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The Wage Earner's Store - Scarth St.

The West.

MANY CLEARING
LINES OF SUMMER
GOODS, SPECIALLY
LOW PRICES.

C. H. GORDON & Co.
The Wage Earner's Store - Scarth St.

Vol. 9 No. 22

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1907.

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Your Peace of Mind

Is easily worth the small premium that is required to keep your property well insured.

In fire insurance you do not have to be burned out to win. That feeling of security which you enjoy, whether at home or away from home, when well protected, is, in fact, priceless.

In ten minutes a fire might wipe out your savings of years! Make sure NOW that you have absolute protection against loss. You owe it to yourself and you owe it to your family.

Look your policies over to-day. "An ounce of action is worth a ton of I think it over." Phone 113

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Agent for Fire, Life, Accident, Plate Glass and Guarantee Insurance. City and Farm Property Bought and Sold. Money to Loan. Safes and Vault Doors.

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Carriages and Vehicles

On exhibition of any house west of Winnipeg.

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Imperial Bank of Canada

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San Fernando LIME JUICE?

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The Canadian Loans and Securities Co. Ltd.

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REGINA, Sask.

A REGINA WOMAN'S WORK

Mrs. Kate S. Hayes Returns from Special Immigration Mission to England--Now Preparing Booklet for C.P.R.--Her Interesting Story

Fortified with a prolific pen from her many years newspaper work and the experiences of pioneer days on the prairie, together with the acquirement of recent knowledge of immigration work after a trip to the Old Country, Mrs. Kate S. Hayes, so well known to citizens of Regina and district, is now making a tour of the western provinces gathering data for an immigration booklet for the C.P.R.

In an interview with the West Mrs. Hayes told of her trip to England, where she went on special work for the Dominion government. After the tour of the Canadian Women's Press Club two years ago Mrs. Hayes, who is the president of that organization, wrote a letter to T.P.'s Weekly on "The Kind of Women Canada Needs," and the enquiries which followed were so numerous that the Immigration Department decided to send her over to London on a special immigration mission, her work having to do with "Domestics." Mrs. Hayes was given an office in the Government apartments at Charing Cross, and she met numerous callers who desired to know about the conditions in Western Canada.

She portrayed the conditions of life in this country, and advised those who thought of coming to this part of the empire to make new homes. This experience brought her in contact with all classes and conditions of women, some of whom she of course had to advise could not make good in Canada owing to life environments having left them in a helpless state to face the conditions in the Canadian West. By discreet selection, however, Mrs. Hayes arranged with many to emigrate to this country, and to-day hundreds are settled west of the Great Lakes through her efforts while on her special mission.

The class of women settlers which Mrs. Hayes sought were those having sufficient money to leave them fairly independent of any income from their first year's experience in this country, for she always advised that the first year it should not be a matter of wages but of experience in the proper homes where the best conditions of living would be obtained and where they could more quickly adapt themselves to the features of life which must of necessity be altogether different from that of their British homes. Mrs. Hayes cited cases to the West where women of good social standing have come out and undertaken domestic service, but are now located in commercial centres competing in business vocations. All they wanted to know, and they learned it, was the ways of the country.

Present Work

Mrs. Hayes' present work is to visit the various districts of the western provinces and compile the latest information with regard to the growth of the country, illustrated with new scenes, above all to give the needs of the country with regard to help, male and female, in the domestic and industrial spheres, and what trades offer the best inducements, and what lines of new industries will give the best returns for capital invested.

In this work she is inviting the co-operation of the various boards of trade through the country, and while in the city she called on H. C. Lawson, Publicity Commissioner, who gave her valuable information with regard to the city and district. Mrs. Hayes expects to have completed her tour by November 1st, when she will return to Winnipeg and arrange the compiling of her booklet.

In connection with the advertisement of Canada abroad, Mrs. Hayes states that the Dominion display at the Dublin Exposition is doing excellent work. At the government offices at Charing

Cross, the officials also have a fine display of wood, minerals, grasses, grains and fruits. The C.P.R. are spending a great deal of money in this form of advertising, and their station located near the Dominion headquarters in London is hourly surrounded by eager faces scanning the Canadian products on exhibition.

The City's Growth

It is now two years since Mrs. Hayes visited Regina, and she told The West that the growth of the city appears to be so abnormal, the thought is suggested that the pace might be faster than can be kept up, but the locating of so many solid business concerns give a backing to this development that allays at once any apprehensions with regard to the future, especially when it is considered that the development of the whole province is behind the commercial progress here. While in the old country she heard a great deal of talk about Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Vancouver and Calgary, the impression being that these places were marked out for special destiny in the development of western Canada.

While in the city Mrs. Hayes is the guest of Mrs. John A. Kerr.

WHEAT CUTTING ALONG THE SOO

"Wheat cutting is in full swing all along the Soo line," said J. B. Stauffer of the customs department at Portal to The West today. Some of the farmers, however, are letting their wheat ripen and are not afraid to take chances on the frost. They say the danger is past and expect to harvest a No. 1 sample. Some of the grain being cut is a little on the green side but it will turn out alright, as the stocks are being capped. Mr. Stauffer has been on the employ of the Dominion government for more than a year but he is going into private business again. He will probably move his family here in the near future.

ANOTHER BIG CONCERN

Geo. Johnstone, representing the Gund Brewing Co. of La Crosse, Wis., is in the city looking over the field with a view of establishing a big distributing house here for the province. This concern has been shipping only in car lots to this province up to the present but if their negotiations are successful they will make Regina their headquarters for Saskatchewan and distribute from here.

MAY RE-UNITE

It is said that there is a possibility of Mr. and Mrs. Scott re-uniting; that is if the former is willing. She telephoned him on Monday from Moose Jaw and they met on the arrival of the train from the west. Mrs. Scott was around town on Tuesday when the bills were posted announcing the sale of their household effects. Mr. Scott intends to move to British Columbia.

DEATH OF DIXIE WATSON

After Twenty-five Years Faithful Public Service old Pioneer Passes Away--Liked Generally

Dixie Watson the well known clerk of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories who had occupied that position for a quarter of a century died at the Regina Victoria Hospital on Wednesday evening last, after undergoing an operation. He had been suffering from internal trouble for many years and intended to consult eastern experts when relieved of his official duties by the change of the court status. This delay made it imperative for him to undergo the operation here from the effects of which he passed away.

Deceased was given a retiring allowance by the legislature at the last session and his duties would cease on Sept. 16th when the new courts act comes into force, but he had hoped that the government would have let him away long before that date.

Deceased was well known throughout the province and was one of the old land marks of the city. He had a genial disposition and was one of the mixing sort that never make enemies, consequently the general feel-

(Continued on page 6.)



"H. B. K."

It will pay you to look for this brand on your heavy clothing, mitts, etc. Anything with this brand on it you may buy safely as the best of its kind at the price.

"H. B. K." GLOVES

"Pinto" Gloves are the hardest wearing kind known. They dry soft after being wet--are an ideal thresherman's glove.

\$1.25 and \$1.50

"Broncho" Gloves, good and cheap. Per pair 50c

"H. B. K." SHIRTS

Big, roomy Shirts of solid material.

We show dark blue moleskin shirts of extra weight. All hand sewn buttons. Sizes 14 1/2 to 18. Each \$1.50

"H. B. K." COATS

This brand means the last word on Coats. We have an immense range of sheep lined coats this season at from

\$6.00 to \$12.00

Also 2 Specials for now:

Windbreak Coat of grey duck with water-proof lining \$2.50

Windbreak Coat of extra heavy brown duck. Thoroughly waterproof. Four inch cord collar 3.50

R. H. Williams & Sons, Ltd.

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"THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST."

GET READY

for the Shooting Season, Sept. 1st.

GUNS & AMMUNITION of All Kinds

A beautiful Remington Hammerless Gun for \$32.50

Double Barrel Guns from \$10.00 up

PEART BROS. HARDWARE CO., LTD.

The McCarthy Supply Company, Ltd. Saskatchewan's Greatest Dep't Store

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Hardware. Dry Goods. Millinery. Ladies' Wear. Clothing. Hats. Gent's Furnishings. Boots and Shoes. Groceries. Crockery. Carpets. Mattress Making. House Furnishings. Furniture. House, School and Office Supplies. Picture Framing. Etc.

Hardware Dep't Specials

Binder Twine--Best Manilla

550 feet to the lb. Get Our Price. We have a large quantity left but it is selling fast at our remarkably low price.

Machine Oils

Lubricating Oils, Hard Oils and Belt Dressings, Axle Grease in 1lb and 5lb tins.

Binder Whips, prices from 35c or 3 for \$1.00 and 50c each. Large assortment of Buggy Whips, prices from 15c to 1.50 each.

A Satisfied Customer

When you buy the best Guns, Rifles and Ammunition. We guarantee satisfaction. Kroy's smokeless are the best cartridges. We stock a good assortment of all sporting goods at low prices. We supply you with our best Paints at \$2.00 per gallon. Turps at per gallon--\$1.00

Harvester's Supplies Now on Sale

Just received a complete lot of THRESHING SUPPLIES Just received a Car of STOVES, RANGES AND HEATERS

It is a matter of \$'s and Cts.--Buy where you buy the Cheapest
THE MCCARTHY SUPPLY CO.'S Department Stores
BROAD STREET

CITY CONSERVATIVES ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

Two City Associations Come Together--Election of Officers and Delegates to Convention

The Conservative associations of Regina held a joint annual meeting in the city hall on Thursday evening last when one organization was formed for the city. There is considerable enthusiasm in the party, stimulated no doubt, by the recently announced constructive policy of Mr. Borden and the projected tour of their leader throughout the west next month.

Owing to the new constituency being called Regina, the local association has been named the 'Conservative Association of the City of Regina,' and later an association will be formed for the entire constituency.

The provincial convention which meets here on Oct. 16th will be composed of delegates elected on the basis of representation and the scheme adopted is a delegate for each polling sub-division except in cities and towns which are allowed two delegates to each polling sub-division because of increased population.

After the provincial convention organization will take place according to the latest redistribution there being ten federal seats.

Election of Officers

The election of officers for the city association resulted as follows:

President—Dr. F. Whitmore

First Vice-Pres.—J. F. Bryant.
 Second vice-pres.—Andrew Krauss.
 Sec.-Treas.—Ald. W. S. Ball.
 Asst. Secy.—E. J. O'Connor.
 Executive—C. E. D. Wood, H. V. Bestlow, W. Percy Gillespie, J. A. Westman, F. Hewitt, J. C. Secord, and J. F. L. Embury.

Delegates

The election of delegates to the provincial convention was then proceeded with and the following were chosen, the first four named being delegates ex-officio.

H. W. Laird, president, provincial association.
 S. B. Moore, secretary Provincial association.
 F. Whitmore, president, local association.
 W. S. Ball, secretary local association.
 H. V. Bigelow
 C. E. D. Wood.
 J. C. Secord
 Chris. Weber.
 W. Dallas.
 J. A. Keay.
 Dr. H. G. Nyblett.
 P. McAra, jr.
 W. Percy Gillespie.
 J. F. L. Embury.
 T. C. Craigie
 R. Fitzpatrick.

PROSECUTING THE COMBINE

Lumbermen in Alberta Before Bar of Justice—Documentary Evidence Destroyed.

Edmonton, Sept. 6.—At the preliminary hearing of the lumbermen's case yesterday, Mr. Bennett counsel for the defence, went out of his way to flout the correctness of the stenographic report of the parliamentary investigation in the alleged combine in Ottawa, the name of J. Cushing, vice president of the Alberta Retail Lumber dealers association, does not appear in the portion of the Ottawa evidence in question, which threw Mr. Bennett into spasms, and suggest that the omission was due to an attempt to shield Mr. Cushing for political reasons.

During the afternoon, however, it was discovered that the name of A. J. Robertson, leader of the opposition in the Alberta legislature, was omitted in the same connection, and which led Mr. Woods to remark that he was very glad this had happened on both sides of politics.

The portion of the Ottawa evidence in question relates to the disposition respecting the officers of the association present at the Edmonton meeting, and as neither A. T. Cushing or A. J. Robertson were present their names naturally do not appear.

In the investigation today three witnesses were examined. H. J. Helwell and the secretary of the Lumber dealers association of Edmonton.

A. M. Grogan secretary of the provincial association, was again in the box.

The rest of the remaining session was occupied with examining G. P. Wells, secretary of the Mountall Mills association, who had been succeeded in his office by W. Andrie.

Mr. Wells, like Mr. Grogan, had destroyed all the documentary evidence that was submitted to the parliamentary committee.

When the court adjourned last evening Mr. Wells asked for the production of the former secretary, that he might go over them, and so shorten the examination of the witness, by traversing only the essential grounds.

Mr. Wells stated that he had nothing that all the letters and documents had been destroyed. His successor as secretary was present, and informed the court that the Mountain Mills association kept no minutes of their meetings, bylaws had been drawn up but never adopted, and that his productions to submit to the court were small indeed, but he would cheerfully hand them over for the inspection of the deputy attorney

general, in order to expedite the business of the court.

Mr. Bennett objected to Mr. Grogan being examined again.

Mr. Wood held that in a preliminary investigation, which resembled the plumbers' case in Toronto, the widest latitude should be given and Mr. Grogan was then examined as to the districts into which Alberta is divided by the lumbermen's association.

Some discussion occurred over deputy attorney general Woods using the evidence taken at Ottawa in examining the witnesses.

