARTING A GARDEN A KNOWLEDGE of GARDENING DESIRABLE for the MODERN GIRL



Walks Centring at a Sun Dial.

THE girl who has never had a garden of her own has no idea what she is missing. The pleasure to be found in managing your own garden is a very great one and grows rapidly with increased knowledge on all subjects relating to flowers and their care. Many owners of gardens really enjoy doing all the work themselves if the garden is not a large one. But even when a gardener is kept who does all the hard work the owner will have much greater enjoyment in her flowers if she superintends it all herself and decides on what plants she will have and how she will have them arranged.

Individual taste counts for a very great deal in flowers, and there is such enormous variety of taste and of ways of planning gardens that the same garden, managed by the same girl, can be quite different in different years, and that in spite of the fact that most plants are, of course, perennial and once started, last for many years.

The girl who has a country home, or who lives outside of the city and has not yet started a garden had better begin at once. The very first thing to do, after settling where the garden is to be placed, is to plan its shape; that is, how it is to be laid out. The beds should be rectangular, with their corners, where the paths go around them, a little curved. A round central bed may be used, if the owner likes that shape, but really fancy or fantastic forms are always a mistake; their effect is most unsatisfactory and, even if one thinks she likes them at first, she will surely be tired of them very soon and wish she had kept to plainer shapes.

When the general outline of the garden has been planned, the next question to take up is the paths. They should be three feet wide and slightly arched in the middle, about one inch higher there than at the sides. This allows water to run away easily and prevents its settling, and a wet or damp path makes most unpleasant walking.

At the beginning, to make the paths, the earth should be dug out about a foot or a foot and a half deep, the excavation running to a point in the centre. This space should be filled in with stones or rough ashes and if some lime is used it will help to prevent worms. The best results are obtained by putting rather large stones at the bottom, somewhat



A Hardy Border. Peonies One Year After Planting.

Courtesy of Doubleday, Page & Co.

smaller ones next and ashes or gravel near the top. When we come to the surface of the paths we reach a point where there is a wide variety of choice and variations are to be considered. The most important being that of expense. The surface covering may be of gravel, bricks, cinders or the finest quality of bluestone. Any one of these will make a good path, but, if economy is not necessary, the best of all will be fine bricks laid in herringbone style. They are expensive, but do certainly make most satisfactory paths. A girl who finds that the bricks will cost so much that she will be obliged to economize on her plants will perhaps find it better to use one of the other materials.

When the paths are finished each garden bed should be bordered by a row of bricks laid on edge and beaded in concrete. This border of bricks rises a little above the path. The next step in making our garden is to dig up the earth in the beds, that is, loosen it thoroughly and turn it well over. Manure it thoroughly and then we may say that the mechanical work is done and everything is prepared for the flowers, which are, of course, the really interesting part of the work.

There are so many ways of arranging

plants in a garden that it would be impossible to say that any one way is best. About the only actual principle of arrangement is to put the tall plants behind the low ones. This can be done by putting the tall ones in the middle of the beds and have them graduated in size out to the edge. Or, if the garden is enclosed by shrubbery or a hedge, the tall plants will look well placed against the hedge, with the lower ones in front.

Whether the garden itself has a hedge or not, or not, each separate bed must have its border of low growing plants. Box is generally considered the best border of all, but here we come again to the question of expense, for box is now very scarce and costly; but if the girl who is planning her garden need not consider the cost nothing is more charming than the tall plants will look well placed against the hedge, with the lower ones in front.

the whole thing of box.

IMPORTANCE OF SMART FOOT GEAR

THE girl whose foot is small and

shape naturally takes every pains

to be well shod that this point of

beauty may be shown to best advantage.

How much more important even is it for

the girl who must acknowledge a 60 or

larger to have her shoes always smart

and perfectly cared for. It is even more

essential, if possible, for a young girl who

still wears short dresses upon all occasions to have her shoes always neat and trim than for her older sister whose feet are sufficiently long to somewhat hide the

out of fashion, but the average girl whose

allowance is small and she who must

dress her own stockings are to-day wear

ing shoes that have at least one pair of

cyclists through which a ribbon can be tied.

The new pumps with large metal

buckles are smart for afternoon wear, but

the buckle must be considerably modified

to be appropriate with a short dress.

Patent leather pumps are extremely pret-

ty for afternoon and may be adorned

with either a flat leather buckle or one

of white metal.

