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Glove, soft and
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Gloves, strong
..... 40c

nd heavy Duck.
..... 25c

knitted elastic,
..... 15c

of strong Out-
palm. Very
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Gloves at \$1.35,
in same leather,

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IMITED

500 Pairs Men's Medium and Heavy Working Boots

We have made a special purchase of this line for the spring trade. These boots are worth in the regular way \$3.00 and \$2.75 per pair, and are just the right kind for the spring weather. Laced and gaiters. Our Special Price... **\$2.00 per pair**

C. H. GORDON & CO.
1737 Search St. Everything in Men's Wear

The West.

200 MEN'S SUITS
Bought at 50c on the Dollar

We have divided these suits into two lots and placed them on a separate counter. They will be sold at—while they last **\$6.00 and \$8.50 per suit**

Regular prices \$8.00 and \$15.00 per suit.

C. H. GORDON & CO.
Men's Outfitters 1737 Search Street

VOL. 11 No. 1

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1909

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Capital Authorized \$10,000,000
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Farming and general business transacted.

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Interest allowed at current rates from date of deposit.

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WE HAVE EVERYTHING REQUIRED FOR THE GARDEN BOTH IN GARDEN TOOLS AND SEEDS

WE SELL **J. A. SUMMERS' Flower and Vegetable Seeds**

J. A. Summers of Toronto is one of the oldest and best Seed Houses in Canada. Their seeds are in great favor with Market Gardeners and Trucksters throughout Ontario and the West, as they are always reliable and true to name.

WE HAVE A NICE ASSORTMENT IN PACKETS AND BULK.

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FOR LADIES **WATCHES** FOR LADIES

You Promised Your Wife a Watch if the Wheat Was Not Frozen. We have selected the best assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Watches that it is possible to get. Our Special is a Gold 14K. B. led with 15 Jewel movement Ladies' size, \$15. Gents' size, \$10 to \$15.

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General Implement Dealer

We carry the McCormick Line of Implements

The McCormick Mower and the McCormick Rake cannot be excelled.

P. & O. Plows.

Bissell Disc Harrows.

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The Hamilton Wagon cannot be excelled for strength and durability.

DeLaval Cream Separators

A complete line of Mechanical Rubber Goods.

Harness, Oils and Greases.

R. E. MICKLEBOROUGH
ROSE STREET REGINA

FOSTER MORE THAN MATCH FOR PREMIER

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Forced to Retract Statements He Had Made Respecting G. E. Foster—House of Commons the Scene of a Disgraceful Uproar—Commission of Fussy Old Gentlemen.

Ottawa, April 6.—The house of commons yesterday the scene of one of the most tumultuous outbursts that has ever occurred within its sacred walls. It took place during the final stages of the debate on the motion introduced by Mr. Doherty censuring the government for not having had a thorough and independent commission made into the working of every department. Mr. Foster roused the premier to vigorous anger during which Sir Wilfrid made personal and offensive statements about the ex-finance minister, but was afterwards compelled to submit to the ruling of the chair, which was against the premier. Shouts were thrown across the floor of the house and James Connors made himself particularly conspicuous in the yelling match.

Arthur Meighen resumed the debate on Mr. Doherty's motion yesterday afternoon declaring that the civil service commission report was a sweeping indictment of the government and that the Cassels' report did not clear the skirts of the minister of marine. Judge Cassels' report had aroused ministers to the evils of the patronage system and there was no reason to refuse inquiry into all branches of the public service.

A. K. MacLean (Lunenburg), replied, referring to the remark of Mr. Meighen that he (MacLean) was the only member of the house to reflect on the Cassels' report and said that although that report was open to criticism, it did not follow that he wished to impeach the motives of anyone. Declaring the civil service commission was careless in making charges without justification, Mr. MacLean said that it was the report of three fussy old gentlemen, who were anxious to make a sensational report. He concluded by declaring that the resolution of Mr. Doherty was illogical in assuming that because there had been wrongdoing in one department, there must necessarily be a similar state of things in all other departments.

Hon. G. E. Foster followed, reproving Mr. MacLean for describing the premier's appointees as fussy old gentlemen. Continuing he declared that but for the accident of the appointment of these old gentlemen there would have been no Cassels' inquiry. The premier had claimed at Welland, that the government had a suspicion that all was not right in the departments and they appointed a commission which confirmed that suspicion. They then appointed another commission of enquiry. The real facts were, that Sir Wilfrid had refused the resolution regarding the railway's resolution and the premier advanced by the opposition and would not allow a commission to inquire into any department. Eventually a civil service deputation seeking increase of salaries, secured from the premier a commission to enquire into the salary question. This commission made charges against certain departments and as a result the ministers said they had gone into matters which they had no business to do but the country picked up its ears and the government had to take notice and go on. Drawing attention to the fact that two Liberals were chosen as assistants to Judge Cassels instead of a Liberal and a Conservative. Mr. Foster said that the government claimed to have abolished patronage. What a feast for fussy old gentlemen if they had got inside the interior department on the scent of Burrows and others who had grown rich at the country's expense. Addressing himself to the premier particularly, Foster said: "What of Holliday and others who had received the people's money? Do you propose to get it back? Why do you not prosecute? It is because you share in the proceeds (cries of order). Mr. Foster continued and said: "Because you share it for party advantage. You who are the trustees of the people."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier while extending compliments to Mr. Doherty on his manner of handling the subject, regretted that he could not extend congratulations to Mr. Foster for his witty, pungent, and to a certain extent, unobjectionable speech. The premier after referring caustically to Mr. Foster's concluding questions said: "Never during a prolonged public life, heard a man suggest to me that I had profited by the people's money." Proceeding the premier said

that no man was so ready to make insinuations and no man will wince and whine more when he received a return blow as the honorable member. Then the premier said: "I have never manipulated other people's money or dabbled in trust funds." The Hon. Mr. Foster, who had already asked permission to question, which was refused, here rose to a point of order, saying the house rules forbade a member saying anything offensive to another; (Liberal jeers) and complained that the premier had put into his mouth, things which he (Foster) had never said and "in anger refused to allow me to correct him."

Then occurred a scene of party passion and tumult, such as has not been seen for years, and only with difficulty did the speaker secure sufficient decorum to allow proceedings to continue.

Mr. Foster amid interruptions complained of the premier preferring to use a false argument, and insinuating that he (Foster) had manipulated trust funds. This Mr. Foster denied, and challenged members to repeat it on the platform. Mr. Foster during the storm insisted on retractions of the insinuations, when the premier endeavored to resume, and the government members among whom Connors was conspicuous, fired cross questions at the member for North Toronto who was cheered by the Conservatives.

At this juncture, Mr. R. L. Borden intervened, appealing for reason and saying that he hoped the premier would make himself clear.

The premier prefacing a fresh start with the statement that he had sat for many years on both opposition and government benches of the house, during which he had always tried to carry on debates fairly and politely, and, continuing, he said "but, sir, I am human after all and when told to my face, that if I did not prosecute certain parties 'it is because I am afraid of the consequences.'" Conservatives cried that Mr. Foster did not say that. The premier asked "what did he mean? Mr. Foster attempted to explain and said that he did not mean to impute personal responsibility to the premier. James Connors: "You repeated it." Mr. Taylor, Conservative whip, said: "You keep your bulldogs quiet over there."

Connors replied: "You just keep quiet, we know all about your little firebrand." Mr. Foster complained to the speaker that Connors was insulting him across the floor of the house, and continued by stating that he had meant that "contributions were for the benefit of the Liberal party."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said he refused to accept any such retractions as the statement that he had put money in

(Continued on page 2.)