Mr. Bennett asked for the protection of the court.

Mr. Woods, in defending his position, said that it was an extraordinary contention that a witness examined in Ottawa should return to Calgary and burn all the documentary evidence in the exhibits, and thus protect himself by saying that the court cannot produce the secondary documentary evidence as stated in the parliamentary report.

The witness, had willfully, he said destroyed all the evidence of his own conspiracy.

He stated there was a statute that if a witness was adverse, the judge had discretion to permit the very device the prosecution was adopting.

Mr. Bennett held to his objection that it was not competent for the crown to place the parliamentary report in the hands of the witness to refresh his memory. The witness was not bound to refresh his memory at all in any case.

Inspector Worsley, said that it remained with him as to whether the witness was adverse or not, he cited the destruction of the documentary evidence, and also the fact that he was one of the defendants in the prosecution. He considered the witness was adverse.

Mr. Woods having won his point, then proceeded to take the witness over the Ottawa evidence, only to find how wonderfully effective their memories had been since the documentary evidence had been destroyed.

When Mr. Wells was re-examined by Mr. Woods, he stated that in respect to rebate, he virtually knew nothing about it, that he knew nothing of the alleged charge, that if the mill men sold lumber to an elevator or flour mill in any place, the retail dealer there could demand the spread between the cut price and the list price from the manufacturers.

Asked if he would positively swear that the association had nothing to do with prices, in the face of the explicit statement in the bylaws, witness said he would qualify it, by saying that he meant as far as individual members were concerned.

Asked if he, as author of the application form, which explicitly bound an applicant to maintain prices as set forth in the list, would still contend that the association had nothing to do with prices, witnesses said

that it was true as far as individuals were concerned.

Mr. Woods then took the witness over the statement to Mr. Bennett, where he said that though Becker attended the meeting of the Mountain Mills association, he was not a delegate, and that no agreement existed between the two associations.

Witness admitted that the action of the Elk company in promising not to spread, was virtually an agreement, and established relationship.

BRIDGE TO BE REBUILT

Premier Visits Scene of National Disaster—Makes Important Statement

Montreal, Sept. 6.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, accompanied by the Hon. L. O. David and others, paid a visit to the scene of the Quebec bridge disaster on Tuesday last. The premier, who was deeply moved by what he saw, expressed himself in feeling terms both to the officials, and to the relatives of the men who had lost their lives.

Yet no formal official announcement has yet been made in this connection it is stated on high authority that a very firm and definite stand in its attitude towards the Phoenixville Bridge company. Of the present indications tend to show that the result of the official investigation equal the fact that the piers had nothing to do with the disaster, the government will hold the company fully liable, and will insist on the rebuilding and completion of the bridge as though nothing had happened.

The government will also insist on the enforcement of all penalty clauses if the company is shown to be responsible under the law.

Sir Wilfrid is determined that the bridge shall be built, and the government will, it is stated, press the company to the fullest extent of its obligations on the contract.

Should there be a failure on the part of the company to complete its contract, the government will take the matter in hand, and see the completion of the bridge itself. It is altogether probable that a special grant will be made in aid of the survivors, and of those bereft of their support by the death of the workmen on the bridge.

in Mr. Scott's reasoning, but his critics point out that in six or seven years, at the present rate of progress, practically all the taxable lands will be taken into school districts.

Then according to Mr. Scott's excellent arithmetic, the rural schools—the farmers—will raise \$300,000 per year in direct taxes, of which 20 per cent. will go towards the support of the university, agricultural college and high schools. This may be good government, but it is certainly direct taxation, and direct taxation was what the financial terms of the Autonomy bills were to render unnecessary. Since his recovery and return from the south Mr. Scott has had to face and resist a demand for separate high schools, and to defend a measure involving direct taxation. It is not often that those who draft and push through a measure are compelled so soon to see their hopes and promises dissipated.

Free, for Catarah, just to prove merit, a trial size box of Dr. Shoop's Catarah Remedy. Let me send it now. It is a snow white creamy, healing antiseptic balm. Containing healing ingredients as Oil Eucalyptus, Thymol, Menthol, etc., it gives instant and lasting relief, to catarah of nose and throat. Make the free test and see for yourself what this preparation can and will accomplish. Address Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. Large jars 50c. Sold by the Regina Pharmacy Stores.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE

The Canadian Magazine for September is unusually attractive. First place is given to an article by J. S. Willison, editor of the Toronto News, entitled "The Genius of the Canadian Club." Then followed several strong features, including a sketch of the Queen of England, with portrait; an illustrated historical article entitled "Lower Fort Garry"; an account of the progress that has been made in the union of the Presbyterian, Methodist and Congregational denominations; "British Columbia: An Eldorado," "Fruit Growing in Nova Scotia," an account of an interesting experiment in preparing for national defence; besides a good supply of short stories.

COMPETITIVE PLANS

The competition for the selection of an architect for the plans for the new capital building has been arranged so far as the invited firms are concerned. They are as follows: Darling & Pearson, Winnipeg and Toronto; Mr. Cass Gilbert, New York; Marchand & Haskell, Montreal; E.W. & S. Maxwell, Montreal; Mitchell & Raine, London, Eng.; F. Rattenbury, Victoria, B.C.; and Storey & Van Egmond, Regina.

The assessors in the competition are Mr. Bertram Goodhue, of Cran. Goodhue & Ferguson, New York, and Mr. Percy E. Nobbs, professor of architecture, McGill university.

By the conditions of the competition, the unsuccessful competitors will be remunerated for the time and trouble to which they will be put, in connection with the preparation of the plans submitted.

It is expected that the latest date for sending in the plans will be in the early part of December.

Taxation in Saskatchewan

While easterners cannot at this distance see all that is involved in the direct taxation of lands by the government of Saskatchewan, two things are clear: First, that direct taxation has arrived for Saskatchewan; and second, that the people are objecting. They are also pointing to Mr. Scott's predictions and promises that the federal grants in lieu of lands would make direct taxation unnecessary.

Now, however, direct taxation is no longer staring Saskatchewan farmers in the face, but is searching in their pockets.

The defence offered by Mr. Scott in a long letter to a protesting local improvement board, is peculiar, and at the utmost temporary. If Saskatchewan progresses the chickens hatched by Mr. Scott's argument must soon come back to the family woodshed. He says in brief that there are thirty-three million acres of taxable land in Saskatchewan, of which one-third is in organized school districts, while two-thirds are in unorganized territory. A tax of one cent an acre is levied on all this land and turned into a fund to support the rural schools (which receive 80 per cent of the total), the university the agricultural college and the high schools. Mr. Scott says that by the law a revenue of \$220,000 will be got from the unorganized district lands, from which no revenue was received before, and that eighty per cent of this will go as a direct gift to the rural schools. In other words the rural schools will pay \$1 into the fund, and will receive from it 80 per cent of \$5, or \$2.80. He concludes therefore that they will be \$1.00 better off than they would be if no tax were imposed.

Up to this point there is no flaw

BACK FROM NORTH

Edmonton, Sept. 7.—J. M. Swiggart of the Swiggart Trading Co., of Illinois, is in the city from his annual trip to the north.

Mr. Swiggart is an American who came to Canada in the first rush to the Klondike. He became impressed with the possibilities of the fur-trading business, and on going back to Joliet he formed the company of which he is now president. As soon as arrangements could be made, he started for the Mackenzie river district. Since then he has spent about four months of every year up north. This year Mr. Swiggart has secured a beautiful assortment of marten, mink, fox and wolf skins, which are worth about \$40,000. He will ship this fur direct to London.

Public Lands in Alberta and Saskatchewan

(From Toronto Weekly Sun.)

That the public lands of Saskatchewan and Alberta should be handed over to the governments of these provinces was one of the statements of policy to which Mr. Borden committed himself at Halifax.

It is decidedly in the public interest that this be done. Aside from any other consideration, there is the fact that so long as these lands are administered by the Dominion government, which is not in a special sense responsible to the people of Alberta and Saskatchewan, so long will there be a temptation to use the proceeds derived therefrom for Dominion party political purposes. A government which depends mainly for its support on Ontario and Quebec would be almost more than human if it did not use the patronage of this rich estate to reward followers in the chief provinces of confederation and with but

little regard to the rights of the provinces more directly interested, which send but a handful of representatives to Ottawa.

The public lands of Alberta and Saskatchewan properly belong to those provinces, and they can be more efficiently and honestly administered by local governments than by any government existing at Ottawa. The transfer proposed should be made as soon as possible, accompanied, of course, by a reduction in the federal subsidies to the provincial governments—subsidies which are based largely on the retention by the Dominion of the control of these lands.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

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

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Orders received by ice man or at office over Armour's Butcher Shop.

NOT A SINGLE APPLICANT HAS EVER BEEN REFUSED ADMISSION TO THE MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES BECAUSE OF HIS OR HER POVERTY

Canadian Out-Door Life

IN THIS NUMBER

Articles on the Open Air Treatment of Tuberculosis of the Lungs

Attractively Illustrated.

TORONTO, CAN. NOV. 1906 10c PER COPY \$1.00 PER YEAR

Facsimile Cover Page (reduced in size) new Monthly Magazine of The National Sanitarium Association. Full size of page 10x7.

No Father, No Mother, No Home—Worse Than a Prisoner

GARFIELD BRACEY, BERLIN, ONT.: Enclosed please find doctor's certificate and examination papers. Hope you will secure me a place in your Sanatorium. You will notice that my circumstances are a hard one; no father, no mother, no home—worse than a prisoner. Nobody wants me on account of my disease. Hoping you will have the charity and consider my position, and give me a position at once in your Sanatorium, I ever pray.

It is always encouraging to have a letter from friends who kindly contribute. For the convenience of those who have not time to write, the following blank may be used:

SUBSCRIPTION BLANK.

Dear Sir,

I have pleasure in enclosing the sum of..... \$..... (\$.....), as a contribution to the maintenance of the MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

Name.....

Address.....

CONTRIBUTIONS MAY BE SENT TO:
HON. SIR W. W. WERDITH, Kt., Chief Justice, Vice-President Nat. San. Association, Toronto, or W. J. GAGE, Esq., Chairman Executive Committee, Toronto.

All Subscriptions received will be acknowledged in the Toronto "Globe" and "News." Anyone subscribing one dollar or more becomes a subscriber to the Canadian Out-Door Life for one year.

F. M. Crapper

Dealer in
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Particular attention given to work outside the city.

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Carpenters' Tools, Shelf, Hardware, Building Papers, Nails, Screen Doors and Windows, Shingle Stains, Island City Paints, Varnishes, Oils, Brushes, Etc.

Call at

Boc's Hardware, Broad St.

where you will be convinced that prices are most reasonable. We are prepared to serve you and wish you to keep us busy.

Have received a car of

Empire Queen Ranges and Cook Stoves

These will be sold at very close figures. Get prices before buying elsewhere.

Balance of Crockery below cost to make room.

Phone K. BOCZ Broad Street 246

IDEAL MEAT MARKET
Broad Street

For Choice Fresh and Cured Meats give us a call.

We are headquarters for the above.

Try our Fresh Sausage.

Phone 168

A. E. H. MAN
H. K. GOLLNICK, Manager

FORWARD STEP
IN THE INTERESTS OF
Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives

The National Sanitarium Association of Canada has undertaken to publish a monthly magazine devoted to the Outdoor Treatment of Tuberculosis, and the inculcation of Hygienic Methods of Living for the people generally. The first number was issued in November, 1906.

All profits from this magazine—from subscriptions and advertising—will go to the maintenance of patients at the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Any one contributing one dollar a year, or more, to the funds of the Hospital will become a subscriber to CANADIAN OUT-DOOR LIFE for one year.

An Orphan, without Home or Means

Dr. A. E. HANNA, PERTH: I have a patient here, a young fellow in whom I am greatly interested. He has tuberculosis. He is a poor young fellow, an orphan, out of home, without any means. If we sent him up would you take him in and do the best you can for him? I know how difficult it is to accommodate all who require treatment, but this is a special case.

"DO IT NOW"

Is a business motto of this strenuous age that applies with tremendous force when it is a good act you should do.

"A child's kiss set on thy sighing lips shall make thee glad."
"A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong."
"Thou shalt be served thyself in every sense of service which thou renderest."

"DO IT NOW"

"I WAS SPECIALLY PLEASED WITH THE ATTENTION PAID TO CONDUCT THE INSTITUTION CAREFULLY AND ECONOMICALLY."—Dr. R. W. Bruce-Smith, Government Inspector Hospitals and Charities.

F. M. Crapper

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Frames Made to Order

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Particular attention given to work outside the city.

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If Your Horse Gets Hurt?

If one of the horses should be kicked—cut a knee—strain a shoulder—go lame—have you the remedy at hand to CURE the injury?

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ought to be in every stable and barn in Canada. It prevents little horse troubles from becoming big ones—and takes away all signs of lameness. With a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy, you are prepared for accidents that may happen at any time.

CROSSFIELD, Alta. Jan. 14 '06
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success in many things, such as Barbs Wire Cuts and Saw Sore."
M. J. MORRISON.