Brown shoes are smart to-day with

practically every shade of walking dress,

and are also worn by many girls with

their white frocks throughout the summer.

To bring russet shoes to a good

color it will repay a girl to clean and

polish them herself, for if carefully

attended to brown tan leather improves

with every polishing. Brown shoes and

stockings really are as much cooler and

more comfortable to wear in hot weather

as their appearance leads one to suppose,

and the day they chance to be exceptionally cool and breezy, the girl will be

surely pleased.

But delightfully characteristic of a cer-

tain type of girl is a smart calfskin boot

and she made with heel of sensible

height for walking and of a last not so

so square as to markedly unbecoming.

This last style of boot belongs, of course,

to the girl who knows that to be really

well dressed the accessories are of utmost

importance.

Fortunate indeed is the girl who is

clever to possess charm. Appearance

apart from expression, has nothing to do

with it; possessions nor station in life

comes into account, nor the size of her hand

or the size of her feet, nor the size of her head.

What is important is that she meets

all whom she meets can do so far better by

leaving an atmosphere of pleasant feel-

ing and a picture of beauty in her face

as any girl well turned out but adding no

desire for future friendship.

It's an interesting fact in life, incidentally, that "what would be done faithfully"

is the very thing that the very

ones who find themselves overwhelmed by

kindnesses from others, in this way carrying

out both precepts, for they are thus

being "done by as they did."

The girl who desires to keep strong and

well will never run the risk of allowing

her feet to become damp. For taking

rainwater into the shoes which are

more attractive than the black tips,

while for the real downpours, storm rub-

bers are to be had as well in brown as in

black.

Pumps could not be said to have gone

SOCIAL AMENITIES FOR THE SCHOOL GIRL

—**V**ERY girl who has read "The Water

by Babes" remembers the description of

dear old Mrs. Dosayouwouldbedoney-

dy. "When any one looks at the pretty

lady they cannot tell what the color of

her hair is or of her eyes. All their

sympathy is that she is the sweetest, kindest,

tastiest, funniest, merriest face that

they ever saw, or ever want to see." Not a

bit like her ugly sister, Mrs. Bedoney-

souyoudid, who was "all grumpy and horny

and spiteful and pricky."

It is to be able to put one's self mentally in

another's place—in other words, to get at

the point of view of another person—like

rare family, but one which leads to

much happiness and popularity, provided

the theory is worked out as the fairy

tales tell us. In brief, it is the whole secret of sympathy.

And the girl who cultivates a habit of

sympathy may well be envied the friends

which will be her through life.

There is a wonderful charm, too, in

girl attractive and the lack of it which

so generally prevails in every girl of the

girls of most perfect type and classic

feature. They are said to be cold and

shrub-like, lobelia, clover, pink, lavender,

blue lobelia, blue bell, foxglove, bellflower,

etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc., etc.,

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Local and General

A. J. McPherson has been appointed one of the commissioners for Regina at a salary of \$6,000.

The debentures of Sedley, Sask., amounting to \$10,000, have been awarded to J. Addison Reid & Co., Ltd.

Moses Smith, the man charged with strangling his young son at Brownlee, has been brought to the Regina jail.

J. M. Wessel, L. Rankin and R. J. Westgate are in Winnipeg this week attending the Grand Lodge, Knights of Pythias.

P. C. Foley of the carpenters' union was sentenced to thirty days with hard labor for assaulting R. J. Crawford of Sedley.

Grant Holt, one of the passengers injured in the C. N. R. wreck at Jamestown, has recovered and returned to his home in the States.

The new cartage company have started business. The manager is G. R. McCracken, of Calgary. For a time they will operate a baggage transfer only.

The plans submitted by Fraser & Hutchinson, architects, of this city, have been accepted for a four-roomed brick school building to be erected at Bladworth, Sask., at a cost of \$8,000.

A valuable dog, the property of John Art, 16th Avenue and Angus St., valued by the owner at \$50, was poisoned on Monday by some person unknown. No cause can be assigned for the action, which appears to have been prompted by mere malice.

Col. Ford yesterday received definite word from Col. Steele to the effect that his 55th will go into camp at Last Mountain Lake for twelve days starting June 21st. Any intending recruits should lost no time in handing in their names as the regiment is rapidly approaching its full complement.