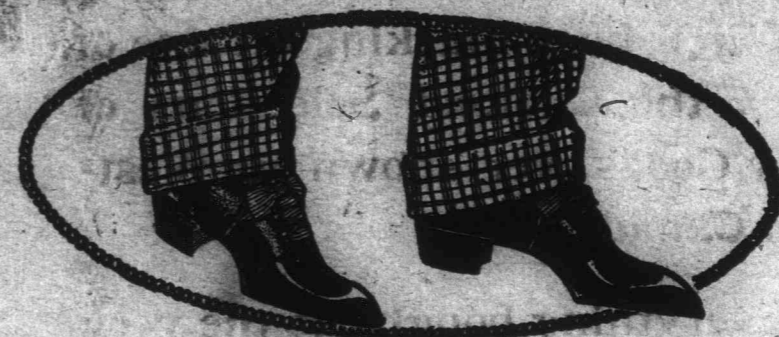
UNIVERSITY GOVERNORS

Meeting in the City This Week to Decide on the Location of Provincial Institution—Visited Fort Qu'Appelle on Tuesday.

The Board of Governors for the University of Saskatchewan are meeting in the city this week and at this meeting they will decide as far as the board is concerned on the location of this provincial institution. The members of the Board met on Monday evening. Yesterday, at the invitation of Port Qu'Appelle, they visited that town and inspected the available sites there.

Today at ten o'clock they are receiving representatives from the city who will lay Regina's claims before the board. After this they will be driven to the site which the city proposes as a fit and proper place for the university to be located. It was at one time proposed to tender the board of governors a banquet, but at the request of the members of the board this function will be dispensed with. Next week we hope to be able to give our readers the names of the place decided upon by the board.

SHOES



SHOES

Smart Shoes for Men

Plenty of the very newest Shoes, suitable for the fine spring days. We sell only Shoes than you can depend on for style, comfort and service. Let us show you.

TAN CALF OXFORD—By McPherson. Smart Blucher last with military heel, creased vamp, 8 large brass eyelets; very smart; per pair... **\$4.50**

PATENT GOLF OXFORD—By McPherson. Blucher style, with creased vamp and military heel, large eyelets; a dressy shoe; per pair... **\$4.50**

TAN CALF BLUCHER—By McPherson. In medium light color, heavy sole, brass eyelets; smart and serviceable... **\$5.00**

CALF BLUCHER—By Slater. Slender last of splendid fitting shape; military heel; serviceable for damp day... **\$5.00**

USE DOBEL SHOE TREES and keep your shoes in perfect shape; per pair... **\$1.00**

KID BLUCHER—By J. & T. Bell. "The Doctor's Special," waterproof sole, leather lining, kyte shape; a dressy shoe with splendid wear... **\$6.00**

PATENT BLUCHER—By Slater. One of the very new lasts, short creased vamp, moderately pointed toe, high heel... **\$5.50**

OIL TAN CALF BLUCHER—By J. & T. Bell. In dark tan color, heavy double sole, riveted in the shank, waterproof; a splendid boot for hard service... **\$6.00**

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

FARMERS.

GET BUSY

Every Farmer Should Bear in Mind the Standing Field Grain Competitions as Well as the Seed Fairs—The Benefits From Good Seed.

Forty-five agricultural societies in Saskatchewan held competitions in standing fields and seed grain during 1908. Thirty-nine societies held competitions in wheat only, one society held a competition in oats only, and five societies held competitions in both wheat and oats. In all 395 fields were judged. As the oat crop of 1908 was in number of bushels 95.6 per cent of the wheat crop, it would seem that this crop is worthy of greater attention in the field crop competition and particularly in those districts where oats have proved to be a much more reliable crop than wheat.

During 1908 many new agricultural societies were formed, and there are now in Saskatchewan 56 Agricultural societies. This should mean that in 1909, 56 agricultural societies should conduct competitions in standing fields of seed grain. The expense to the society is comparatively limited, as the provincial department of agriculture provides \$36.00 of the prize money if \$100 is paid out. Also in many districts last year cash prizes and silver cups were given by banks, boards of trade, newspapers and enterprising citizens. The judges are provided by the Dominion seed branch and are officers of the branch or farmers who made a success of western grain growing. The cost to the agricultural societies is but very small, and the benefits large and far-reaching. The competition raises a generous rivalry and keen interest among the members; the advertising in connection with the competition, both through the press and in the widely distributed report prepared by the seed branch, is a benefit to the society and the district. The greatest benefit, however, is to the members taking part in the competition. Though the cash prizes usually \$40, \$30, \$20 and \$10 are large, yet the cash prize is but a small part of the reward to a farmer who is a prize winner. The demand for first class seed grain in this province is practically unlimited, and the farmer who wins a prize on a ten acre field, of wheat or oats, and later a prize at a seed fair can usually sell his crop of prize seed at from 25 to 50 cents per bushel above the market price. Also a prize winning field means a heavy yielding field. However the greatest benefit to the farmer comes from the increased interest and pleasure which he takes in his farm life, and from the resulting increased profit from all his farm operations. In order to maintain his reputation as a prize winner, he must unite science with practice; he must practice systematic seed selection, good cultivation, careful handling of his crop, close observation and accurate calculation.

IF YOU USE **Formaldehyde For Smut** BE SURE TO USE THE BEST

The kind we sell is full 40 per cent. strength. SPECIAL PRICE FOR LARGE QUANTITIES

BUY YOUR **Garden Seeds** IN BULK

Ours are all fresh, and we sell them at Eastern Catalog prices.

Canada Drug & Book Co. LIMITED

All workers may not be winners, but all winners must be workers. The farmers who in August next will see prize winners, are the farmers who before seeding commenced have selected their prize field and planned its cultivation; who have selected the very best, available seed, and who before sowing will have treated it carefully for smut. Also during the growing season they must watch the fields and pull out any weeds or stray grain heads of a foreign variety. Many of the best prizes will this year be given for grain which has won both in the field and at the seed fair. Also from those prize winning fields will come the champion grain for the 1909 provincial seed fair. To win a provincial championship is a feat to be proud of for any farmer and for any district. Probably the best advertisement which came to the Prince Albert and Francis districts for 1908, was the winning of first prizes for wheat at the provincial seed fair. The first prize animals at our provincial fairs are the result of careful breeding and selection, and of a whole year's fitting; and the day is fast approaching when the first prize grain will be the result of a whole year's fitting and years of careful breeding and selection. Standing fields of seed grain competitions have now been held for three years, and the judges who have judged three crops report a great improvement in the methods of cultivation, care used in seed selection, and in the general quality of the crops exhibited. A careful perusal of the report for 1908 suggests some features which might be improved on for 1909. While there were but a few low scores for weeds, yet the number was even smaller of those who received a full score of 25 points for total freedom from weeds. Many exhibitors lost marks because of a mixture of varieties and as this can accurately be detected only in the open field, it is necessary that the

(Continued on page 2.)

The only Up-to-Date Undertaking Parlors in the City

WM. KEAY
GEORGE SPERS

Regina Undertaking Parlors

1726 Hamilton Street
Next door to Wascana Hotel

PHONE: Office, 385
Residence, 178
Stables, 418

Ambulance in Connection

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

Large stock to select from.

Burn First-class for Stove or Furnace

IDEAL Coal

Every pound screened

\$8.00 **\$7.75**
Dolly-red At the Shed

G. W. WAGNER
1722 Hamilton St. Phone 875

Regina's Modern Dry Goods House

VERY busy marking off one of the Choicest Selections of Dry Goods ever shown in Western Canada.

Everything bought at the very lowest margin. Look for our Opening on

Saturday, April 10th

INSPECTION INVITED

T. L. JOHNSTON, Cor. Rose & S. Railway

VETERANS GET PROFIT

Syndicate Done Out of Profits and Veterans Are Richer by the Sale of Their Scrip—Each Man Got About \$800 Instead of \$50.

Seventeen South African veterans are going about with an average of some \$600 each in their possession more than they had expected, says the St. John N.B., Globe. This good fortune has come to them through the intervention of Capt. Fred Jones assisted by a train of careless or irregular business transactions. Among the numerous persons lately engaged in the purchase of South African veteran land claims was a small and active syndicate which picked up seventeen rights at from \$50 to \$300 each. They made arrangements to sell to a land dealer in Calgary at \$850 each. The transaction was practically completed, when the time came for the transmission of the money from the Calgary man to the syndicate.