Don't be without it another day. Get a bottle at your dealers. 25c. or 50c. for 50c. Our "Treatise On the Horse" tells just what you ought to know about horses, their diseases, and how to cure them. Write for free copy.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 35

YELLOW

Anti-Asiatic
Troub

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GALT COA SITU

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A. E. Boyle forme missioner for this western representati to Globe has, writte report of the coal sid bridge for his paper:

The Galt mines her large part of the dom is used in the west a contributing 700 tons use of the prairie present market for over Manitoba, Sas Alberta, and the ord to take care of the General Manager Na share of the mines, that he could easily in the United States from that quarter be active just now. T company has always to look after the Can and if there was any it across the borde much prospect of a months to come. Ga mand all over the w sent shipments are sorbed by the trade, also stocking its points close to com in order to be able demands quickly du influence on the p in the matter of sto notched in the dis from this point. The ting to keep up with

YELLOW PERIL CREATES ALARM

Anti-Asiatic Riots in Vancouver bring Labor Troubles to a Head--Orientals Purchase Arms

Vancouver, B.C., Sept. 9.—There is a renewed apprehension of further anti-Asiatic riots here, and all morning the Chinese and Japanese have crowded the gunshops to buy firearms and ammunition.

They declare they will defend their lives and property in case their quarter is again attacked.

It is feared that there will be blood shed, for the Japanese and Chinese are thoroughly armed, and are convinced that the police are powerless to protect them.

Shortly before noon the police notified the gun stores to cease selling fire arms to anyone, until such time as all possibility of further outbreak has passed. Before the order was issued several hundred Chinese and Japanese had armed themselves.

All Chinese and Japanese, in service, of whom hundreds are employed in Vancouver, have stopped work and have been forced by threats of their countrymen, to act as part of the defensive guard.

Oriental employed in the mills have also stopped work and have taken refuge in the quarter occupied by their countrymen.

Two hundred special policemen were sworn in today, but there is talk of calling out the militia. There is little doubt that this will be renewed in case rioting again commences.

The feeling in the city tonight is high and another attack is likely to occur at any time.

There has been no fatalities so far.

Those who were injured in Saturday's riot are in a fearful condition.

London, Sept. 9.—Replying to a telegraphic enquiry by the Associated Press as to his views on the outbreaks in Vancouver, Baron Komura the Japanese ambassador, wired today "I have no statement to make at present."

Getting Quiet

Vancouver, Sept. 9.—(Later.)—There is every reason to believe that the excitement consequent upon the riot of Saturday night is quieting down.

The mayor has given assurance that the Orientals will be protected, and special police have been sworn in.

The Japanese and Chinese are expected to return to work tomorrow.

Tonight, no white men are allowed to enter the streets where the Japs and Chinese live.

The Oriental quarter today shows the effects of the riot on Saturday night. Not a window of the fifty or more stores and other business places conducted by Orientals remains, and costly stocks of goods are badly damaged.

It is said that arrangements are being made to demand heavy indemnities from the city, but it is reported that Mayor Bethune, has said that not one cent of indemnity will be paid.

The matter will be finally taken to the Dominion government. The Japanese consul here has telegraphed the facts to the Japanese government in Tokio.

Baron Ishii, also is reported to have cabled a report to Ambassador

to a more reasonable brand of weather during the coming months. Prophecies as to the climate conditions which will prevail six months hence are not possible, of course, and the people can only hope.

The liberal terms which are afforded to the coal trade by the Galt mines this year tend to greatly diminish the burden which, under other circumstances, the retailer would be called upon to assume. Lethbridge coal will be shipped to any point in the west, freight prepaid, upon the request of a reputable dealer, and payment may be postponed until 1st of January next. The retail dealer pays the freight of course, when he settles his obligation to the company for the coal. But he has no ground to complain about the terms. In these days of a world wide money stringency the accommodation which the scheme affords is of great value. The action of the Galt mines has been followed by practically all the other mines in western Canada, and a great impetus to the active circulation of coal has been removed.

The mines of the Canada West company at Taber, near Lethbridge, are not producing coal at present, having closed down to make improvements to the plant. These properties will resume their shipments about Oct. 15th, and their future operations will be on a much larger scale. Heretofore they have produced about 400 tons a day, but during the coming winter the output, according to the calculations of Mr. F. T. Lynch, one of the directors, will be about two thousand tons. The new machinery, which is now being installed there will permit of this vast increase in the production if the supply of labor be adequate. The fears about the shortage of help enter prominently into a consideration of the outlook at Taber, and if the workmen are not available there will be a difficulty about meeting the demand for coal. Important development work is proceeding there, and provision is being made to steadily increase the amount of domestic coal available for the Canadian market.

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GALT COAL SITUATION

Mr. Boyle says Mines are Doing Everything to Avoid Fuel Famine—Liberal Terms—Scarcity of Skilled Workmen

A. E. Boyle former publicity commissioner for this city, but now western representative of the Toronto Globe has, written the following report of the coal situation at Lethbridge for his paper:

The Galt mines here furnish a very large part of the domestic coal which is used in the west and they are now contributing 700 tons per day for the use of the prairie provinces. The present market for this fuel extends over Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the orders are sufficient to take care of the whole output. General Manager Nasmyth, who has charge of the mines, told me today that he could easily sell all his coal in the United States, the demand from that quarter being particularly active just now. The policy of his company has always been, however, to look after the Canadian trade first and if there was any surplus to send it across the border. There is not much prospect of a surplus for some months to come. Galt coal is in demand all over the west, and the present shipments are being readily absorbed by the trade. The company is also stocking its coal at various points close to consuming districts, in order to be able to satisfy urgent demands quickly during the winter. Indifference on the part of the trade in the matter of stocking up is not noticed in the distribution of coal from this point. The mines are struggling to keep up with the demand, and

the managers are concerning themselves because they are unable to increase the output.

Mr. Nasmyth says that the scarcity of skilled miners is the principle difficulty in the production of coal. "If I could secure ten first-class men, accustomed to using machinery, I could almost double the output. Ours is one of the few mines which are operated in large part by machinery and a few good workmen can render great service in the matter of increasing the output. But I do not hope to secure these men within the next few weeks. Several of our most efficient workmen left us last spring to return to their respective homesteads. These will not come back until they have fulfilled their farming duties, which means an absence, of at least six months. They will probably all be back by November 1st, and we shall then be in better shape than ever before. It is not unreasonable to expect that the shipments from the Galt mines will run as high as 1,400 tons per day when all our men are back. The real activity of the coal trade does not begin until November. It is only when the cold winds sweep across the prairie that the people acknowledge the necessity of laying in fuel for the winter."

The supply of cars according to Mr. Nasmyth, is ample, and the company anticipates no trouble in sending forward its consignments promptly. The situation is most encouraging in every way, with the exception of the scarcity of skilled workmen, and it is not thought possible that last year's unpleasant scenes will be repeated. Even if the weather should become fractious, as it did last winter, and refuse to confine itself within reasonable limits, the preliminary arrangements for offsetting its disadvantages are in a much more forward state. And no one supposes for a moment that the west is to have another like that of last year. Two such winters in succession have never been known before, and all the early signs point

to a more reasonable brand of weather during the coming months. Prophecies as to the climate conditions which will prevail six months hence are not possible, of course, and the people can only hope.

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Was a Very Bad Wreck

Seven Killed and Many Injured when C.P.R. Special Jumped the Track at Caledon

Markdale, Sept. 5.—Markdale is sorrow stricken, and everywhere there is manifest signs of mourning. Of the ninety-two people who were on the exhibition special for Toronto on Tuesday over a score were injured. William Armstrong, a prominent citizen was killed. His two brothers Charles and Herbert were injured, and his twelve year old son, Harold is in a critical condition in the bereaved home here.

No words can describe the pitiful scene in the home where the husband and father repose in the last long sleep, and the little son, unable to move, shares in the grief of his mother and two sisters.

Caledon, Sept. 3.—Running at 60 miles an hour, down the famous horse shoe curve, grade, a C.P.R. special with 400 excursionists aboard, jumped the track here today.

Six were killed outright, one died at the western hospital, Toronto; a dozen were seriously injured and scores were cut and bruised and vary badly shaken up.

That one hundred people were not crushed to death was marvelous.

The train, composed of six passenger coaches and one combination smoker, with engine 855, was made up at Orangeville on the arrival of a four-coach special from Markdale, carrying hundreds from the north to the Toronto fair.

Engineer George Hodge was at the throttle, with Fireman Herb Martin on the opposite seat, Conductor Matthew Grimes was in charge of the train. All are residents of Toronto Junction.

The train left Orangeville some 20 minutes late, and a lengthy stop was made to take on passengers at Caledon.

Commencing a couple of miles just out of Caledon the horse-shoe curve, the only one of its kind in America, extends for nearly a mile.

The Dead:

Wm. A. Armstrong, Markdale.
James Banks, Perm.
Richard Bell, Shrigley (died in hospital).
James Buller, Erieville.
Robert Carr, Shelburne.
John Thurston, Walter's Falls.
Norman Tucker, aged 18, Fiesherston.

The Injured:

Herb Martin, Fireman, feet badly scalded; may die.
Mrs. A. L. Wright, Shelburne; ear off, and body badly crushed; may die.
Mrs. Robert Gunn, Heathcote, body badly crushed; was pinned under wreck; may die.
Donald Gillies, Dundalk, head injured.
J. A. & R. A. Jolly, Shelburne.
John Boyd, Fiesherston.
Frank Graham, Markdale.
G. E. Gray, Markdale.
A. McDonald and Mrs. McDonald, Shelburne.
W. H. Hunter, Orangeville.
W. J. Robertson (or Robinson), North Bay; broken leg.
J. M. Davis, Markdale.
George Watson, Dundalk; head and side injured.

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Mrs. S. Webster, Horning's Mills, David Madill, Priceville; broken leg. T. A. Gilchrist, Ceylon, scalp wound.

In Western Hospital:

Mrs. Eleanor Ronson, Tillsonburg; broken leg; condition critical.
Samuel Boaga, Guelph, face cut.
Mary Knox, Fiesherston; shock.
George Watson, Dundalk; shock.
M. K. Richardson, Fiesherston; scalp wound.
Colin McMillan, Dromore; face cut; left hospital.
Rev. Dr. J. T. Caldwell, Methodist minister, Fiesherston; scalp wound; slight.
Mrs. J. T. Caldwell, cut about face and head; serious.
Mrs. George Harbottle, Ladybank P.O.; internally injured; serious.
Maggie Patterson, Badgerow; right leg wrenched.
George Patterson, scalp wound; slight.
Mrs. Sarah Massieor, Tillsonburg; sprained back and chest.
William Douglas, Markdale; right shoulder dislocated.
Charles Bellamy, Fiesherston; back injured; severe.
W. J. Bellamy (father of Charles); scalp wound; slight; left hospital.
Harry Halbert, Orangeville; leg broken.
John Clayton, Markdale; ribs broken.
Ellen Bronson, Goschen; shoulder wrenched; sister of Mrs. Ronson.
James Brander, Priceville; right shoulder dislocated.
Mrs. W. B. Hanley, Ottawa; right arm injured and face bruised.
Benjamin J. Whitaker, Demont, N.J.; back and legs injured; left hospital.
Mrs. John Wilson, Markdale; knee wrenched.
Miss Wilson, arm hurt.
Mrs. W. J. Stewart, Fiesherston; shaken up.
M. E. Stuart, Orangeville; arm wrenched.
Henry Holman, Fiesherston; shaken up.
Thomas Snell, Fiesherston; scalp wound.
S. J. Arnette, Wareham; scalp wound.
Mrs. J. Arnette, Wareham; scalp wound.
Dr. McQuillan, Walter's Falls, scalp wound.
Mrs. Boyce, Fiesherston; shaken up.
James McDougall, Dundalk; hip hurt.
Miss Margaret McDougall (his sister), arm hurt.
George Mathews, Shelburne; scalp wound.
George Rutherford, Shelburne; dislocated arm.

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THE WEST

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1907

A Discrepancy

The Edmonton Bulletin in a recent issue reviewed the work of the Alberta government during the first two years of the provinces' existence and in enumerating the legislation passed by the present administration says with regard to education:

"The act passed last session taxing all lands in the province for educational purposes is in advance of other provinces and shows that the Alberta government believe that education in a free country is the basis of intelligent citizenship, and as the premier said the other day, 'the foundation of all good government.'"

It would be interesting to know why, if, as the Bulletin says, the act is good law, the government has not enforced it this year? No attempt has been made to carry out the provisions of the direct taxation.

Among the legislation cited there is conspicuously absent a secondary education act similar to that of this province. The reason for this no doubt, is that Solicitor Beck advised the government that such legislation would be ultra vires of the province.

These are facts, but the Alberta hot air organ does not make any explanation. No, they are too busy pounding the air to make their readers believe that Mr. Borden's western campaign is going to be a failure. A great artist, that editor.

For a Lower Tariff

While the tariff, is to some extent out of politics, the question of duty on agricultural implements and threshers is important at all times to the farmers of the west.

The government has been doing a lot of talking about their moderate tariff which they claim has helped the farmer so much, but they nevertheless voted down the amendment offered by western Conservatives during the last session when it was proposed to place a ten cent duty on agricultural implements. Notwithstanding that the government took the ground that the opposition appeared insincere in the attitude they had taken, the western farmers will accept the amendment of the western Conservative members in good faith, and the farmers will advise that the members stand their ground on this issue.

This is one of the years when the farmer will feel the burden of taxation, as he is between two fires, the indirect tax of the federal government and the direct tax of the local administration.