The Regina Lawn Tennis Club will give a dance in the City Hall auditorium on Friday evening next, the 10th to take the place of the one which was to have been held on the 12th of May, but which was postponed on account of the death of King Edward VII. All those who received invitations for that dance may consider themselves invited for this.

Confirmation of the consummation of an agreement between the C.P.R. and C.N.R. companies for the construction and joint occupation of a Union Station at Regina has been received from the Board of Railway Commissioners. They further state that the plans are being prepared by the C.P.R. and as soon as they are presented to the Commission and approved, construction work will be commenced.

Social and Moral Reform.
The following compose the Regina Council of the Social and Moral Reform League, with the exception of the president and vice-president, who will be elected later:

Secretary, M. P. Brockman; treasurer, F. T. Marks; executive committee, H. A. Couze, J. C. McLachlan, C. F. Wilson, H. C. Miller, Leroy Hotchkiss, W. A. Sucee, Edward Rehling, Robt. Sinton, J. Rouse, Wm. Anderson, A. T. Brock, J. W. Smythe, S. Clark, R. D. McMurchie, M. Henderson, D. J. Thom, as, Hindson, Geo. G. Gamble, J. A. Cross, H. S. Abbott, J. H. H. Young, S. Page, F. N. Tanner, J. H. P. Selby, Geo. Cushing, J. C. Wilkins, Jas. Burrows, Andrew Menzies, E. B. Lorimer, Geo. Patterson, J. K. McInnis, Hugh Peat, R. J. Westgate, P. M. Bredt, F. M. Young, H. H. Sampson, all the city clergy, J. A. Wheelan, E. McCarthy, C. J. McCusker, J. J. Smith, A. C. McInnis.

The White City.
The movement with reference to establishing a White City on the shore of the Wascana Lake has evidently caught on. Mr. Sheffield says that he is already receiving scores of communications from all sources showing that a great many people are enthusiastic over the idea, and it will be well supported when the actual formation takes place. Mr. Sheffield is especially enthusiastic over the scheme and considers that by dint of hard work and good support the White City will be an established fact before the present season is over. In regards to this project Mr. Sheffield states that the white city proposal emanates from himself as a private citizen and that the Greater Regina Club, as an organization, has nothing to do with it and has never considered it in any way. Mr. Sheffield explained that his idea was that a company should be organized to carry out the scheme which he believes would prove of incalculable advantage to the city.

Primaries.
Aberdeen, S. D., June 6.—"S. H. Elrod will be nominated for Governor at Republican Primaries by the plurality of at least ten thousand votes. It may go as high as twelve thousand," said John C. Simmons, state chairman of the Stalwart Republican campaign committee today, regarding state primaries tomorrow. "He will carry entire Stalwart state ticket through with him by a substantial majority. Burke and Martin will be renominated for the congress by a majority larger even than they did two years ago. The legislative tickets from various counties will be largely Stalwart, assuring Stalwart's control of the next legislature. This is a regular Republican year in South Dakota."

NEWS OF THE PROVINCE.**Early Settlers.**

Twenty-seven years ago Saturday, May 28, the first sod was turned by the Scotch settlers sent to Western Canada by Lady Gordon Cathcart. This event took place at the home of Mr. D. Macdarmid, south of Wapella, and was the "starting point" for many model farms and happy homes. Nine families and one bachelor, who by the way was Mr. Macdarmid, made up the little party of immigrants that watched with much interest the turning up of the soil. To them it meant a new life, new conditions and new friends in a new country where their very existence depended upon their energies and the workings of providence. We need not enlarge upon the outcome a visit to other districts south of Wapella is all that is necessary to show what Scotch pluck and energy can do. One year later, as a result of the good reports sent home to Scotland some forty-five families followed and took up land south and south-west of Wapella. Today there is a "backbone" of the town and district and we doubt if there is a more prosperous district in the whole west. The land broker twenty-seven years ago Saturday was planted with potatoes. The crop was harvested in eight weeks and we feel safe in saying that no food has tasted sweeter than the first returns from the soil of the west—Wapella Post.

Killed at Watrous.

Watrous, Sask., June 5.—O. T. Anderson, who has resided south-west of this town for the past six years, met with a fatal accident last evening. He was in town during the day and in the evening started to drive west of the town. He turned off the road south of second avenue and in endeavoring to turn the team about, fell out of the rig, landing upon his head, breaking his neck. He died instantly.