At this stage a mistake occurred whereby the western purchasers were led to suppose that the money should be sent to Capt. Jones. He wired accordingly to Captain Jones asking for the privilege of buying five lots first and making payment on account.

A state of affairs was thus developed whereby Capt. Jones obtained control of the situation and the syndicate surrendered to him all their claims to profits.

Baby Burned to Death.

Saskatoon, April 1.—Burnt so badly in a few minutes that death occurred in a few hours, was what occurred to the laughing ten months' old baby of John Bowit at Nutana last night. The mother was in the kitchen attending to some household matter, and a young man who boards at the house was playing the organ in the dining room. The supper had been cleared away for some time, and the table in the dining room had the usual cover on which was placed a lighted lamp. The baby was sitting in his go-cart near the table, laughing and cooing as babies of that age will do when they are comfortable. The go-cart was near the table, and the little one found amusement, baby like, in pulling at the edge of the table cloth. Presently the young man's attention was attracted by a glare, and, on looking around, he saw that the table cover had been pulled off. The lamp broke and the oil had ignited the cloth and the baby's clothes. Before the infant could be rescued from the go-cart he had been burned on the face, hands and

FREE SITE TO GREY NUNS

City Council Will Give a Free Site for Hospital Purposes to the Sisters—Will Have to Erect a Building to Extent of \$115,000.

In response to the representations made on behalf of the Grey Nuns, the city council at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at four o'clock decided to offer the sisters a free site for their hospital.

The sisters and heads of the church have been intimating that they might pull up stakes and leave the capital and this generous offer on the part of the city will no doubt settle the question of their locating here for all time.

Those present at the council's meeting were Mayor Williams, and Ald. Peverett, Sinton, Halleran, Kramet, McDonald, Darke, Wright and Kusch. The following motion was unanimously passed:

"That either block 228-24 or 417-19 be offered to the Grey Nuns Order for a site for a hospital in Regina at the nominal price of \$1 upon the conditions that they erect thereon a building to the value of \$115,000, and that building operations be commenced within twelve months of the passing of the by-law, and that the transfer of such land shall be issued upon the completion of the building subject to the approval of the burgesses upon submission of a referred bylaw to that effect."

The Japanese system of dealing with opium is not unlike the system many advocate for dealing with our own temperance question, and the way it is working out, is interesting to note. The Japs are in a hurry with a great many reforms, but they can also exercise patience where it is essential to success. Evidently Japan is a proper way better educated to the evils of opium and there it was altogether prohibited, but in Formosa, the habit had too strong a hold to be thus dealt with, and the Japanese went on the principle that you must educate people to a willingness to be reformed—no government can make a success of reforms that are thrust on people instead of being asked for.

They made the sale of opium in Tokyo a government monopoly and then they attacked the younger generation who had not yet acquired the opium habit, and prohibited their learning to smoke. Thus as the older smokers die off there is no army of young recruits waiting to take their place. Then all smokers had to get licenses and only license holders were allowed to purchase at government stores. The government employees had no interest in increasing the sale of the drug, their main interest being to keep the law and their position. The younger generation which of course has no license does not want the opium because it has not contracted the opium habit and therefore there is no market to tempt the smuggling community. So Japan, being earnest, patient and thorough is making a success of her crusade. The Formosan population has greatly increased since it began, and yet the number of license holders is diminishing at the rate that might be naturally expected with the dying off of the smokers.

Every Jewish household at the time of this festival cleans her house very thoroughly from basement to ceiling, so that not a single crumb of leaven bread may remain in any corner. The rabbi of old were very strict indeed, their insistence upon the thorough observance of this usage. Only unleavened bread is allowed to be eaten during these eight days. Such bread, however, must be baked under the supervision of rabbis, in order to make sure that it does not become leavened during the process of making.

Ottawa, April 4.—W. W. B. McNis, ex-M.P., of Vancouver, has been appointed judge of the county court at Vancouver, in succession to the late Judge Kane.

London, April 4.—Discussing the recent Franco-Canadian treaty, the Standard, while regretting the substantial reduction on British preference, lays the blame at the present, upon the British government for its obstinate refusal to consider a reciprocal arrangement. "which," it says "would have the effect of converting the present generous, but voluntary, and to that extent precarious, preferences to others of a more binding nature."

POISON SUSPECTED

Prominent Moose Jaw Lady Succumbs Suddenly on Saturday—Took Medicine Which May Have Been Poison.

Moose Jaw, April 5.—Mrs. A. J. Kent, wife of a prominent Moose Jaw merchant, died suddenly Saturday evening. It now appears that during Saturday afternoon a parcel containing medicine was left at the Kent home. About six o'clock Mrs. Kent was called up on the phone by the party who is alleged to have sent the medicine. After supper Mrs. Kent took a considerable quantity of the alleged medicine, which is now said to have been gopher poison. It did not commence to act until late in the evening, when Mrs. Kent was at a friend's home, where, after a violent spasm, she succumbed. An effort is being made to discover the identity of the woman who sent the bottle, and a reward has been offered for the location of the boy who left the parcel at the Kent home. The deceased was well known and highly respected in church and social circles. An inquest will be held on Thursday.

A Rivet.

When the mother country calls for ships I'll give a rivet; When the mighty monster leaves the ships, I'll give a rivet; I'll gladly give my dollar bill, Just one little hole to fill, I'm poor, but by my stars I will Just give one rivet.

Each loyal son will give in turn, One rivet; The mother country will not spurn, A rivet; Send the rivet "home" quite true, Weld in love; the best I'll do, Across the sea I'll send to you, A rivet.

I'll contribute a widow's mite, A rivet; Love and duty 'twill unite, That rivet; Spang of Empire let us sing, Guard our empire, guard our king, Let each one the anvil bring, A rivet.

The gift may look just mean and small, One rivet; But take the gifts from one and all, "What rivets;" Drops of water make a sea, And grains of sand a desert be; Up lads then and forge with me, A rivet.

Our gracious king will give the name "The Rivet;" A spot of strength upon the main, "The Rivet;" Canadian hearts will beat with pride An with her sisters, side by side, Fearless of foe our ships shall glide, "THE RIVET."

—Canadian Joe.

BONANZA FOR FARMERS

Chicago, April 4.—Over \$27,000,000 has been put into the pockets of the farmers of the United States by the spectacular deal in May wheat which James A. Patten and his associates are carrying on in the Chicago board of trade. To be exact, the figures are \$27,800,000. These figures are arrived at in the following manner: Best estimates of the amount of the amount of wheat now on the farms, in the granaries and bins of men who plant, cultivate, reap and thresh the grain is 140,000,000 bushels in the United States. During the week that has just ended prices of May wheat on the Chicago board of trade ranged from \$1.22 1/2 a bushel to \$1.18. These prices are abnormal. They are the highest touched by May wheat since the famous Lester corner in 1895. The prices of May wheat is now at least 27 cents higher than it would have been had not the great bull movement of the King of the Pits, Patten, been inaugurated. With these figures—140,000,000 bushels and 27c as a basis of calculation—the figures \$27,800,000 is easy.

OPENING NAVIGATION.

Port Arthur, Ont., April 5.—The Northern Navigation Company announces that the steamer Huronic will leave Sarnia on April 17, which would make her due at Port Arthur April 18. This would be the earliest opening of navigation in recent years and conditions are favorable.

PARLIAMENT DISCUSSES LOAN TO G. T. P.

The Opposition Want the Fullest Possible Information--Loan is a Strain Upon Canada's Credit at Present--Company With \$1,000 Capital Owns Eighty-One Townsites.

Ottawa, Ont., April 7.—The G. T. P. loan of \$10,000,000 was severely criticized by the opposition today. They made it very clear that they did not want to take any action which would in any way hinder the construction of the line.

Before the loan was granted the people of Canada had a right to demand the fullest information as to how so regrettable miscalculation as to the cost came to be made. Assurance should be given that the company had done its utmost before seeking government aid. The security should be the best procurable. It developed, it was pointed out, upon the opposition to ascertain whether the countries interest had been fully safeguarded.