We fail to see to what extent the reciprocity treaty which Messrs. Brodeur and Fielding have spent the summer arranging with France, will benefit the farmers of these provinces. If we are going to make reciprocal arrangements with any foreign country let us do so with the people to the south of us. Both in blood and trade relations we should be closer to the United States than to France. We owe a great deal to the Republic to the south of us as she is furnishing us with money and men to develop our country.

There is a movement in the States for reciprocity with Canada and the west is watching the growth of this reform with a great deal of interest. To say the least we should meet our cousins half way and we believe that

this is the feeling of the western provinces generally.

It will be noticed in Mr. Borden's policy with regard to the fiscal question that he lays considerable stress on the interests of the consumer. There is no doubt that the new Conservative party has broken away from the old protective principles sufficiently to give the farmers a more moderate tariff than they have at present.

With regard to the tariff movement on the other side of the line, Mr. Miles, chairman of the tariff committee, says in a recent letter to the editor of this paper:

"The cause of tariff revision has been greatly advanced by the recent endorsement in his speech at Columbus, by Secretary Taft, standing for the administration, of the position taken by the National Association of Implement and Vehicle Manufacturers and the National Association of Manufacturers."

Secretary Taft says that in view of the findings of the latter association and such other information as comes to him there is a case for investigation into the existing tariff by congress for the purpose of determining how much revision is needed. If the result of the investigation justifies the report of the National Association of Manufacturers, then the revision of the excessive schedules should be substantial and the motives of the organization and maintenance of unlawful trusts to monopolize the manufacturing and sale of articles in such schedules will be taken away.

"In other words he suggests the establishment at once of a tariff commission, or committee, which is the very bone and marrow of our contention."

"This suggestion of Secretary Taft is precisely in line with that of President Roosevelt in his message to congress in 1902, in which he clearly and fully describes the sort of commission and need of its establishment in the following words:

"A commission of business experts can be appointed whose duty it should be to recommend action by the congress after a deliberate and scientific examination of the various schedules as they are affected by the changed and changing conditions; the unburied and unbiased report of this committee will show what changes should be made in the various schedules and how far these changes could go without changing the great prosperity which this country is now enjoying or upsetting its fixed economic policy."

"That the tariff will be revised at latest immediately after the next presidential election is conceded by all. It would be utterly impossible to rightly revise without many previous months of careful and expert investigation. There must be established early in the coming winter an expert tariff commission as we described which shall be semi-judicial in character. It must not be like so-called previous commissions, who called not for positive proofs, but for general statements only. It must be of such character and ability as to cause it to rank with the only great commissions of the last ten years: the Anthracite Coal commission and the Interstate Commerce commission. Under no circumstances may the friends of revision, or others, be permitted to give us a hasty revision, full of graft and mal-calculation as heretofore. We may confidently expect the establishment of the right sort of a commission. The self-inter-

est of a few, great as it is, cannot be expected to prevail against a proposition so fair and necessary."

Our Coal Lands

The Dominion government has been warned repeatedly regarding the wholesale sacrifice of our coal lands in the west. Parliamentary returns show that from January 1, 1906 to March 4, 1907 the government disposed of 80,000 acres of coal lands.

There was a fuel famine in the western provinces last winter, but it was not caused through a small number of mines being in operation, but the lack of shipping facilities and the labor situation for the twelve months previous.

A Port Arthur company is now undertaking to exploit a portion of our coal area, they having received a concession from the Department of the Interior.

These western provinces will hold the government responsible for every acre of coal lands disposed of since the passage of the Autonomy Act, and the Dominion will have to remunerate them for the alienated timber and prairie, other than home-land, when the land settlement is amended by Mr. Borden, who has promised to restore to us our public domain on fair terms.

Fight For Its Life

Among the independent papers which have criticized certain phases of Mr. Borden's policy, the Toronto News has perhaps been the most pronounced. Commenting on the political situation since the recent cabinet appointments, the News says:

"There has been a long season of weakness and confusion, of gossiping and slandering, of halting and flinching. But there is clearly a growing interest in Mr. Borden's meetings and particularly in the constructive side of his program. It is doubtful if the opposition can succeed on the merits of their opponents. It is seldom that the masses of people are greatly moved by general recrimination and miscellaneous denunciation. Mr. Borden is wise, therefore, in proposing definite measures of reform, and it is manifest, as he proceeds, that the apathy and indifference towards public affairs which has prevailed for some years is passing, and it may be that a disturbance of old party relationships and a check to the ascendancy of purely commercial politics is imminent. With the Conservative party emerged, strengthened and organized, the government might have a hard fight for its life in the next general election."

Editorial Notes

The Free Lance of Westville, N.S., under the heading, "The Lure of the West," advises the young men not to leave for the wheat fields of the western prairies, and concludes by saying: "If one or two thousand Nova Scotia men go west to garner the grain, Nova Scotia will suffer; the majority of the men will not receive any good, but the west will, of course, prosper; but the question is, have we not already done enough for the west, and is it not time to attend to our own interests?" The only answer that is necessary to make to the Free Lance, is that any man who comes here from any other part of Canada and does not like the country can make enough money in one month to take him back home.

The Montreal Star in a leading editorial says with regard to the report of the inland revenue officials on the liquor of sale in the western provinces: "Contrary to common belief, the liquid refreshment offered the settler and citizen of the great Canadian west, can look a man in the face without blushing." That may be, but the men who look some of it in the face too long wear a blush that won't come off.

Regina people are asking the government for a recreation ground. While they are at it they should petition for the Kingdom of Heaven.—Moose Jaw News. We would never get it, for the jurisdiction of the present government does not extend beyond the cemetery.

Since Mr. Borden's announcement of policy on the lands question, the

Kootenay Steel Range

If you purchase a Kootenay without the reservoir and decide later that the reservoir is a real necessity, why, just order it and attach it yourself. It's easily done. Merely remove the screws and take off the plate marked "REMOVE FOR RESERVOIR" (see top illustration), which provides an opening for the hot air to come through and circulate under the reservoir. Then attach, by means of screws, the reservoir and the flue box shown in lower illustration. A screwdriver is the only tool required.

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principle Liberal papers in the west have committed themselves against the restoration of the public domain to the new provinces. We therefore have those echoing organs nailed down on that plank of the new Conservative platform. Of course, after all, it is a question of bread and butter with those Liberal papers, which when a change of government comes to deprive them of their quarterly subsidy, will be left stranded.

Mr. Scott invited criticism of his letter on the cent an acre tax, and we presume he is satisfied with the response to his solicitation. The editorial comment of the Toronto News appears in this issue, and we commend it to the thinking farmer whose confidence the local government has betrayed in the matter of direct taxation.

The loss of that old hair trunk, which a member of the Leader staff suffered, while enroute to this country and for which the C.P.R. paid him handsomely should no longer be the basis of anti-C.P.R. editorials in the morning paper.

Piles get quick and certain relief from Dr. Shoop's Magic Ointment. Please note it is made alone for piles and its action is positive and certain. Itching, painful, protruding or blind piles disappear like magic by its use. Large nickel-capped glass jars 50 cents. Sold by the Regina Pharmacy Stores.

CHIEF JUSTICE WETMORE

The new courts act will come into force on the 1st inst, when the bench of the North-West Territories will come under provincial status. Hon. A. L. Sifton will be chief justice in Alberta and Hon. E. L. Wetmore will be chief justice for Saskatchewan. There will be a new judge appointed in each province for the high court and eight district court judges. The promotion of Mr. Justice Wetmore is very popular for he is the heavyweight of the North-West bench. He will take up his residence in Regina, and will reside with his son, Allan, who is manager of the Imperial Bank.

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A call will convince you and will be much appreciated.

R. E. Mickleborough
 ROSE STREET

HOW TO

(By F. W. Green)

At the Saskatchewan convention held Regina, the following passed:

"Resolved that in this convention, the marketing the wheat of Canada can best be secured by the establishment of a government control of all elevators, and the establishment of government elevators, the wheated by a commission government, the rail and the three provinces' associations, to be borne by the grain."

In speaking to the convention, I advocated union government, course, and after several elevators, and superior system, appoint or a board of control six members, two to the Dominion government by the grain growers Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the sixth railway manager to the railway commission.

It would have this place an inspector at each of the interior elevators to be established, points, such as W. la Prairie, Brandon, would cause the rail specially constructed could be easily emptied the grain season a lot or trains would have each railway division initial receiving points emptied, and take either to the interior possible through to Fort William. By terminating the short able the railways to supply of cars at the shipment and clean up all receipts every two

It would also be a board of control to deal demurrage for cars and in loading grain offered and a trust fund 75 per cent of the balance to be sale is completed; for grain for delivery ports and to sell to Under the system it sary for farmers sell to the board of control settlement to be made as may be thought able, or the board of buy it outright as it now, and profit by a A charge of one cent be made on all grain sum, together with a ised from the sale of dockages to go to the of the "grain fund," on of which would be elevator system, and operating the same. This plan would one huge grain grower association for the marketing of grain under control and ownership to come out of the all the profits to go the grain fund. It tension of the farmer to the wholesale application of government the government as creamery business, industry.

The above is a fair as advanced at that lution was hurriedly at to place our idea vention in as short a sible, with the idea with approval, the would be to get M. erta to endorse it. Royal Grain Comm such representations government as we give it affect. It lies will not endorse. ely that the Dom will. But if the pe say it will do the bill, we have suffi ment from the diffe the government to money and law chat be forthcoming. Of agree on something a change. I think that the plan put Manitoba Grain G likely be adopted, as not help either Sas erta. Neither do I plan put forward by ed by the three diffe would work out s seems like the post enough for Dominic all out-talk and r skill in the same po there in the thoug of R. C. Sanders that there is a car to solve. I say yes an elevator monopole plan is designed to shot. He says noth demurrage will do part of this plan—o storage; we make i railways to prov than fine them heav Sanderson says I

HOW TO SOLVE THE GRAIN PROBLEM

(By F. W. Green, Moose Jaw.)

At the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' convention held last February in Regina, the following resolution was passed:

"Resolved that in the opinion of this convention, the problem of marketing the wheat crop of western Canada can best be solved by government control of all terminal elevators, and the establishment of a system of government controlled internal elevators, the whole to be operated by a commission appointed by the government, the railway commission and the three provincial grain growers' associations, the whole cost to be borne by the grain trade."

In speaking to the motion at that convention, I advocated that the Dominion government undertake the terminal elevators, and establishing an interior system, appoint a commission of six members, two to be appointed by the Dominion government, one each by the grain growers' associations of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and the sixth to be an expert railway manager to be named by the railway commission.

I would have this board of control place an inspector and weighmaster at each of the interior terminal elevators to be established at strategic points, such as Winnipeg, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Moose Jaw and would cause the railways to have specially constructed grain cars that could be easily emptied, and during the grain season a local grain train or trains would have to be placed on each railway division to keep the initial receiving points supplied with empties, and take the loaded cars either to the interior terminal, or if possible through to the terminal at Fort William. By delivering into the terminals the short haul would enable the railways to provide a steady supply of cars at the initial points of shipment and clean up the division of all receipts every twenty-four hours.

It would also be the duty of this board of control to charge a reciprocal demurrage for delays in supplying cars and in loading cars; to buy all grain offered and advance from a trust fund 75 per cent of the price, the balance to be forwarded when sale is completed; to receive offers for grain for delivery at Atlantic ports and to sell to highest bidders. Under the system it would be necessary for farmers selling their wheat to the board of control to pool it, settlement to be made daily or weekly as may be thought most practicable, or the board of control could buy it outright as the grainmen do now, and profit by all dockage, etc. A charge of one cent a bushel would be made on all grain inspected, this sum, together with all receipts realized from the sale of screenings, and dockages to go to the credit side of the "grain fund," on the debit side of which would be the cost of the elevator system, and the expenses of operating the same.

This plan would simply establish one huge grain growers mutual association for the handling and shipping of grain under quasi-government control and ownership, all the costs to come out of the grain handled and all the profits to go to the credit of the grain fund. It would be an extension of the farmers' elevator idea to the wholesale basis, or the application of government assistance to the creamery business, to the wheat industry.

The above is a fair idea of the idea as advanced at that time. This resolution was hurriedly put together so as to place our ideas before the convention in as short a manner as possible, with the idea that if it met with approval, the next thing to do would be to get Manitoba and Alberta to endorse it. Then get the Royal Grain Commission to make such representations to the Dominion government as would be likely to give it effect. If these different bodies will not endorse it, it is not likely that the Dominion government will. But if the people of the west say it will do the work, will fill the bill, we have sufficient encouragement from the different ministers of the government to believe that the money and law changes necessary will be forthcoming. Of course, we must agree on something if we are to have a change. I think we may consider that the plan put forward by the Manitoba Grain Growers will not likely be adopted, and if it is it will not help either Saskatchewan or Alberta. Neither do I think that the plan put forward by them, if adopted by the three different governments would work out satisfactorily. It seems like the postal service, large enough for Dominion control. With all our talk and resolutions we are still in the same position. What is there in the thoughts or objections of R. C. Sanderson? He admits that there is a car shortage problem to solve. I say yes, and in addition an elevator monopoly to bust. This plan is designed to kill both at one shot. He says nothing but reciprocal demurrage will do it. Well, that is part of this plan—only we provide the storage; we make it possible for the railways to provide the cars, and than fine them heavily if they don't. Sanderson says internal elevators

Why not build at initial points, would always be there and a place to empty them. The traffic manager would not have to depend for empties on the spasmodic supply of the ordinary merchandise car. Well, how would you load them. We would likely have at a place like Indian Head where Mr. Sanderson lives, platform long enough for, say, ten cars, wide enough for teams to pass, nicely roofed and perhaps a dump for each car, with a short leg to put grain into car, a short running, or rope drive from engine at one end, the whole in charge of one man. If that was not enough we might have two such with engine in centre, and perhaps a platform scale, where every man would know just what he put into the car. Cost a lot! Yes some. But not so much as one elevator does at present, and which you would pay for. And you could put more grain in the cars in ten hours than you could in three elevators. No waiting with teams, no mixing your wheat. All your wheat would go to the divisional point that night, you would get your official weight, and grade and money next morning by the regular train. All of the ten, yes, all of them.