The coroner viewed the remains with a jury consisting of C. E. Oliver, E. C. Smith, Thomas N. B. Jordahl, Charles Hanley, A. Skigiek and Geo. Teifer. While the coroner was satisfied in his mind that the neck was broken, it was decided to have Dr. Stip view the remains.

Great Sale.

Weyburn, June 6.—The big two day sale of school lands ended today when the total of 233 parcels were disposed of. These parcels comprised 36,812 acres in all and the total proceeds of the sale was \$596,324.34, or an average price per acre of \$16.20. This is regarded as one of the most successful sales in the west. Tomorrow 160 parcels will be offered for sale at Arcola.

The assessment of the town of Arcola is \$275,000.

Qu'Appelle Board of Trade has passed a unanimous resolution in favor of fast time.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.**SHEEP SALE.**

Department of Agriculture Arranging for Sale of Grades and Purebreds.

The announcement some weeks ago regarding the proposed importation of breeding sheep has induced several persons interested in sheep breeding to write to the secretary of the Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, F. Hedley Auld, Regina, telling what they require.

The movement has aroused considerable interest in the question of sheep breeding. Some are of the opinion that in the sales of sheep it is proposed to hold only grade ewes should be offered. Others would like to see only purebreds put in the sale.

Certainly purebred stock is preferable if the farmers are prepared to pay the price, but as grade ewes can be bought on the ranches in Southern Saskatchewan at much less than the price of purebred it would seem to be a better plan to begin with grades, and afterwards improve the flock by the use of purebred rams of the breeds most suitable to the west.

It is understood that the owners of purebred sheep are being communicated with in order to ascertain what stock they have for sale. This information will be used in preparing a directory of breeders of purebred sheep in Saskatchewan, and will be useful to any person wishing to buy sheep privately. Any sheep breeder in Saskatchewan who fails to supply the desired information would seem to be indifferent to his own interests.

If any have been overlooked in sending out the circular of inquiry a copy may be obtained by addressing F. Hedley Auld, Secretary, Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, Regina, Sask.

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Photograph Marriage.

Vancouver, B.C., June 7.—The first "photograph" marriage ever contracted by a Japanese resident in British Columbia with a Japanese woman living in Japan, was legalized by an orthodox ceremony at the detention shed on the C. P. R. wharf today. A marriage ceremony recognized by the law of Canada was insisted upon by the Federal Immigration authorities before it would permit the woman to land in Vancouver. By this ceremony the woman is assured of a legal status in Canada.

At the Yarmouth Y.M.C.A. Boys' Camp, held at Tusket Falls in August, I found MINARD'S LINIMENT most beneficial for sun burn, an immediate relief for colic and toothache.

ALFRED STOKES,
General Secretary.

Alteration Sale Prices Rule Through June

WE will add hundreds of square feet of floor space to our already large store this summer. We are going to rearrange the whole store—to modernize it—and to make it more convenient for YOU to do shopping in. More accommodation means greater stocks, better choosing than ever before—for YOU. But before we can do this, we've got to reduce our stocks—get things so arranged that moving can be easily done—done without inconvenience to YOU—without cheating YOU of valuable time that you might be doing your shopping in. Just think of the opportunities, seasonable goods at unseasonable prices!

The Alteration Knife Got Into These RAINCOATS AND SUITS



We'd rather you'd come for them now at any price than try to sell them to you later when the dust of the re-building has soiled them, so come early!

Silk Rubber Raincoats

20 only latest New York and imported Silk Raincoats in a variety of colors and patterns. Two tones, moires and fancy stripes. The knife has been stuck deep into these garments. From 25 per cent to 33 1/4 per cent off every coat.

\$30.00 Coat for \$20.00
\$28.00 Coat for \$19.00
\$25.00 Coat for \$17.50
\$18.00 Coat for \$12.50
\$15.00 Coat for \$11.50

LADIES' CLOTH SUITS.

10 only Ladies' Smart Suits, in Worsted, Venetians and Panamas. Stylish cut, perfect fitting garments and the newest of colorings—rose, tan, red, violet, fawn, navy and green.

Regular up to \$30. Alteration Price \$15.

LADIES' TUB SUITS.