H. B. Ames, Montreal, St. Antoine made one of his business speeches, going fully into the history of the road. The increased cost of the prairie section alone has been from \$16,000 to \$35,000 per mile. A necessary requisite to considering any bill to grant an additional advance must be a statement in detail of the expenditures. "The country should know," said Mr. Ames, "whether the money has been properly expended."

It was hard to believe said Mr. Ames that \$35,000 per mile had been legitimately spent. There must be a statement in detail of the expenditures already incurred before the bill to grant this additional advance could be passed. Mr. Ames said the country was entitled to know what had been done with the proceeds of the sale of 10,000 shares of G.T.P. common stock. They were entitled to know how this money had been expended. As to the attitude of the opposition that would be regulated by the manner in which the government met their reasonable demands for information. The minister of finance had said that it was a banking transaction therefore they were entitled to apply the usual banking tests.

In conclusion Mr. Ames said that the additional loan at present was a strain upon Canada's credit. Our bonds were no longer disposed of with alacrity, we have now to pay an advanced rate of interest and it was certain that the next loan would be still more costly. Mr. Ames showed that the auditor of the railway department had refused to pass certain accounts submitted by the G.T.P. amongst them being about \$300,000 entered as "preliminary and legal expenses." This came out in the public accounts committee and when the railroad authorities learned that their vouchers were destroyed and the person who could have supplied the information sent out of the country.

The government's blocking brigade checked off further discussion. Mr. Ames wanted to know if this \$300,000 part of the seven millions which the G.T.P. proposed to pay the member from St. Antoine wanted to see the accounts and vouchers for sums already paid out to make sure that all is fair and above board.

The surprise of the debate was created by Mr. Middleboro the young member for North Grey. During a speech in which he showed a remarkable grasp of financial matters, he suddenly stopped short and asked the finance minister "Were there any negotiations between the Grand Trunk and the government regarding this loan before October 1908?"

Mr. Middleboro sat down for an answer. An awkward silence followed. Mr. Fielding embarrassedly looked at the prime minister; Sir Wilfrid sadly eyed his finance minister; Mr. Fielding did not rise. Mr. Middleboro was still waiting for an answer. Finally the premier suggested that Mr. Middleboro go on with his speech.

"This is not question time" said Sir Wilfrid. "It is a committee of the whole, and I have a right to ask questions," retorted Middleboro. Judging from the refusal to answer the aggressiveness of the Grand Trunk in the last election and the fact that Mr. Hayes' letter asking for a loan was written on Nov. 18, Mr. Middleboro felt justified in concluding that there was some understanding between the government and the company before the last election. Mr. Middleboro pointed out that some individual was making money out of this venture other than the Grand Trunk themselves. There were five shareholders in the Grand Trunk Pacific Development Company holding two shares of \$100 each. C. M. Hays is one of these shareholders. Yet this small company of but \$1000 capital, he said owned 81 townsites with an average of 78,440 acres and besides, had a three-quarters interest in the townsite of Prince Rupert. Mr. Fielding in reply claimed that

the cause of the growth in the estimate was the increase in the cost of labor and material. To this Col. Sam Hughes took exception and there was considerable hot cross firing between the two. The resolution was finally passed but when the bill comes up there will be a demand for full information of every character before it is assented to and a big fight is looked for.

Foster More Than Match For Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

to the party interests instead of into his own pocket. He said he had never manipulated trust funds and had never touched any money politically or otherwise. Having said that he left it to his honorable friend opposite to settle, the premier added: "He and I are too old parliamentarians to indulge in such language as he has this afternoon. I never court a fight, but I am not afraid to fight." Mr. Foster again raised a point of order on rule 18, prohibiting members from saying anything disagreeable or offensive to one another. He insured another storm during recess. Mr. Foster appealed to the chair.

Sir Wilfrid also rose and said that he had told the honorable gentleman opposite that he would not tolerate being insulted across the floor of the house and the member's reply was to become still more offensive.

The speaker endeavored to throw oil on the troubled waters, by suggesting that neither Mr. Foster nor the premier meant to be personal and that aspect being removed the debate had better proceed.

Mr. Foster objected to the ruling and the premier addressed the chair until the speaker ruled that the premier had the floor, but Mr. Foster still demanded a retraction. The speaker ruled that the words did not apply to him (Foster) but to whom else could they apply, and insisted that they were addressed to him.

The opposition again intervened, appealing for a ruling, that the premier's language was unjustified.

Finally, amidst tumultuous Liberal applause, Sir Wilfrid said he never sailed under false colors, and would not have spoken as he did but for provocation, but he did apply the words to Mr. Foster, and he placed himself in the speaker's ruling.

The speaker ruled that while offensive words could not be said in debate, they were not offensive if not applied personally.

Mr. Foster was not satisfied with this and the premier, seeing it his duty to set an example to the house again said that he meant the words to apply to the member for North Toronto, and the chair having ruled them offensive if applied to person, he bowed to the chair and withdrew (jeers and cheers) everything. However, he added, Mr. Foster must take this as a lesson.

The premier then continued and said he would not accept the motion which should have been a motion for a commission of enquiry and not a vote of censure. The premier also said that there already had been an investigation into all departments and denied that there was any inefficiency.

R. L. Borden after a brief mention of the incident, said that the investigation already held was unwarranted. The commissioners reported that they did not hold a thorough investigation as to the Interior department. It would take months to see how the land and especially the timber was administered. Mr. Borden also questioned the statement that there was no British precedents, pointing out that investigations were held on the Crimean and South African wars.

MacGregor & Jones

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHERS
1812 Scarth Street Phone 586

PRETTY SPRING MODELS IN WAISTS

A most satisfactory showing of the best of the 1909 models. To-day we will show a large assortment of the new styles in Ladies' Waists. The change in styles this year has been radical. The new models incline towards the long lines of the new suits. Everything is long sleeved for the early Spring, though authorities admit that short sleeved waists will have some following later in the season.

- A FEW OF OUR NUMBERS**
- Made of good quality lawn, tucked and embroidery front, Gibson collar edged with Val lace, long tucked sleeves. Sizes 34 to 40. Price..... \$1.50
 - Victoria lawn, heavy shadow and fillet, embroidery front. Long tucked sleeve. Collar and cuffs edged with Val lace. Sizes 34 to 40. Price..... \$2.00
 - Fine Victoria Lawn, round yoke of Val insertion below, which is front panel of beautiful embroidery, long sleeves with 1/2 in. tucks from shoulder to cuffs. 34 to 40..... \$2.50
 - Made of fine Persian batiste, beautifully trimmed with Val insertion and embroidery, long sleeve with fine tucks, insertion and embroidery medallion, finished with Val lace. Sizes 34 to 40. Price..... \$3.75
 - Fine Organdie, with round front and back. Yoke and collar of Maltese lace. Below front yoke runs a panel of beautiful embroidery, long sleeves set in with the new hem-stitching, cuffs edged with Maltese lace. Sizes 34 to 40. Price..... \$5.00

Creelman.

Robert Meikle, the famous Scotch baritone in Carrothers' Hall, Tuesday night, April 13. A rare treat.

Mr. J. Sleightholm and Mrs. Thos. Williams of Huronville were in town on Thursday of last week.

Mrs. Bregg returned from Vancouver on Friday morning after spending the winter with her daughter, Mrs. McIntosh. She was accompanied by her little daughter, Gladie.

N. C. Rosenberry made a business trip to Weyburn last week. Sunday school meets at 2 o'clock every Sunday in the Presbyterian church. Everybody welcome.

Miss McCarty left for Fillmore on Tuesday where she will work at her trade in future.

Miss M. E. Lackey has been engaged to teach the Ideal school for the summer.

Harvey McCrum has gone to Wawanesa where he will remain for a short time and then proceed to Lashburn, Sask. We will miss you, Harvey.

FOR SALE.