But that is just where the proposed plan would make a change. They would handle just those lots where people did not have a carload, and they would make those little lots up into carloads, and that is all they are, or ever were, fit for. They were intended to buy retail lots and make them into wholesale lots; but what they do now is to compel men to retail what they grow wholesale. The proposed plan would enable you to ship a ten thousand bushel lot without mixing, instead of as at present by the wagon load.

No elevator system can compel railroads to distribute cars in proportion to wheat shipped, says Mr. Sanderson. Why of course they do that now, only they take their own time at it. But in the next breath he infers you can by reciprocal demurrage compel them to give cars within a given time of being ordered. That is just where the proposed plan shines. The commission, which is the government says to the railways: "We will provide the storage electric to the grain, viz., at strategic points; you must provide a special service to take grain from initial points to the interior or divisional points. These cars must not leave the grain fields or prairies; we will make a reciprocal demurrage law and a stringent one; you must furnish cars to these men within twelve hours of the time ordered or pay to the shipper five dollars for each 12 hours delay. The shipper to pay an equal sum if he fails to load or cancel. We say to the railways, 'It is not reasonable to ask you to haul this grain 800 miles just now as fast as we can deliver it, but you can haul it one or two hundred just now and take the whole year to get to the lake front. At present they take the year, force you to keep it on the farm until they are ready to force you to put it into the terminal elevator, that docking, screening, mixing the kind that get up."

But, says our critic: If you can make them furnish cars for a short haul, why can you not do it for the long one, if it only needs equipment. Just for the same reason that a farmer 40 or 50 miles from a railway cannot get enough teams to haul dirt from the threshers to the cars and keep the threshers going properly. It is simply in my opinion, as before intimated, not possible, nor would it be wise if it was. There is a limit and reason should be exercised in everything. "Well," says the critic, "suppose I do not want this commission to sell this grain?" If this plan were adopted you could not sell your grain to better advantage. It would be done at cost; every market would be open to the commission and they would have all of the business. They would simply act as your agents. Yet it could be worked so that you could get your certificate as you do now, subject to the government charges as it is now. "But how would I know when it would reach Fort William?" Our critic asks. How do you know now? You cannot tell anything about it under the present system. "Allowed, yet how would I know under the proposed plan?" Well, all grain being in the commission's hands, the railways must put so much each month to the lake front if they are going to get it out at all. It will be known when your grain was received at the divisional point, and the certificates could take precedence in the order issued. You will see that it is only in regard to grain shipped in September, October and November that you need fret about, for after that the wheat might as well be stored in the west as at Fort William, so long as it gets there soon enough and fast enough to load the lake carriers in May and the following months. This would give the railways time to haul coal and other supplies in the winter time, and it would not be nearly so expensive to haul the balance of the crop. They know this and they have that in view now. That and the fact that it pays elevator men to have their elevators full of wheat all winter—only sixteen million bushels of last year's crop went out before the close of navigation—and who do you suppose paid the storage on the remainder of the crop, and to whom was it paid? If, as Mr. Sanderson says, the expenses of storage through the winter is 8 cents, if that was equalised on the whole crop it would not be more than five cents. If half of that was profit, the real cost would not be more than 2 1/2 cents on the whole crop. Now take those four men shipping wheat the same day that Mr. Sanderson spoke of, which has the right to send his forward under the present system, and which has the right to get 84 cents more for his wheat than the other. If they all did get it forward all would lose 84 cents or more. Who is to make the 84 cents? At present often the most unscrupulous makes it, the law-abiding gets left. Under the proposed plan all four would get rid of their wheat the same day, all would get the same price for wheat of the same quality.

How could we get the cars? The cars would be on the division and never leave it, except those possibly which came in loaded, that is, ordinary passenger train, and as regular as a passenger train, and this is possible because the cars

our public lands from us, which if Mr. Scott and his friends had helped us to obtain would save us from this direct taxation. After joining the Dominion government to repurchase the province of its rightful property and when the result of their treason in the form of a depleted treasury haunted them they jumped on the rural districts and trampled local authority under their feet. As the Dominion government is the sovereign power in provincial matters, so the municipality is and should be recognized in municipal matters. This is the principle of the Provincial Rights from Oliver Mowatt up to the present have been contending for, a principle to all appearances, altogether unknown to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. Scott and his friends; or, if they have any comprehension of it, surely they do not love it. Not only the Supplementary Revenue Act contravenes the Local Improvement Act, see Sec. 58 and compare with Sec. 7 Supplementary Revenue Act, but it shows a great lack of good breeding and etiquette treating the rural districts as if the inhabitants were slaves. It is a most clumsy piece of legislation; a monument to tyranny and incapacity.

Yours truly,
LOUIS GABRIEL.
Dubuc, Sept. 6th, 1907.

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FROM HERSHEY'S ISLAND
Edmonton, Sept. 7.—Comptroller Fred White, of Ottawa, who has charge of the R.N.W.M.P. in Canada, arrived in the city yesterday on business connected with the force. He went out to Fort Saskatchewan barracks, accompanied by Attorney General Cross. Inspector Howard and his four men who have been stationed at Hershey Island, in the Arctic ocean, for the past three years, have returned and are also staying at the Fort.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY REVENUE ACT
Editor, The West.
Dear Sir,—
The villages and towns are exempted from taxation, under the above act, because, according to the government, they are burdened enough with taxation already, but provision was made by the government at the last session of the assembly to lighten this burden, therefore, with the exemption provision their burden by this must be fairly light. It is claimed by the government, that nearly eighty per cent of the revenue from this tax will revert to the rural schools. This indicates, and judging from the proposition that is given them, that the rural schools stand in most need, therefore they should be the first to be exempted and given that nice provision the government made for the towns and villages. On the other hand if the towns and villages are in the most need, this nearly eighty per cent should go to them. And Mr. Scott, says in his letter, it would be greatly to their advantage if they stood in the same relation to the act as the rural schools do, notwithstanding that the reason given by the government exempting them was that it would be a disadvantage for them to be in the same relation. That is, they were exempted to their advantage, but now according to Mr. Scott it would be to their advantage to be included. What a sublimity, coming from the premier of Saskatchewan? Is this because he is incapable of anything better? or because he is an elusive politician attempting to deceive the farmers? To the intelligence of the rural districts his letter is an insult added to injury. If the government wanted to tax the speculators, ranchers, bachelors and poor new settlers who are yet unable to provide school facilities for their own children, for the benefit of existing schools, why not exempt the rural districts as well as the towns? The expense of collecting and distributing this tax, which, by the way, will be about 5 per cent, could easily be avoided by letting the local authorities collect it. But the government has gone on the principle of robbing the farmers of their property in order to manipulate it to the advantage of their own friends, as the Dominion did in with holding

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FIRST MEETING OF CONVOGATION

List of University Graduates of Saskatchewan who Have Sent Their Names into the Government--Convention to be held on October 16th

- University graduates already enrolled for the first meeting of convocation, Oct. 16th. Allan, James Alexander, Regina. Allan, Harold McMartin, Moose Jaw. Armstrong, Charles Ernest, Moose Jaw. Archibald, Adoniram Judson, Saskatoon. Atkinson, Allan Cass, Regina. Arthur, Samson Wallace, Redvers. Argue, Andrew William, Groulx. Adams, Rev. Walter Robert, Grenfell. Atcheson, Rev. Stuart, Broadview. Arthur, George, Wakaw. Arnold, Shimmers William, Saltcoats. Allen, James H., Yellow Grass. Bell, George Pearson, Regina. Brown, James Thomas, Moosomin. Bryant, James Fraser, Regina. Brown, Thomas Dowrick, Moosomin. Brown, Fredrick Marshall, Saskatoon. Black, John Culom, Regina. Boland, William A., Yorkton. Black, Norman Fergus, Regina. Bigelow, Henry Vesdel, Regina. Larett, Hugh Massey, Moose Jaw. Branion, S. J., Wolsley. Burnett, Arthur, Maple Creek. Ball, William Sargent. Hall, Augustus H. (I.P.S.), Yorkton. Bence, Alfred Edward, Indian Head. Bird, James Roderick, Whitewood. Bishop, Wm. G. V., Regina. Braeken, John, Regina. Brown, Rev. Charles W., Regina. Brown, William, Wapella. Calder, James Alexander, Regina. Chisholm, John Edwin, Regina. Casey, Avery, Regina. Charlton, George Albert, Regina. Croll, Andrew, Saskatoon. Cram, Waldon, S., Carlyle. Cumming, Rev. Wm. Bell, Delisle. Chisholm, William James, Prince Albert. Cochrane, Hugh, Mayfield. Cantelon, Adam Ernest, Hanley. Cook, Robert Abraham, Maidland, Milestone. Carpenter, Henry Stanley, Regina. Campbell, Robert Sedgewick, Indian Head. Colpitts, Laurence Merrill, Moose Jaw. Carman, Russell Aubrey, Balgonie. Cusner, George, Rosthern. Chegwain, Rev. Edward J., Moose Jaw. Coles, William Richard, Regina. Coode, Robert Judson, Wolsley. Coddling, J. K., Moose Jaw. Cameron, H. McLean, Carlyle. Carlton, Rev. E. B., Kamsack. Cash, E. J., Yorkton. Cates, W. G., Moose Jaw. Cathro, E. D., Regina. Craig, G. H., Broadview. Colclough, T. A., Qu'Appelle. Chisholm, F. B., Rocanville. Chisholm, J. S., Prince Albert. Carruthers, M. A., Carlyle. Dower, Rev. William, Gainsborough. Duff, James, Weyburn. Davies, D. R., Estevan. Davies, Rev. D. T., Prince Albert. Drinnan, A. A., Moose Jaw. Dean, R. B., Maple Creek. Dickinson, R. J., Moose Jaw. Davis, E. A., N. Battleford. Dick, William, Ladstock. Ellis, Francis J., Regina. Ellis, D. D., Fleming. Easton, Rev. J. A., Arcola. Elliott, W., Wolsley. Earle, R. R., Battleford. Fenwick, A. M., Regina. Frame, J. F., Regina. Platt, Charles E., Tantalton. Ford, Frank, Regina. Fier, Harry, Saltcoats. Falconer, J. P., Hanley. Farrell, A. G., Moose Jaw. Fasken, Lorne D., Regina. Fyfe, John, Bladworth. Gordon, Rev. B., Estevan. Gordon, P. H., Regina. Gibbard, A. H., Grenfell. Grant, P. B., Osler. Graham, J. R., Kinistino. Gillis, Rev. Dr. St. Andrew. Goodwillie, F. B., Melfort. Giles, G. N., Antler. Henry, Rev. E. A., Regina. Haultain, F. W. G., Reg. na. Hart, F. W., Indian Head. Hutcherson, E. B., Regina. Hall, W., Fort Qu'Appelle. Hutchinson, F. S. T., Davidson. Harrison, Rev. J. T., Rocanville. Henderson, Rev. A., Sintuluta. Hunter, Hugh A., Antler. Hardy, A. N., Tyran. Hutchison, J. F., Prince Albert. Haw, Rev. F. A., Moosomin. Henderson, Walter, Qu'Appelle. Hilliar, Thomas H., Weyburn. Hamilton, Rev. H., Manor. Hotham, A. W., Strassburg. Hogan, F. J., Tisdale. Henry, C. M., Yorkton. Hunt, C. W., Indian Head. Halliday, P. W., Melfort. Hendon, Alice M., Regina. Hutcherson, W. A., Rosthern. Harmon, Mrs. E., nee Woods, Battleford. Irwin, J. K. St. Chad's Hostel. Jordan, H. L., Saskatoon. Ingersoll, I. F., Regina. Johnston, F. W., Moose Jaw. Isley, Grace, Regina. Kellock, W. M., Weyburn. Knoke, H. E., Lemburg. Knox, R. H., Regina. Kee, R. J., Esterhazy. Kidd, A. J., Regina. Keffler, C. P. A., Regina. Kennedy, Mrs. Lena N., Tofar, Prince Albert. Kennedy, A., Prince Albert. Keith, A. W., Moose Jaw. Keith, Donald, Battleford. Kerr, C. W., Fairlight. Ketchen, A. P., Regina. Lazier, D. B., Moose Jaw. Low, David, Regina. Lang, Hector, Regina. Lamont, J. H., Regina. 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W., Broadview. McKay, J. K. C., Prince Albert. McLean, Rev. W. J. H., Strassburg. McLurg, R. A., Battleford. McFayden, H., Regina. McPherson, Archibald, J., Regina. MacLean, Hugh, Lang. McFarlan, H. A., Oxbow. McFarlan, H. A., Regina. McCraney, G. E., Rosthern. McDougall, W. K., Regina. McMurphy, R. D., Regina. McLeod, A. D., Arcola. McConnell, H., Fleming. McLaren, Ralph, Moosomin. McDonald, Donald, Wapella. Nivins, C., Oxbow. Newham, Rt. Rev. J. A., Prince Albert. Nyblett, H. G. H., Regina. Neeley, D. B., Humboldt. O'Brien, J., Regina. Perrett, T. E., Regina. Patterson, William, Lumden. Peterson, G. R., Saskatoon. Parsons, W. R., Yorkton. Perry, K. M., Regina. Pickett, Henry D., Moose Jaw. Prendergast, (Judge) Prince Albert. Patrick, T. A., Yorkton. Palgrave, Rev. F. M. T., Kutawa. Qu'Appelle, Bishop of, Rt. Rev. J. Grisdale, Indian Head. Ross, Annie H., Saskatoon. Rothwell, William, Regina. Reavley, E., Rosthern. Ramsay, Geo. H., Pense. Rutledge, H. N., Cupar. Rothwell, O. E., Regina. Robbins, E. E., Goran. Radcliffe, S. W., Moose Jaw. Rymal, J. W., Rosthern. Roy, L. A., Harber. Reid, H. A. L., Prince Albert. Ross, Anna H., Regina. Robertson, G. M., Stoughton. Stevenson, Jas. H., Moosomin. Sparling, W. R., Battleford. Sparling, H. G., Saskatoon. Shaw, J. M., Regina. Smith, J. J., Regina. Simpson, Rev. William, Condie. Stephenson, W., Yellow Grass. Smith, R. H., Weyburn. Scott, W. B., Regina. Sinclair, William, Manor. Storry, John Howell, Tuxford. Stipe, Reginald, Milestone. Stephens, H. M., Regina. Smith, A. H., Moosomin. Smith, M. H., Saskatoon. Shaver, Alice, Pilot Butte. Strachan, A. C., Arcola. Smyth, W. O., Swift Current. Smith, Arthur L., Regina. Scott, Thos. R., Oxbow. Sehlmark, G. W., Whitewood. Shannon, R. W., Saskatoon. Seymour, M. D., Regina. Sifton, J. W., Moose Jaw. Sargent, Rev. J. P., Qu'Appelle. Snyder, A. G. W., Radisson. Singleton, A. H., Rouleau. Singleton, Mrs. N. E., Rouleau. Snell, J. A., Moosomin. Stewart, A. B., Rosthern. Sutherland, W. C., Saskatoon. Stewart, P. D., Saskatoon. Teed, B. B., Alameda. Tutts, Rev. A. J., Oxbow. Taylor, R. H., Estevan. Thom, Mrs. D. J., Regina. Thom, D. J., Regina. Turnbull, A. R., Moose Jaw. Tapscott, Cora Ida, Moosomin. Thomson, W. A., Regina. Thorioton, Louis A., Battleford. Turnbull, J. M., Prince Albert. Tyman, P. D., Prince Albert. Tanner, A. W., Moosomin. Tucker, Wilfrid, Francis. Thomson, S. W., N. Battleford. Truesdell, Annie M., Regina. Vrooman, Albert E., Moosomin. Van Valkenburg, W. N., Regina. Valens, J. A., Saskatoon. Whyte, Geo., Wapella. Whyte, E. R., Moosomin. Wright, Rev. J. E., Whitewood. Willoughby, W. B., Moose Jaw. Williams, D., Indian Head. Wetmore (Judge) E. L., Moosomin. Williams, W. H., Carlyle. Wardlaw, W. H., Moose Jaw. Wickware, J. W., Crask. Wilson, R. A., Crask. Young, A. M., Saskatoon. Young, Rev. Archibald, Humboldt. Young, Rev. C. C., Prince Albert.