15 only Ladies' New Wash Suits, made of Repp and Linen Coat, smartly trimmed with contrasting colors and jet buttons. Mohogany, natural rose violet. Mostly sizes 34 and 36.

Regular up to \$10. Alteration Price \$5.75.

LADIES' WHITE LAWN DRESSES.

Dainty Princess Dresses, made of good quality lawn, prettily trimmied with insertion and lace, smart tucked flounces, sizes 32 to 42. Alteration price \$3.25

LADIES' PANAMA SKIRTS.

25 only Walking Skirts of the latest mode. Long yoke effect with kilted flounce. Colors, taupe, green, black, cream, brown and navy. Good value at \$7.00. Alteration Price \$3.95

MISSES' COVERT JACKETS.

18 only Smart Box Coverts, made of Twill Covert. Double breasted. Ages 12, 14 and 16 years. Alteration price \$4.75

Our Lion Brand Suits for Boys

Look Out for the Suits With the Red Price Tickets All Through this Sale . . .



MEN'S HIGH GRADE SUITS

\$8, \$10, \$12, \$16.50, \$18 to \$25

Special values at all prices. The Alteration Sale has struck the Men's Store a hard blow—YOU can reap the benefit. We can't go over the list of offerings but we can say that they all come up to our standard of perfection. We are not unloading undesirable goods, but building for a greater store and a greater business. If you are a customer already you'll know what these savings mean—if you have never bought one of our suits, come on in—we want you to compare our suits with what others are offering and we're content with your verdict.

IT'S THE BOYS AGAIN (Our Boys' Clothing)

We have selected our fashions to meet the requirements in cuteness, neatness, durability and swagger, designed to conform with the "cute" age, the "rough house" age and "sit-up-and-take-notice" age.

Our Lion Brand Suits for Boys

this season are better than ever and combine all the essentials and reinforcements necessary for the boy who is hard on clothes. A boy wears out clothes from the elbow. Lion Brand has double elbows of cloth there, and it lasts longer. A boy wears knickers out at the seat and knees. Lion Brand have an extra piece of cloth there which they wear out first, and that seam is stitched twice and the linings are the best we have ever seen in Boys' Suits. This makes a good reason why you should ask for this make, and the price is no higher—that's another good thing about it.

A suit at \$5.00, \$6.00 and \$7.50 is fully guaranteed and cut in the very newest style.

Boys, Come in for a "Lion Brand Suit"

Remember the Early Shopper Gets the Bargains

ALTERATION Savings Galore

In the Dry Goods Circle

Just Note the Prices, then come in Saturday morning. But Come Early! Remember the "early shopper gets the Bargains."

CREPE DRESS MATERIAL.

40 inch, in pale blue, milie green, champagne, very latest effect for hot weather season. Our Alteration Sale Price 22 1/2¢

PANAMA CLOTHS.

Grey, white, whistler, navy, cadet, taupe and cardinal. Regularly sold at \$85. Our Alteration Sale Price 69¢

SHADOW STRIPE SATIN CLOTH.

32 inches wide, combination of stripes and dots. Wisteria, rose, navy, new blue, taupe, grey, cardinal, green, white, fawn, brown. Regularly sold at \$85. Our Alteration Sale Price 67 1/2¢

LUSTRE.

38 inches wide, brown, navy, cardinal, green, black, cream. Regularly sold at 35¢. Our Alteration Sale Price 19¢

VOILES.

44 inches, black, cream, champagne, fawn, navy, grey. Regularly sold at 85¢ and 90¢. Our Alteration Sale Price 65¢

4,000 YARDS BEST ENGLISH PRINTS.

In light and dark patterns, all good fast colors, 32 and 33 inches wide. Our Alteration Sale Price 12 1/2¢

2,000 YARDS BEST CANADIAN PRINTS.

In all the new patterns, 31 inches wide. Our Alteration Sale Price 10¢

WHITE BED SPREADS.

White Marseilles Spread, our leader. Our Alteration Sale Price \$1.50

LADIES' KID GLOVES.

In brown only, in all sizes, 2-button. Regularly sold at 75¢. Our Alteration Sale Price 56¢

LADIES' FANCY PARASOLS.

In floral designs, 8-folded, mottled handles. Regularly sold at \$1.00 and \$1.25. Our Alteration Sale Price 79¢

LADIES' FANCY PARASOLS.

Satin stripes, assorted shades, natural wood handle, with gilt nob