At a bargain—3 H. P. International Gasoline Engine Very little used. Less than half-price. Can be seen at International Warehouse. Apply to J. Macdonald, care International Harvester Company, Regina.

PILE CURED at HOME

by New Absorption Method. If you suffer from bleeding, itching, blind or protruding Piles, send me your address, and I will tell you how to cure yourself at home by the absorption treatment; and will also send some of this home treatment free for trial, with references from your own locality if requested. Immediate relief and permanent cure assured. Send no money, but tell others of this offer. Write to-day to Mrs. M. Summers, Box 53 Windsor, Ont.

AN ABLE PEN

The death of Rev. D.D. of Ontario, recorded from the ranks of Presbytery in Canada a man who was widespread and glib. As a preacher, this was a great deal of good as his own church. But the press he helped in women of various countries toward sister religious matters and to her, broader, more so. For he was a writer. Anything and everything signed, "Knoxonian" was distinctly his. He was marked by underground nature; it was never stale and unpre-

EASTER HOLIDAYS

1909

EXCURSIONS

Via the CANADIAN NORTHERN RAILWAY

FARE AND ONE-THIRD

For the Round Trip between all stations in Canada.

Tickets on sale—**APRIL 6th to 12th**

Valid for return until—**APRIL 13th, 1909**

Further information will be cheerfully furnished by any Canadian Northern Railway Agent, or write to—
G. W. GOOPER, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Canadian Northern Railway, Winnipeg, Man.
FRED. J. HURKETT, Agent, Regina.

STOMACH IND

Peruna Strikes at Trouble

Mr. S. J. Massey, 4600 of Toronto, and a dress man, writes from Montreal, Quebec. "I wish to testify to I have derived from the "Having been troubled with catarrh of the bladder to give Peruna a can truly say I have benefit from its use. strikes at the very root and good results are seen. I have also found valuable remedy for st and indigestion. I have no hesitation recommending Peruna a catarrh remedy. There are several kind. The trouble may be due to the liver, derange bowels, enlargement of or it may be due to the In nearly all cases of indigestion, catarrh of the cause. The only way to remove the catarrh is to get the stomach into a healthy world over as a remedy.

His Rescue. A certain minister was pressed by an address of smoking. He rose from over to a fellow minister. "Brother, this morning present of one hundred I have smoked one of now I'm going home to moulder in the fire. minister rose, and said tention to accompany brother. "I mean to rest and mine!" he added.

To Men Who Live In Exercise in the open a tonic for the stomach generally; but there are are compelled to fore occupations and the it to restrict the healthy digestive organs and sit Parmelee's Vegetable the stomach and liver healthy action. It is a packet of the pills all

The Doctor—Profess know anything about only?

The Professor—I enough about economy of politics.—Chicago Tr

State of Ohio, City of Lucas County. Frank J. Cheney me he is senior partner of J. Cheney & Co., doing the City of Toledo, Co aforesaid, and that said the sum of ONE HUN LARS for each and eve tarrh that cannot be cu of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. Sworn to before me in my presence, this 1 oember, A.D. 1888.

(Seal) A. W. Hall's Catarrh Cure, nally, and acts directly and mucous surfaces. Send for testimonials to J. F. Cheney, City of Toledo, Ohio, aforesaid, and that said the sum of ONE HUN LARS for each and eve tarrh that cannot be cu of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family stipation.

Alcohol not need Ayer's Sarsaparil strong drink. As there is not a drop in it. It is a non-al and alternative. A doctor about your medicine for the blood. Follow every time. He

Ask your doctor, "What rule of health?" Nine will quickly reply, "Regular." There is no "What do you Pills for constipation?"

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.

Phones
FINISHERS
Phone 586

NG
ISTS

of the 1909
partment of the
in styles this
ne towards
is long sleeved
mit that short
in the season.

front, Gibson
\$1.50

front, Long
\$2.00

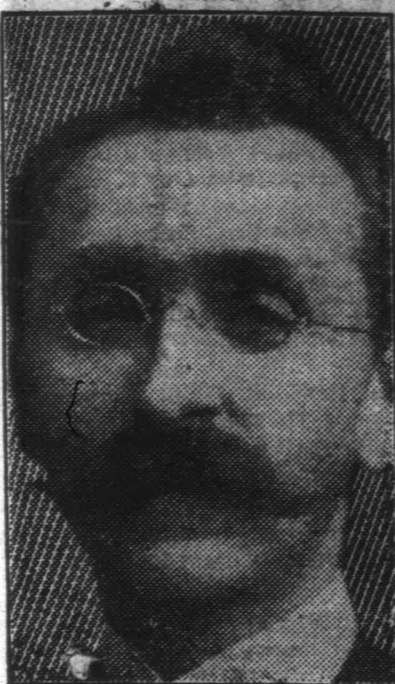
below, which is
\$2.50

with Val insertion
\$3.75

collar of Mal-
ficial embroidery,
\$5.00

STOMACH INDIGESTION.

Peruna Strikes at the Root of the Trouble.



MR. S. J. MASSEY.

Mr. S. J. Massey, formerly a resident of Toronto, and a well-known business man, writes from 247 Guy street, Montreal, Quebec.

"I wish to testify to the good results I have derived from the use of Peruna. I have been troubled for several years with catarrh of the head. I decided to give Peruna a fair trial and I can truly say I have received great benefit from its use. It evidently strikes at the very root of the trouble and good results are soon noticeable. I have also found Peruna a very valuable remedy for stomach trouble and indigestion.

"I have no hesitation whatever in recommending Peruna as a reliable catarrh remedy.

There are several kinds of indigestion. The trouble may be due to sluggishness of the liver, derangement of the bowels, enlargement of the pancreas, or it may be due to the stomach itself. In nearly all cases stomach indigestion catarrh of the stomach is the cause. The only permanent relief is to remove the catarrh.

Peruna has become well-known the world over as a remedy in such cases.

His Rescue.

A certain minister was deeply impressed by an address on the evils of smoking. He rose from his seat, went over to a fellow minister, and said, "Brother, this morning I received a present of one hundred good cigars. I have smoked one of them, but now I'm going home to burn the remainder in the fire." The other minister rose, and said it was his intention to accompany his reverend brother. "I mean to rescue the ninety and nine," he added.

To Men Who Live Inactive Lives.—Exercise in the open air is the best tonic for the stomach and system generally, but there are those who are compelled to lead sedentary occupations and the inactivity tends to restrict the healthy action of the digestive organs and sickness follows. Fajoles' Vegetable Pills regulate the stomach and liver and restore healthy action. It is wise to have a packet of the pills always on hand.

The Doctor—Professor, do you know anything about political economy?

Professor—I know just enough about economy to keep out of politics.—Chicago Tribune.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, I, s. s. Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, Ohio, and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 5th day of December, A.D. 1888.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.
Anything and everything on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

An Able Pen Laid By.
The death of Rev. R. N. Grant, D.D., of Orlissa, recently, removed from the ranks of the ablest workers in Canada a man whose influence was widespread and quite extraordinary. As a preacher he must have done a great deal of good among people of his own church. But as a writer for the press he helped many men and women of various creeds all over the country toward a better reasoning of religious matters and toward living better, broader, more courageous lives.

For he was a writer of real ability. Anything and everything which he signed, "Knoxonian" was appended was distinctly worth while. It was marked by understanding of human nature; it was refreshing; it was never stale and unprofitable.

Alcohol not needed

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a strong drink. As now made, there is not a drop of alcohol in it. It is a non-alcoholic tonic and alterative. Ask your own doctor about your taking this medicine for thin, impure blood. Follow his advice every time. He knows.

Ayer's

Ask your doctor. "What is the first great rule of health?" Nine doctors out of ten will quickly reply, "Keep the bowels clean." Then ask him another question, "What do you think of Ayer's Pills for constipation?"

NOTE ETIQUETTE.

Nothing More Indicative of Breeding and Education Than the Signature. It is useless to know what to write in a note if one does not understand the manner of doing it.