Shaw, J. M., Regina. Smith, J. J., Regina. Simpson, Rev. William, Condie. Stephenson, W., Yellow Grass. Smith, R. H., Weyburn. Scott, W. B., Regina. Sinclair, William, Manor. Storry, John Howell, Tuxford. Stipe, Reginald, Milestone. Stephens, H. M., Regina. Smith, A. H., Moosomin. Smith, M. H., Saskatoon. Shaver, Alice, Pilot Butte. Strachan, A. C., Arcola. Smyth, W. O., Swift Current. Smith, Arthur L., Regina. Scott, Thos. R., Oxbow. Sehlmark, G. W., Whitewood. Shannon, R. W., Saskatoon. Seymour, M. D., Regina. Sifton, J. W., Moose Jaw. Sargent, Rev. J. P., Qu'Appelle. Snyder, A. G. W., Radisson. Singleton, A. H., Rouleau. Singleton, Mrs. N. E., Rouleau. Snell, J. A., Moosomin. Stewart, A. B., Rosthern. Sutherland, W. C., Saskatoon. Stewart, P. D., Saskatoon. Teed, B. B., Alameda. Tutts, Rev. A. J., Oxbow. Taylor, R. H., Estevan. Thom, Mrs. D. J., Regina. Thom, D. J., Regina. Turnbull, A. R., Moose Jaw. Tapscott, Cora Ida, Moosomin. Thomson, W. A., Regina. Thorioton, Louis A., Battleford. Turnbull, J. M., Prince Albert. Tyman, P. D., Prince Albert. Tanner, A. W., Moosomin. Tucker, Wilfrid, Francis. Thomson, S. W., N. Battleford. Truesdell, Annie M., Regina. Vrooman, Albert E., Moosomin. Van Valkenburg, W. N., Regina. Valens, J. A., Saskatoon. Whyte, Geo., Wapella. Whyte, E. R., Moosomin. Wright, Rev. J. E., Whitewood. Willoughby, W. B., Moose Jaw. Williams, D., Indian Head. Wetmore (Judge) E. L., Moosomin. Williams, W. H., Carlyle. Wardlaw, W. H., Moose Jaw. Wickware, J. W., Crask. Wilson, R. A., Crask. Young, A. M., Saskatoon. Young, Rev. Archibald, Humboldt. Young, Rev. C. C., Prince Albert.

The Indians have been in the Norway House prison since the first charge was laid several months ago, and it is expected that they will be released finally in a few weeks. For years, in fact as far back as the white man can trace the Indian history accurately, the Hudson's Bay Indians have executed persons afflicted with the delirium of fever in a public manner. In this case the patient happened to be the daughter of a sub-chief, who acted with the tribal chief as executioner. She was brought in the presence of the whole tribe, and publicly strangled to prevent her spirit being lost, according to the Indian idea. Having suffered with disease until rendered delirious, the girl was supposed to be possessed of the evil spirit.

MOUNTED MAN DESERTS FORCE

Policeman Receives Money to Buy Discharge But Escapes Across the Line at Portal

Moose Jaw, Sept. 10.—The Mounted Police have some word of the deserter Turner who left the force at Regina on Thursday evening last. The other day a freight train coming from the south brought a box car that was opened at North Portal, and in this box car was a mounted policeman's kit. It was addressed to the officer commanding at Regina, and when found was forwarded on. It appears that Turner had \$250 sent him from the old country with which to buy his way out of the force and start in business. Instead, however, he sneaked away from the divisional headquarters, and crossed the boundary. The policemen all expressed the greatest contempt for the man who will leave the arms in this manner, and it is the general impression that a man who will desert is not worth having anyway.

CONFIRMATION AND DEDICATION

Tyran, Sask., Sept. 9.—On Friday the Lord Bishop of Qu'Appelle dedicated the Anglican church to the Holy Trinity. In the morning the Bishop held confirmation and in the evening the dedication service. At each service the Bishop preached very plain and practical sermons, which were very much appreciated by the large congregation. His Lordship was assisted by the Rev. Rural Dean Pratt, Rev. J. H. Lackey and H. Dobson Peacock, student in charge of the Tyran and Francis Mission. The church is a very handsome structure and in every way ecclesiastical, reflecting great credit on the contractors, Messrs. Montie and Bishop, of Tyran.

Additional Locals

Regina flour has advanced twenty-five cents a sack in sympathy with the Winnipeg rise reported yesterday. The local flour is, however, about thirty cents yet below the Winnipeg price. John Hawkes who rather mysteriously disappeared after the last provincial election, and whom the federal government has taken a fatherly interest in from time to time, is in the city today. He is looking well groomed. Michael Miskey who had been ranching in the Dirt Hills, but who has retired from that business came in from Rouleau today. He says that the bulk of the wheat is cut in that district and the yield is expected to be good. The Dominion Labor Congress of Canada will meet in Winnipeg on Monday next and will be in session five days. The representatives from Regina will be Thos. M. Molloy, president of the Trades and Labor Council; Hugh Peat, for the Typographical Union, and T. A. Stanlake representing the Bricklayers. They will leave Saturday.

A TRIBAL CUSTOM

Col. Sanders Did Not Try Indian at Norway House-- Indians Kill All Afflicted

Selkirk, Man., Sept. 9.—The efforts of the Dominion government to suppress the horrible tribal customs of the remote northern Indians in the trial of the two Indian chiefs at Norway House for the murder of an Indian girl who was sick with fever, will probably end with the mere imprisonment of the accused red men. The trial has not begun, and the steamer Premier, which arrived from the northern end of the lake last evening, brings news that the trial has been indefinitely postponed. The commissioner of police who is somewhere in the remote northwest inspecting agencies, is the only person with authority to try the cases. The report that Col. C. C. Sanders, of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, with headquarters at Regina, would try the case is a mistake. He went to Norway House several weeks ago, but merely on an inspection

A SERIOUS OVERSIGHT

Said That Panama Canal May Be Obsolete For War Purposes--Congress To Be Questioned

Washington D.C., Sept. 9.—Will the Panama canal be obsolete for war and commercial purposes before it is completed, and will it prevent the construction by the United States of monster battleships? These questions will be submitted to the next congress to answer. All the greater navies are gradually increasing the width of beam of their ships, while the big transportation companies are doing likewise. Naval records show that the beam of warships is increasing on an average of one foot a year. It is expected that the Panama canal will be completed about seven years. If the same ratio of progress is maintained in naval construction during that time, battleships with ninety-five feet beam will be afloat. The two new Cunarders, the Lusitania and the Maritima, have a beam of eighty-eight feet. Naval experts agree that the width of beam has not yet been reached will not be for many years to come. Congress will therefore be asked to

COAL AND CARS

D. D. Mann says that C.N.R. will Tap the Coal Area-- Shortage Last Season

Edmonton, Sept. 5.—D. D. Mann, vice president of the C.N.R., arrived in the city yesterday from Fort William. Mr. Mann is on a tour of inspection of the line, and is accompanied by H. Bell, of London, manager of Lloyd's Bank; Alex. Bird, who is also connected with the same institution; T. Bergman, another influential Britisher, and H. M. McLeod, general manager of the C.N.R. The party left for the south over the C.P.R. yesterday afternoon, and will proceed to the Pacific coast, stopping at Calgary, Banff, Victoria and Vancouver.

DEATH OF DIXIE WATSON

(Continued from page 1.) ing among the men on the street as well as among his official and other social acquaintances was one of deep regret that he should have been called so suddenly, for his death was most unexpected. The funeral took place on Friday from St. Paul's church to the depot, the remains being taken east accompanied by W. M. Martin.

WHAT IS MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN MOTHER LOVE?

A mother's worries are many, she sometimes forgets her own bodily discomforts because of her overpowering love for the child. She becomes broken down, sleepless, nervous, irritable and feels tired from morning until night. Many mothers of experience can tell you that at such a time they have been relieved, benefited and strengthened and put into proper health by taking a prescription which their mothers had told them was the only woman's tonic to be taken at such times. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has enjoyed an enviable reputation for over a third of a century. In all that time it has sold more largely in the United States than any other tonic for woman's needs, and today its sales are greater than ever.

LOANS TO FARMERS!

We have arranged to accommodate farmers who wish to borrow money on easy terms.

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

are big money lenders in the west, and we are agents here at the Provincial headquarters of the large concern.

'The West' Building, Rose Street

P.O. BOX 394.

The Capital Loan Agency

Haultain & Cross, Solicitors, REGINA

HARVEST AT DUNDURN

Wheat Will Be a Good Sample in Well Known District-- Cutting in Full Swing

Dundurn, Sept. 7.—That most interesting of all seasons of the year—harvest—is here, and the noise of the binder may be heard early and late. The harvest of 1907 has fully begun. The most pleasant fact in connection with this year's crop, is that it is a good one, and will yield splendid returns to the farmer. The danger of frost is practically over, and the weather of the past few days has been such as to bring the grain in very rapidly, and now at cutting time we have as beautiful a sample of grain as the heart could wish for. This fact comes as a happy relief to the anxious watching and waiting of the spring and summer months. With the season so late, and the weather so unfavorable, during the early growing period, one was almost inclined to give up hope of getting a crop this year. But the people of the west are optimistic until the very last ray of hope has vanished, and they hoped and watched and are now being again shown its unequalled productiveness, and as a result we have a highly satisfactory crop to harvest. The binders are working to their full capacity and everybody is feeling good.

FOR FAITHFUL SERVICE

Sergt.-Major Stewart Receives Distinguished Service Medal from His Honor, Who Congratulates Him

Sergt.-Major Stewart, a retired officer of the R.N.W.M.P., was presented with the King's distinguished service medal on Friday last at the barracks by His Honor Lieut.-Governor Forget, in the presence of about fifty members of the police force and a number of citizens, including several members of the city council, Hon. J. H. Lamont, and E. J. Wright and C.E.D. Wood. These two served with Sergt. Major Stewart many years ago. Another citizen who was also in the force at that time was John A. Reid, clerk of the executive council.