For example, no other small detail is more indicative of breeding and education than the signature. Under no circumstances should the prefix Mr., Mrs. or Miss be used unless it go in parentheses. Even then it is only to indicate whether it is a man or woman and, if the latter married or unmarried, which makes it permissible in writing to total strangers or to those who have not this information appear. In writing to a social inferior the prefix is always possible, but even then it must be parenthesized.

If a married woman is writing to a social equal who does not know the status of her correspondent the writer should sign her own name in full, as "Mary Jane Smith," and underneath write her formal name, "Mrs. John James Smith," putting parentheses about the lower signature. To a social equal upon whom for some reason she has not called, but would wish to, a married woman signs her own name and closes her visting card.

It is desirable that if letter and note paper shall be stamped either with monogram and address or both. According to the newest way of placing it, if only the monogram is used it is in the upper left hand corner. A note should begin always with "My dear," not "Dear" without the "my." If the writing must continue beyond the first page it is the fourth that should next be used. If more space is needed, then the paper should be turned so the right edge becomes the top and the second edge becomes the third.

To end a note the formal way is "Cordially" unless the person to whom one is writing is an old acquaintance and then "Sincerely" is employed.

For all invitations "Cordially" is to be preferred. For letters to old friends the words "Faithfully" and "As always" are most commonly used. "Sincerely" also being good form. "Affectionately" and "Lovingly" are for old friends or relatives. Envelopes should be addressed with the utmost precision. It is permissible to put the word "To" or "For" before the name but it is a continental rather than an American custom. It is always better form to write the full name, as "Miss Mary Jane Smith" or "Mrs. John James Brown," rather than to substitute initials.

If a note or letter is to be delivered in the city in which it is mailed, "Town" is now used in preference to the city's name. This is not a bad idea, but it is sanctioned by society.

The postage stamp must always be exactly in the upper right hand corner, for to put it at an angle or on any other spot, is considered ignorant or vulgar.

It is No Trouble To Work Now

SO SAYS MISS ELSIE J. ALLEN AFTER USING DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

She Suffered from Weakness and Kidney Trouble, but the Old Reliable Kidney Remedy Cured Her Completely.

St. Croix, N.B. (Special).—That the pains and weakness which make life almost unbearable to so many women are easily and completely cured by using Dodd's Kidney Pills, is shown more shown in the case of Miss Elsie J. Allen of this place.

"I suffered greatly from kidney trouble and weakness before I began taking Dodd's Kidney Pills," Miss Allen says. "I was so weak I could hardly get around, and work was almost impossible. Life was a struggle till I heard of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I began taking them and soon felt better. I took seven boxes in all and they cured me."

"I can now do my work the year round and do not feel it. My back, which used to trouble me so much, is well and strong and I don't feel any pains at all."

The root of women's troubles is in the kidneys. There is not a weak, suffering woman who does not have Dodd's Kidney Pills will not help, and in nearly every case, Dodd's Kidney Pills will work a complete cure.

The Yachting Part.

Royal Marine engaged in coaling ship—When I joined the Corps the sergeant asked me to see "the tart soldier" in "our yachtin'." "I suppose this is the bloomin' yachtin'—Punch.

DOES NOT NEED A DOCTOR.

Mrs. F. Porter, Valleyfield, Que., says: "I always use Baby's Own Tablets for my little ones. I don't need a doctor. When my baby is feverish or restless I give her a Tablet and in a couple of hours she is all right. I have been of the greatest benefit to her when teething, and are just the thing for all emergencies. I get a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont."

JOHNNY—THEY'RE MAKIN' SHINGLES OUT OF CEMENT NOW.

"Diag—I don't mind that so much, but if you ever get a pair of cement shingles I'm goin' to run away.—Chicago Tribune.

MINARD'S LINIMENT CURES, ETC.

Minard's Liniment Cures, Etc. Why did you tell the manager of that employment agency that you had just come over? said one servant girl to another. "You didn't, you know. You have had these situations in New York."

High Priced Fish.

A member of the Aquarium society of Philadelphia, an organization for the breeding of fancy fish, recently received a diploma for a particularly fine goldfish. The fish was large, soft and pliable, set crisp in character, and was beautifully lustrous. The fish, containing the shape of the head, with a loose bow at one side, had a shining, or a very pretty" shield. The fish was sold for \$1000, and was promptly made for it. Fish at nearly \$1000 a pound—think of it!

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

It is just as well to put out the light as soon as the baby is asleep. Any light is bad for the eyes when closed, especially the tender ones of a young baby.

Liquid green soap, which is the chemically pure potash soap used in surgery, is excellent for the complexion, but so strong is it that once a week is sufficient for its use.

The old-fashioned remedy of applying a cold compress is one of the best that can be used for sore throat. To make it a bandage, such as a folded handkerchief, is wet in cold water and wrung, not very dry. It is then bound around the throat, and over it entirely to cover the wet cloth a flannel is securely pinned to keep it in place. No part of the bandage should be left exposed, or the air, striking the skin through it, will make the cold worse.

Scott's Emulsion

probably saved this child's life. Four doctors had been tried. Scott's Emulsion seemed to be just the thing needed, and it is just the thing needed by thousands of other children. It's so easily-digested, so pure and harmless, yet most powerful in building up the most delicate child or adult. But be sure to get Scott's Emulsion, there are so many worthless and harmful imitations.

ALL DRUGGISTS

A full copy of Mrs. Smith's letter, and many other testimonials, together with some of our valuable literature, sent to you at once, enclosing this card.

SCOTT & BOWNE,
125 Wall Street, N. Y.

ELIMINATE WORRY.

It is a Habit of Quick Growth—How to Avoid Its Development.

When you feel a sense of dissatisfaction with what you have or what you do and begin to worry over possible results, then is the time to stop it. Just don't allow yourself to worry, said a woman writer recently. It is largely a matter of habit. It comes most frequently from taking things too seriously.

If the habit once gets a foothold, goodly to cheerfulness. Then it will be easy to lose your serenity. Any one from the baker who sends the cream puffs late for your dessert to the dressmaker who fails to get your gown finished when she agreed to, can throw you into the profoundest gloom.

A good model for most of us would be that sublime old heroine of fiction who, when she became so old that she only had two teeth left, devoutly thanked God that they fell.

When the demon of worry takes hold by out of doors, all your lungs with fresh air and get something for dinner which is particularly dainty or is especially liked by the family. Turn your thoughts toward this little act of secure living and the enjoyment of your own finished when she agreed to, can throw you into the profoundest gloom.

"Many times 'the blues' are a reflection of a disordered body. Treat them as you would positive ill health. Simplify your living not by buying more clothes, but by getting rid of the things you don't use. Simple, plain, easily digested meals served more attractively will aid to better digestion. Better digestion will clarify the general outlook.

"We do not think being preached to will help much, but diverting thoughts forced to take the place of the worrying ones will. In proportion to your own cheerfulness absorb yourself in some other individual's trials. Nine times out of ten you will grow smaller and you will become more sane and cheerful. Preach to some one more blue than yourself. You can always find them."

Train yourself into an atmosphere of content. Use a bit of philosophy. Ask, "What if you ever reached the point of having all of your desires of this present time gratified there would still be others ahead forming in line to aggravate and disturb your peace of mind if you allowed them to do so. Just practice being content with what you are fortunate to possess and you will help yourself to better health, which is the promoter of cheerfulness."

This is such a matter of training as bodily gymnastics and more important, for it affects all those around you.

THE SMALL GIRL'S TOILET.

Color of Hair Ribbon Should Be Carefully Selected.

There is no detail of the small girl's toilet over which mothers linger as lovingly as the arrangement of the soft, silky hair. The little girl's hair should be kept in scrupulously-dainty condition. It should be combed with pure, soapy water being supplemented by nightly brushings to make the locks fluffy and lustrous.

The color of the little girl's hair ribbon should be carefully selected. The shades of ribbon, which many mothers like for formal wear, are often distinctly trying to their young wearers. Clear blue and rose pink are usually pleasing with curly cheeks and bright eyes, and a vivid scarlet is delightful with either dark curly or blond hair.