FOUND DEAD

Maple Creek, Sask., Sept. 5.—A man by the name of Victor Choiset, a Frenchman, born in Paris, aged 26 whose parents are in France was found dead in the bottom of a well at his ranch, which is north of Maple Creek. The man was subjected to fits and it is presumed that he fell into the well. There was very little water in the well, but enough to drown him as he fell in head first. He was highly connected and greatly respected.

Loans to Farmers! We have arranged to accommodate farmers who wish to borrow money on easy terms. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation are big money lenders in the west, and we are agents here at the Provincial headquarters of the large concern. 'The West' Building, Rose Street P.O. BOX 394. The Capital Loan Agency Haultain & Cross, Solicitors, REGINA



She Remodeled Sleeve

Not every girl can gown each other's hand, who can afford last year's gown unless we do it, alas! the really little excuse for a lack of interest to date. After all, it is not matter to remodel an old gown, it is simplicity itself; but dressmaker will find many times over for when she wears a dress rejuvenated as to presentation as an old and often a new simple transform the old into a new. Usually the skirt it was well cut and when new, need not be a rule, the most recent and made modern and of the blouse (freshness) entire gown was renewed, and have the possibilities of ing been stranger managed.

MUCH DRAPEY

Much drapery is combinations of several. Take one of the pie sleeves of the fan falls flat from the shoulders, it is slightly pulled. It is able in width to which it droops in both the sleeve and orately covered with embroidery as the frill.

PACK

Who you ever had your birthday—therefore do not half the joy of schoolgirl with a box filled with overflown and little, tudge, car blue-fat, green pick. Especially if such a hidden — if sweets boxes must be smug night spreads be held of a sudden raid of teacher—is that joy.

There was once a...

There was once a girl as who was principal boarding school for known far and near. She wrote an immense number after her name, but gotten her own youth. One day her head her with the report everrunning. The girls were in the room all that remained.

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FOR EVERY WOMAN ACCORDING TO HER NEEDS

THE PRACTICAL GIRL and HER FADS



She Remodels Her Sleeves

NOT every girl can afford a new gown each season. On the other hand, there is no girl who can afford— from the standpoint of her looks—to wear a last year's gown unaltered. Many of us do it, alas! though there is really little excuse for such a lamentable lack of interest in keeping up to date. After all, it is not such a difficult matter to remodel an old gown. For the girl who can go to her modist or tailor for renovations, the thing is simplicity itself; but even the home dressmaker will find herself repaid many times over for her trouble when she wears a dress that is so rejuvenated as to prevent its recognition as an old and tattered friend. Often a few simple alterations will transform the whole character of a gown. Usually the skirt, especially if it was well cut and of late model when new, need not be touched. As a rule, the most radical changes lie in the sleeve; if that is refashioned and made modern and the trimmings of the blouse freshened up a bit, the entire gown will seem like new. Never has there been a season when sleeve remodeling was more necessary than this spring; and never, happily, have the possibilities of that remodeling been stronger or more easily managed. True, except in point of length—and even now there are whispers that the long sleeve will soon have its inning once more—the sleeve of 1907 is very different from that of last year. The new shapes all tend to the Japanese or kimono effects; namely, small at the shoulder and broadening toward the elbow. As for the trimming, it literally means the sleeve itself, so befrilled and fluffy is the up-to-date arm covering.

MUCH DRAPERY IS SEEN. Much drapery is seen, and often combinations of several kinds of material. Take one of the so-called simple sleeves of the fancy blouse; as it falls flat from the shoulder, where it is slightly full, it spreads considerably in width to a hand cuff, over which it droops in "bell" shape. But both the sleeve and cuff are as elaborately covered with lace tucks and embroidery as the front of the waist itself. For afternoon and evening gowns the double sleeve prevails, the outer sleeve matching the material of the gown. The shape of this varies. One very new form is exactly like the long flowing sleeve of the Japanese. Another, very popular model is a regular little cape, the length of which is split to the shoulder. Even evening sleeves follow these same lines. One lace model has a

long-pointed outer sleeve, twice the length of the under one. It is on this undersleeve that the hope can be seen of these new touches that will turn a hopelessly old-fashioned gown into one thoroughly good style. The undersleeve has but one fixed rule—it must be soft and fluffy, usually transparent. The greatest liberty of material and cut is permitted. It may be of lace, silk, lingerie, net or of chiffon, the white, cream or ecru materials are prettiest. This sleeve can be tucked or puffed or be formed of a dozen little ruffles. This last is probably the favorite form of the moment. A charming undersleeve of this kind, which would freshen the most hopelessly out-of-date gown, is to form a puff of the thinnest kind of chiffon or net, adding to it a half dozen ruffles of two or three inch lace, so put on as to slightly overlap.

EASY TO REMODEL. Take a rather full puff of last year's broadcloth afternoon gown in light color. Cut it from the hand, remove some of the fullness from the top, slash it sharply up the centre, pipe the edges with velvet or satin of a contrasting shade, drape it over one of these lace ruffled undersleeves, and you will have a thoroughly modern and easily remodeled sleeve. Instead of having this lace sleeve end as in the picture, the puff may descend a little below the last ruffle and be caught in a twist of ribbon. A pretty French touch is to make this twist pale pink or blue ribbon, quite irrespective of the trimming or color of the gown.

If one has a waist of several seasons' back, with a full, baggy puff at the top, slip it out, steam and press it carefully, then invert it and cut into one of the new "bell"-shaped caps, put in nearly plain at the top. Trim with bias-stitched folds of the material, add a double garniture of buttons, and wear over a tucked undersleeve of chiffon. The striped silk model shows a very easy and most attractive way to cut a new cap from an old sleeve. The combination of bias and horizontal stripes, with the stitched bands around the armholes, makes it possible to evolve this sleeve out of small scraps of material, as the joining can be hidden under the stitching. The piping is of velvet and trimming of velvets buttons can be repeated on the waist with a surprisingly good effect. The undersleeve of tucked net, with a baby Irish cuff, is very simple and easy to make.

The small braid-trimmed cap of crepe de chine over a double-puffed dotted net undersleeve shows that even the lightest materials may be utilized. There are few old sleeves from which one could not cut such a shallow "bell"-shaped cap. If one has a lingerie or crepe de chine sleeve too small for the present-day styles, it can easily be widened

with lengthwise bands of insertion into a very effective model of the much-trimmed sleeve of the hour. A very pretty lace sleeve to an evening gown can be made from a small, long puff by cutting it up the middle, shirring its length into a short "mouquette" and joining the pieces under a broad lace ruffle that outlines the bottom of the sleeve and runs to the shoulder. Or the puff can be shirred and made to appear fuller by an added ruffle of lace over the shoulder. Folds of liberty satin brought around the bottom of this sleeve crossed and fastened at the back with a choux makes a charming garniture. The old-time drooping puff can be easily recut into a modern double puff, with a band of braid between the puffs, if of heavy materials, or, if of a light silk or cotton goods, it can be cut into four rather flaring and lace-trimmed ruffles sewed to a narrow foundation. The skeleton waist fashion makes feasible many recuttings of an old sleeve. Often, if there is not enough to make an upper part, small straps or bands or shield-shaped open cuffs of the dress material can be added to the blouse sleeve. Another treatment of the bell-shaped cap slashed up the centre can be made by having each



A Sleeve Widened by Lace Insertion.

side a series of four small cape-like pieces overlapping each other about two inches apart. Each of these pieces should be piped or trimmed with braid or insertion. One old-fashioned short puff to an evening gown was given the modern long-shoulder effect by the addition of a shaped piece of the material covering the entire back of the sleeve at the elbow, brought up over the puff to cover the shoulder seam, and tapering to a



An Easy Way to Remodel a Sleeve.



An Inverted Sleeve with Chiffon under Drapery.

rounded point at the edge of the square neck. This piece was trimmed all around with a narrow accordion pleating of ribbon. A fall of lace finished the bottom of the sleeve. Even the light coat sleeve need not cause despair, as it can have wedge-shaped pieces inserted, the seaming covered with braid or stitched folds. One interesting renovation of the plain small "s" mutton sleeve was made by cutting out the upper part from the bottom

A Puffed Sleeve Covered with Lace Ruffle.

The Old Sleeve May Be Cut Into a Cap.

Time and Money Saving Hints

Neater Than a Darn or Patch. A RENT in cloth may be mended so that even the closest observation can hardly detect it if court-plaster is used instead of thread. The goods should be laid upon a smooth, flat surface and then a pin should be firmly stuck in perpendicularly so as to bring the edges together, but not to interfere with the rent, say three-quarters of an inch away from each side. Court-plaster which has been well moistened and allowed to stand a second or two so as to be sticky rather than wet, should be applied. It should be rubbed and pressed, pressed and rubbed, until every particle of the surface has adhered. The spot should then be pressed with a moderately hot iron, a piece of muslin between. Finally the rent should be examined for any frayed threads, which should be clipped carefully away if discovered.

No More "Stroking" of Gathers. THE monotonous, nerve-trying work of stroking gathers (or "laying" them, as it is sometimes called) may be entirely done away with by the following method: Use a slender needle and fine thread. Fill the needle with gathers almost as full as it will hold. Squeeze these hard together, pressing toward the eye of the needle. When well squeezed, hold firmly in one hand and pull with the other. When the gathers have passed from the needle, they will be found as nicely laid as if done with a pin. If the gathering has been put in by machine (and none are nicer and more even), a little gentle pulling will make them set like hand-made gathers.

Purchasing for Another Season. MEN decry women's craze for "bargain hunting" and many are the squibs that are hurled at the heads of the just and unjust. For "just" bargains there are, in plenty, the case, and is something that no one can satisfactorily explain. Anyway, the immediate remedy is very simple and is always at hand. Open the scissors around the neck of a small bottle and work them vigorously for a few seconds, say a half dozen times. The scissors will then be found to cut very well. The glass acts as a sharpening stone, and while the edge given is what is known as a "wire edge," and will not hold for any large amount of work, certainly is a great convenience and will last for two or three days sometimes.

To Adjust Gathers. WHEN gathering anything to go in the edge of a sleeve, run two rows of thread and draw them from opposite directions. It will be found almost as effective in arranging the gathers as "brushing" them.

plaid were always to be found, and these she bought, religiously laying out a certain amount toward next summer's supply. During the winter, having the materials at hand, the summer's sewing was done at odd times and without rush, a skirt one day, a ruffle some evening while listening to father read aloud, a pair of sleeves during some delightful afternoon spent with a friend. The skirts and waists were both left without bands, so that when summer came, the possible growth of the little daughter might be taken into consideration. As she never put the child into very heavy dresses in winter, depending on thicker underwear for extra warmth she was enabled likewise to pick up some "real bargains" in woolen goods at the end of the cold season. She never regretted the money laid out in advance, regarding it as a paying investment.

Machine-Made Draw-Work. HOW many women know that they can make a good machine imitation of drawn-work? To the busy woman this will, indeed, prove a boon, as it can be done on any machine without making any change of parts, in a fraction of the time required for hand-work. It makes a dainty finish for children's clothes, underwear and shirtwaists of silk or cotton. A belt with hems done thus, made of a remnant of black silk, was as handsome as the expensive ones on sale. To make the edges placed in position, between and stitched through. The paper is then pulled out, the narrow hems turned and stitched close to the edges, and the work is done.

For Dull Scissors. HAVE you ever been annoyed to find that just as you had made up your mind to do some special piece of work your scissors seemed suddenly to have grown dull? This is often the case, and is something that no one can satisfactorily explain. Anyway, the immediate remedy is very simple and is always at hand. Open the scissors around the neck of a small bottle and work them vigorously for a few seconds, say a half dozen times. The scissors will then be found to cut very well. The glass acts as a sharpening stone, and while the edge given is what is known as a "wire edge," and will not hold for any large amount of work, certainly is a great convenience and will last for two or three days sometimes.