The art tones—Dutch blues, burnt yellows and more delicate greens—are often very smart when worn with colorless eyes, and a vivid scarlet is delightful with either dark curly or blond hair.

The young girl of thirteen or fourteen wears her hair in a thick plait shaded by the hair. The plait is held by the hair to hang quite loosely from the head, the plait not being started for several inches below the collar. At this point a wide soft bow of black ribbon is tied about the hair, and below it the plait hangs down.

ABOUT MRS. TERT.

A very justifiable interest centers around Mrs. Tert, the coming first lady of the land, and it is gratifying to read from time to time such appreciative and complimentary comments concerning her. Those who know her are hearty in their praise of her character and ability. If personal testimony were lacking her pictures would denote without question a woman of strong character, but a genial and kindly temper.

She is said to be unusually well read, to speak French well, to be fond of music and to be an excellent hostess. In this connection a comment by Emily Estlin fits a comment interesting. It is as follows:

"William Tert and Helen Horton must have started life even. She has the same straightforwardness, the same honesty, the contempt of flattery and the same reserve. Her worst enemy, if she could have one, would call her 'genuine.' She has no affectations, no surface veneer, no 'isms.' She has always remained the sweetest, the most unassuming, the most confident of her children, and the best sense she is a woman of the world. She knows the big business of statecraft and the smaller diets of society. By reading and studying she has kept abreast with her husband, and possibly there is no woman in American life who is better qualified to discuss the real questions of the day."

Surely such a tribute as this is worthy of emulation by every American woman.

SUNLIGHT SOAP.

THIS IS IT! The soap that saves you money without injury to hands or article.

Sunlight Soap is the best soap for all purposes. Get a bar of Sunlight today and try.

He Was the Twentieth.

The Lancet retold a good story recently—that of the patient with malignant disease of the throat who consulted a specialist. The surgeon recommended the removal of the larynx. The patient expressed a fear that the operation was very dangerous.

"Oh, no," said the surgeon, "you are sure to recover."

"But," said the patient, "I understood that the operation was very serious indeed."

"Well," said the surgeon, "my reason for saying that you are to recover is this: The mortality is ninety-nine out of twenty, and I've had nineteen deaths already."

Repeat.

"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

"While hunting in the woods I got on the track of the black bear, which I shot five times before he dropped. He had one to kill, eh?"

"Yes. Even after he dropped lifeless he was dead game.—The Bohemian Magazine for March.

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

He was supposed to be a poor but otherwise honest young man, while she was admittedly a thing of beauty.

"Will you marry me?" he asked.

"No," she answered.

"You are very short," he muttered.

"Ditto," she replied. "That's why there is nothing doing in the matrimonial line."

"Oh, I don't know," he sneered as he extracted an obese little book from an inside pocket and displayed a number of \$1000 bills. "I'm not so short."

Whereupon the unwary maid tried to fall upon his neck, but he gracefully sidestepped, and she fell to the door in a faint.—Chicago News.

Relation of the Liver and Kidneys

Functions such that each suffers when the other is deranged.

Complicated cases can only be cured by combined treatment such as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

The liver filters poisons from the blood.

The kidneys also filter poisons from the blood.

When the liver becomes sluggish and torpid in action, or is given too much work by over-eating, the kidneys have to help out with this work of filtration. When the liver fails the kidneys have all this work to do.

And this is exactly what causes nine-tenths of the cases of kidney diseases.

The beginning is, biliousness, indigestion and constipation and after a time the kidneys begin to be affected and there comes backache, urinary derangements and finally kidney disease in some of its dreadfully painful and fatal forms.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are the rational cure for kidney disease, just as they are the most successful because they get at the cause of trouble and exert a combined and direct influence on liver, kidneys and bowels.

They promptly and thoroughly cleanse the bowels or intestines and by awakening the action of the liver take the burden off the kidneys. Then by their direct action on the kidneys bring about the natural and healthful working of these organs.

Mrs. Dave W. McCall, Lombardy, LaSalle Co., Ont., writes:—"I was troubled with kidney diseases for eight years and doctored with several doctors, but no avail till I began using Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, which entirely cured me. I believe I would be dead were it not for this medicine."

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers or Edmondson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

LATHAM'S HOME RUN.

And How It Figured in Having Him Dubbed "the Dude."

Charley Comiskey told the story of how Arlie Latham came to be called "the dude."

"One spring during Latham's term of service with the good old St. Louis Browns," said Comiskey, "he jumped into the opening game of the season and won us a victory by knocking out a home run in the last inning. Chris von der Ahe from his place in the grand stand saw Arlie make his sensational hit and naturally, enthused. After the game 'der boss president' entered the clubhouse and in that peculiar dialect of his said to Latham:

"Arlie, my boy, you must be glad that I, Chris, was proud int you, an' I will show you vat my feelings is by giving you the present of something for you to wear on yourself. Take dis order on mine own tailor an' go an' dress up yourself."

"Chris' order on the tailor read something like this:

"Give to Arlie der 'Lings vat he buys an' send to me der bill!"

"Latham didn't do a thing on the strength of that order, but replenish his wardrobe. For three days in succession he showed up at the ball park in a fine mask, and every suit of clothes was brand new. On the fourth day Chris got a bill from the clothing people for \$100. Naturally he sent for Latham and demanded an explanation.

"Why, Chris, old pal," said Lath, "there's nothing to explain. Didn't you agree in the order you gave me to get for what I bought, and haven't I just begun to buy? Why, old pal, I have only got three suits and expect to be measured for another this afternoon. What's wrong?"

"Arlie," replied Von der Ahe, "you was do one infernal dude in de place. I will dis bill pay, but you will yourself go to der tailor an' mit him explain vat I tink of der impudence of you yourself. You will also stop mit de clothes you now have on an' do no more mit such foolishness mit der man not pay your salary. Arlie, you was one dude, an' if you play mit any errors dis afternoon I will myself fine you all der bootful clothes you have yourself bought!"

"From that day Latham became known to the baseball world as 'the dude.'"

A Curious Structure.

On the road from Clifton down to Avonmouth the traveler will pass, in the Avon gorge, a curious structure to which a singular tradition is attached, relates the London Tatler. The story is that a person named Cook about a century ago was told by a gypsy in the Leigh woods that his only son would be killed by a serpent before he reached the age of twenty-one. To avert this he built a high tower and shut his son in the topmost room with the intention of securing him there until the fatal age was passed. However, by accident a ripper was taken up in a ragot to the room to light the fire, and it crept from the ragot and bit the boy so that he died. Therefore the tower was called Cook's Polly, and that is its name to this day, whatever is the true explanation.

An Ignoble Use.

Washington Irving in "Crayon Papers" says: "I was once at an evening entertainment given by the Duke of Wellington at Aspley House to William IV. The duke had manifested his admiration of his great adversary, Napoleon, by having portraits of him in different parts of the house. At the bottom of the grand staircase stood the colossal statue of the emperor by Canova. It was of marble in the antique style, with one arm partly extended, holding a figure of Victory. Over this arm the ladies in tripping upsilons to the ball had thrown their fatal bolts. It was a singular effect, for the statue of Napoleon to perform in the mansion of the Duke of Wellington."

The Elder That Swore.

An elder of the Kirk, having found a little boy and his sister playing marbles on Sunday, put his reproach in this form, not a judicious one for a child: "Boy, do you know where children go who play marbles on Sabbath day?"

"No," said the boy. "They gang down to the field by the water below the brig."

"No," roared the elder; "they go to hell and are burned."

The little fellow, really shocked, called to his sister, "Come awa', Jeanie. Here's a man swearing awfully."—Reminiscences of Dean Ramsay.

Hats as Aids to Matrimony.

"The wise woman is as careful about the choice of a hat as she is about the choice of a husband." The celebrated author who uttered this dictum may have exaggerated a little, but not much. And allow me, a woman, to tell you a plain man whom I see sneering at the "trifling" of my sex that often the cleverest among you chooses a wife for no better reason than that the woman thus selected has herself chosen a becoming hat.—Mrs. G. De Brouillat in Grand Magazine.