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PACKING the SCHOOL HAMPER

DID you ever go to boarding school? If you did, you know who was for the time being, the most popular girl in the dormitories; it was she who had a birthday—therefore a box from home. Oh, those home goodies! A well-filled jewel casket in after life gives not half the joy that comes to a schoolgirl with a homely wooden box filled with goodies, cakes, big and little, fudge, tarts and bliss-fat, green pickles. Especially if such luxuries are forbidden — if sweets are tabooed, if boxes must be smuggled and midnight spreads be held in deadly fear of a sudden raid of a disapproving teacher — that joy enhanced. While girls are girls, and home boxes are home boxes, the girls will have the boxes despite rules, and teachers might as well make the best of it. There was once a very clever woman who was principal of a large boarding school for girls. She was known far and wide as a rigid disciplinarian. She was privileged to write an imposing string of degrees after her name, but she had not forgotten her own youth. One day her head teacher came to her with the report that nine were overrunning the dormitories. The girls were in the habit of receiving hampers and boxes from home, and all that remained from the first

spread, that was always in order as soon as the hamper was opened, was stowed away in a convenient place for future use. Wardrobes and bureau drawers had more than their share of crumbs, jellies and marmalades got upset occasionally, and the plague of mice was on the increase. "You give even the slightest materials may be utilized. There are few old sleeves from which one could not cut such a shallow "bell"-shaped cap. If one has a lingerie or crepe de chine sleeve too small for the present-day styles, it can easily be widened

and the methods of packing them. Often provisions arrived in bad order, glass was broken, soft cakes and tarts were smeared over other articles, and all of this might be avoided with a little care. She suggested that preserves and dainties of a like nature would best be sent in small jars with screw tops. These tiny jars, held just enough for one thing, being left to no danger of a little being left to "work" or mould. The same rule applied to olives, pickles and the cream cheeses that are dear to the hearts of every schoolgirl. In packing these every safety requires that each one should be wrapped in several layers of soft paper and stuffed in every possible crevice and corner, thus making it impossible for them to be displaced. Crackers ought to go in their own boxes, and the thoughtful housemother will save all the discarded candy boxes in the family in anticipation of just such occasions. Crackers ought with most school children, but big pies rarely arrive at the end of a railroad journey in good condition. Instead make little pies, or "turnovers," for the school hamper. Wrap each one in oiled paper and put them on the thin wooden plaques which come for the purpose of a trifling cost. If possible, pack the pies in a flat pasteboard box. If you cannot get a box of oiled paper between the pie and the other contents of the hamper, and pack it at a safe distance from anything that might be spoiled by dripping syrups.



Receiving a Box from Home.

of the armhole gathers on each side leaving sloped edges to the elbow on each side, and cut up again at the back of the arm to two narrow tabs. A rather full puff, gathered at armhole and elbow, of some extra material to match the gown was inserted in this opening, the edges of which were finished in double rows of stitching. Indeed, there is no end to the way the ingenious girl can make over a last year's sleeve. The Proper Way to Pack a Cake. extra expressage, ice the cake on a flat sheet of exactly the right size. Wrap the cake with oiled paper, and then a strip of heavy paper which will reach well up beyond the sides of the box. This enables the cake to be easily lifted out. Pack tissue paper tightly around it to prevent moisture. Small cakes are really better for the school hamper than loaf cakes, though, if they do not keep fresh as long. Bake gingerbread, chocolate, cup and sponge cakes in small muffin pans. Sandtarts, ginger snaps, jumbles and cookies, always make good contributions. Bread is not supposed to be particularly dear to young appetites, but sometimes a homelike youngster has a yearning for some specific brand of home roll made bread. All these travel comfortably in a clean flour sack. Fudge is beloved by young and old, and almost every family has its own cherished recipe. Be sure that it is cooked thoroughly and has its own when used as a butter spread or a cake

A to Z

Every Student's and Scholar's Needs for SCHOOL OPENING

- Normal School Books
- High School Books
- Public School Books
- Note and Exercise Books
- Copy and Drawing Books
- Drawing Material
- Pencil Boxes, School Bags
- Plasticine, Modelling Toys
- School Blanks, Scribblers
- Pencils, Pens, Erasers, Ink
- Reference and other Books
- General School Supplies

Canada Drug and Book Co.,
Limited.

W. R. Maddock, C.N.R. representative from Toronto was a guest at the King's Monday.

R. H. Williams accompanied by his son Byron went to Winnipeg Sunday, where the boy will attend college.

Mrs. Ball wife of Ald. Ball and her little daughter Kathleen have gone to Ottawa for a visit to friends.

Inspector Howard who recently returned from Herschel island, is in the city, a guest at the King's.

The big steam digging machine has started work on Dewdney. The trench is twenty feet deep at Albert street.

Miss Winnifred Creswell while skating at the Roller Rink on Saturday afternoon fell and dislocated her arm.

Hon. J. A. Calder has returned from his continental tour. Norman Mackenzie who accompanied him has stopped off at Sarnia to visit friends.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Achmitzler, of Mohall, N.D., passed through Halbrite Tuesday on their way to Regina. They are making the trip by auto.—Halbrite News.

The board of management of the West street Methodist church held a meeting on Monday evening and decided to double the capacity of the present church building. The work will be commenced at once.

Local and General

The Kronau village debentures for \$1000 have been awarded to Nay & James of this City.

Supt. Brownlee was in the city yesterday.

Miss Harris of Calgary is visiting her sister, Mrs. Knight of this city.

Frank Thyhurst arrived in town from his homestead near Battledore on a visit.

C. B. and Mrs. Smith of Indian Head have moved to the city to reside.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. and Miss Reynolds have returned from a visit to the coast.

Arthur Child has returned to Winnipeg to resume his studies at St. John's college.

The construction work on the Dewdney street Presbyterian church has reached an advanced stage, the frame work being all up.

Miss Kennedy arrived from Regina on Monday to teach St. Louis school but left again for the capital on Monday.—Manor Advocate.

The Indian Head Philharmonic Society will present the comic opera, "Pinafore" in the auditorium rink on Thursday evening next.

Mrs. B. Weese has arrived from across the water to make her home here with her husband who has been in the city for some time.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Creswell have returned to the city. They are receiving congratulations and best wishes from their many friends.

Clifford Jones, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Jones, Rte street north, underwent a serious operation Monday. The little fellow is doing well.

D. A. McLure has moved here from Indian Head to take charge of the Western Elevator. Mrs. McLure and family will also reside in the city.

S. Carson of Bladworth, cousin of C. H. Gordon of this city passed through last Monday evening en route to his old home at Meaford, Ont., for a visit.

Yesterday the mayor and city council accompanied by their wives drove to Balmorie to visit the camp of the 16th Mounted Rifles, they being the guests of Major Whitmore.

A. M. Ross brother of Geo. Ross of this city returned a few days ago from Prince Rupert. Business is very quiet at the proposed G.T.P. terminal, but Mr. Ross says that there will be a boom on in another year.

The Jewish year commenced at sundown last Sunday. They are observing their religious rites at the Masonic lodge rooms. Beside the local Hebrew residents of the city there are several present from outside including Mr. and Mrs. Levine from Saskatoon. Rabbi Berner of the Hirsch colony is officiating.

L. Rankin grand master of the Saskatchewan Grand Lodge I.O.O.F. will leave tomorrow for St. Paul where he will attend the Sovereign Grand Lodge. He will be accompanied by Geo. Siller of Saskatoon and John Tucker of Moosomin. Their badges bear the picture of a baby indicating the status of the lodge in this province among the sister grand lodges.

The Methodists of the city held their first service in the Metropolitan Methodist church on Sunday last. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. C. W. Brown preached from the text "What the church stands on," and in the evening, "What the church stands for." The dedication of the new church will take place on Sept. 22. Rev. Dr. Sparling, Winnipeg will officiate. It is expected that each adult will contribute \$5 on that occasion, and the children at Sunday school \$1, towards the building fund.

FALL WEDDINGS

Visit our store for Fall Wedding Gifts. We have everything new in silver.

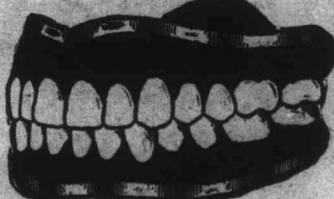
Tea Sets at 13.00 to 60.00

Cake Dishes new and good for 6.00

Our Repair Department is running smoothly. Every piece of work done scientifically and guaranteed.

M. G. HOWE, GRADUATE OPTICIAN AND JEWELLER
Issuer of Marriage Licenses

Our 20th Century Teeth made with Double Suction will Give You Perfect Satisfaction
Examination and Estimates Free



How many people neglect their teeth from month to month and from year to year and by so doing suffer untold agony with the loss of valuable teeth.
With our painless methods there is no need to dread the dental chair and we will give you prices that will bring high class Dentistry within the reach of all.

Remember the Place **New York Dentists** SCARTH ST. (over Howe's Jewelry Store)

Mat. Snow, assistant warehouse commissioner, after making a tour of the three provinces, places the wheat yield at between seventy-five million and eighty million bushels.

Word reached the city yesterday from Prince Albert that Arthur Nield mail clerk on the north line running in charge, had been arrested for the mails having been tampered with. His family reside here and although there are no details to hand there is a great deal of sympathy for Mrs. Nield. It was only last week that Mr. Nield went to Winnipeg and arranged to be transferred to that city and get a main line run as assistant and they were preparing for the change by giving notice of vacating their house. In their north run Mr. Nield's stop-over was in Prince Albert where he spent every Sunday.

A member of The West staff accompanied H. W. Laird to Pilot Butte Saturday last on a visit to the plant of the Inter-Ocean Brick Co. in which Mr. Laird is a partner. The industry has been employing about twenty-five men all summer and they have been turning out about twenty thousand brick per day. The plant is one of the most complete in Canada and with the quality of the sand obtained at Pilot Butte the sand lime brick are of the best quality. The company takes the sand from the pit by an elevated power

trolly, and it is dumped automatically inside the factory. The building is heated by steam and lighted by electricity by their own plant. This business is a credit to the company and a boon to Pilot Butte. Another brick concern working at full capacity there also is the Pilot Butte Brick Co., of which Jno. A. Kerr is manager. They burn the clay.

REGINA MARKETS

Regina Flour Mill Prices

WHEAT—	
No. 1 Northern	85
No. 2 Northern	82
No. 3 Northern	79
No. 4 Northern	75
Oats	35
Butter	20
Eggs	20
Potatoes	1.50

STRAYED

From Regina on Aug. 30th, one black horse, blind in right eye, one brown mare blind, weighed about 1,300 each. No brand. Finder please notify D. R. GREVES, Regina.

Threshers' Supplies

Machine Oil

Cylinder Oil

Solid Oil

Graphito Cup Grease

Armstrong, Smyth & Dowsell

Scarth Street

The Oldest Exclusive Hardware Firm in Regina



FOOT-RITE

The Shoe You Can Depend on

If you want a good strong shoe for fall wear you cannot get better value than you will find in a pair of one of our Box Calf Shoes at **\$4.50 and \$5.00**

Also—**HIGH TAN BLUCHER**



per cut **\$5.00**

J. W. CRESWELL & CO.

The Men's Man

TRADING COMPANY STORE NEWS

Harvest Time Not Only Brings Much Work But Many Extra Needs

FOR THE MEN IN THE FIELDS

Harvesters' Boots

A LITTLE ATTENTION to details in buying harvesting boots may save you the great discomfort and misery of ill-fitting shoes. It is well enough to hustle these days but it doesn't pay to buy footwear or any kind of merchandise on the run. Of course the first thing to do is to make sure of your store.

Men's Russet Leather Harvesting Boots—plain toe, blucher cut, etc. **\$1.25 and \$1.50**
Men's Oil Trained Harvest Boots—blucher cut, bellows tongue, etc. **\$1.75**

Heavier Underwear Prevents Chills and Colds

In order to counteract the effects of excessive perspiration in the fields, you need to have heavy woolen undergarments. Pure wool will soak up the perspiration and keep your body warm.

We have all the different makes of underwear in stock. We carry six distinct lines or productions of six famous Canadian factories. Stanfield's, Watson's, Ellis Spring Needle, Penman's, Turnbull's, Dr. Jaeger's.

Nothing Beats a Good Sweater

WE have a very large stock of sweaters, almost too large, we think for our own good, but still it means much to you when making a choice. There isn't a color or combination of colors that we cannot show you. They have rolled collars and laced collars. We quote below one extra special value for men at \$1.25.

Men's heavy wool Sweaters, double wrist bands and skirts, laced collar, extra heavy weight. Just the thing for following a binder or going with a threshing outfit. On sale **\$1.25**

Sheepskin Lined Coats

That cannot be beaten in quality or price

IN buying this season's supply of Sheepskin Lined Coats we bought with our eyes open. From every reliable maker of sheepskin coats we secured quotations and samples. We had ample time to "dicker" and after much time and trouble we secured the very heaviest hides, with thick and even wool. We couldn't begin to describe all lines now stocked, but we emphasize two special values.

\$6.00 Men's Sheepskin lined Coats, canvas covered, double stitched around pockets, heavy side, well furled, knitted wrists, all sizes. Biggest value anywhere **\$6.00**

\$10.00 Men's heavy corduroy Sheepskin lined coats, lined, full length. Fly front, leather faced pockets, wombat collar knit wrists. Compare as you may you can't beat this value. On sale in all sizes **\$10.00**

Biggest Values in **Overalls** at **\$1.00**

Harvest Gloves & Gauntlets

Special one finger gauntlet	60c
Harvesting gauntlet gloves, strongly sewn	75c
Our popular one finger muleskin glove	40c
Horseshoe glove, chrome tanned, string fasteners	85c
Horsehide-front gloves, out seams	\$1.25

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Specials in Graniteware

A particularly fine line of white steel enamel ware, in Pails, Dish Pans, Cullenders, Zinc Strainers, Mixing Bowls, Wash Basins, Pudding Pans, Sauce Pans.
Water Pails, worth \$1.00 at 40c
Dish Pans, worth 95c, \$1.15 at 65c, 75c and 85c
Cullenders, worth 40c at 35c
Mixing Bowls, worth 40c, 50c, 60c, at 25c, 30c, 35c
Pudding Pans, worth 50c, 40c, at 25c, 30c
Sauce Pans, worth 35c, 40c, at 25c, 30c

Threshing Meats and Larder Supplies

Our Grocery and our Meat Department are ready to meet all your demands upon them. All kinds of fresh and cured meats and the purest of Groceries and Foods.
"A cash store can always save you money."

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION

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Vol. 9 No. 3

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