Warned.

Some years ago Miss Mabel Love was playing the title role in "Little Red Riding Hood" at Dublin. She was entering the room to visit her grandmother in bed when an excited and anxious little voice shouted from the gallery: "Stop, stop! It isn't your grandmother, it's a wolf."

The house burst into a storm of applause and laughter at the child's innocent alarm for the safety of the little maiden in the red hood.

An Application.

"Spell ferment and give its definition," requested the school teacher.

"F-e-r-m-e-n-t, ferment, to work" responded a diminutive maiden.

"Now place it in a sentence, so that I may be sure you understand its meaning," said the teacher.

"In summer I would rather play out of doors than ferment in the schoolhouse," returned the pupil with such doleful frankness that the teacher found it hard to smother a smile.

What La Grippe Did.

Mr. G. D. Colwell, of Walkerville, Ont., was stricken down with La Grippe in 1908 and it left him in a very bad condition. He says: "I was all run down and bordering on Consumption. I could not sleep at nights, had awful sweats, and coughed nearly the whole time. This is how I was when I began to take PSYCHINE, in a low nervous state; but from the first bottle I began to improve. It did marvels for me and brought me back to health in no time, making a new man of me."

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A Dramatic Scene.

South Australia's Assembly witnessed a dramatic scene recently. During a debate the Prime Minister stated that some gamblers had cut off a comrade's finger because he had joined the Salvation Army. A member questioned the truth of this statement, when the Prime Minister astonished the House by dramatically stretching forth his hand with a bottle in it, exclaiming: "Here is the finger, and the deposition accompanying it."

Complete in itself, Mother Graves' Worm-Expeller does not require the assistance of any other medicine to make it effective. It does not fail to do its work.

She-I married my first husband for money and my second for love.

She—No, unfortunately my first husband married me for love and my second for money.—Boston Transcript

Repeat it—"Shiloh's Cure will always cure my coughs and colds."

"Darling, said the lovelorn youth, 'can't you suggest some good deed of daring that will enable me to prove my love for you?'"

"Well, yes," she replied, "you might speak to papa."—Chicago News.



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INCIDENTS OF THE REBELLION DAYS OF '85

Extracts from the Diary of G. B. Murphy, Transport Officer of the Battleford Column--Across the Prairies to the Old Historic Capital--From the Outbreak to the Last Days.

Herewith we print extracts from the diary of George B. Murphy, of Qu'Appelle, Transport Officer in the Battleford column, second division, North-West Field force (1885).

March 18--It is reported that Riel has seized stores at Batoche.

March 18--Seventy mounted policemen under Col. Irvine left Regina today for Prince Albert to connect with Major Crozier there.

March 21--Telegrams today from the north state that the wires have been cut, but a runner with a message to Humboldt brings the news that Riel is under arms with five hundred men and has made several prisoners, one of whom is the Indian Agent at Duck Lake.

March 23--The excitement still continues. No definite information as yet. The 90th Battalion of Winnipeg has been ordered out, and General Middleton has left Ottawa for the west.

March 25--One hundred men of the 90th Battalion have arrived from Winnipeg and are quartered at the immigration sheds.

March 27--No news from the front yet. This afternoon the first news of the Duck Lake fight, which took place on the 26th inst, 10 were killed and 12 wounded. Great excitement prevails.

March 28--General Middleton arrived this morning with the balance of the 90th Battalion and horses and wagons and special trainloads of supplies. Preparations have been made for organization of transport.

March 28--Winnipeg Field Battery arrived today. Major S. L. Bedson, of Stony Mountain, is chief of Transport. J. E. Secrean is assistant chief transport officer, and William Sinclair, chief wagon master. Fort Carlton is reported burned and evacuated.

March 30--Hall of 90th Battalion moved out to Fort Qu'Appelle, and one gun of Winnipeg field battery. The transport teams are busy loading.

March 31--The Indians of Battleford are reported to have risen, and are threatening settlers.

April 1--The transport teams are moving out today.

April 2--Troops have all moved out to Fort Qu'Appelle and all is quiet here. Extra troops are expected daily from the east.

April 3--A Battery from Quebec, and B. Battery from Kingston have arrived today under command of Col. Montfibre. A battery left tonight for Fort Qu'Appelle in a very severe storm. An expedition of column for Swift Current is now spoken of. Col. Herchermer is now at that point awaiting orders with seventy policemen.

April 3--Queen's Own Battalion under Col. Miller, and eighty men of C school, Toronto, under Col. Otter, arrived here today. They report a very hard trip around the north shore.

April 9--Tenth Royal Grenadiers of Toronto, under Col. Grassetti, came in today by special train. Forty men of C school under Capt. Wadmore left last night for Swift Current to await orders. Preparations are being made for column from Swift Current. Major Bell is now here in the transport office. E. N. Armit came in from Winnipeg, and will probably take charge of the transport from Swift Current.

April 10--Queen's Own Rifles, C school (under Capt. Todd) are under orders to go to Swift Current, also B Battery. The brigade is to be under command of Col. Otter. I have been engaged to go on transport service. Start this evening on special train.

April 11--We arrived this morning at Swift Current. Sixty-three teams of Armit and Kelly arrived at noon, and we have begun to organize transport on same footing as the Qu'Appelle column. The 65th Battalion passed through Swift Current today on the road to Calgary under the command of Col. Quimet of Montreal.

April 12--Start today from Swift Current for Saskatchewan Landing with 32 teams and 3 men to fix ferry. Started at one o'clock and arrived at the top of the hill at the Landing at ten o'clock at night.

April 13--Arrived at Landing and found eight policemen in charge of Tim's store, under Corporal Richards, and I sent back all the teams and put up our tents over the supplies.

April 14--Steamer Northcoast arrived at the Landing this morning in charge of Captain Sheets and Capt. Seegar, and the troops are arriving today from Swift Current.

April 15--The Northwest Mounted Police under Col. Herchermer crossed the river in a scow and will begin to put over transport teams on the steamboat. Orders have been received to go on to Battleford.

April 16--Mr. H. Forsythe, W. White and Mr. Pope and a party of clerks arrived from Regina to work in the transport office and establish stations.

April 17--E. N. Armit is appointed transport officer and I am appointed assistant transport officer, and the steamer Northcoast begins to ferry over the teams and we cross over 180 teams and loads and camp on the north side of the river; the telegraph lines being now completed from Swift Current and an office being opened on the bank. Heavy snow storm tonight and no tents for the teamsters.

April 18--A column was formed and started for Battleford, consisting of the following: Seventy Mounted Police, B Battery, half of C School, Queen's Own Rifles and the Ottawa Guards, and 192 teams of transport, under command of Col. Otter. Marched tonight about thirteen miles and camped.

April 19--We made an early start and at noon made Otter's station and left there a depot clerk and mail carrier, and camped that night in the Hills, 42 miles from the river.

April 20--We were again under way and at noon made another station, called "Strange", and also left a station clerk there, and that night pitched our camp after making forty miles. We sent forward tonight three wagon loads of planks and ten men to bridge Eagle Creek, eight miles out from here, in charge of E. N. Armit, transport officer.

April 21--We crossed Eagle creek this morning on a good bridge, and at noon made Short station, and camped this evening fifteen miles farther on.

April 22--At noon we struck the first bridge and loaded up with wood. A slight encounter with the Indians took place, and a cart with some supplies were captured, and that evening we made Miller's station, fifty five miles from Battleford.

April 23--We had an early start and at noon we made Sear's station, after we came to the Stony Reserve the scene of the murder of Indian Instructor Payne, and pushed on. We saw the flames of Judge Roubau's house and the Hudson's Bay stores, and we camped that night two miles from Battleford. Col. Otter sent out scouts and let the Battleford people know that we had arrived.

April 24--We moved into Old Battleford this morning and camped about the government buildings and viewed the scene of the late looting of the Indians. The people in the barracks at Battleford are greatly pleased at the arrival of the Relief column. We hear today of a fight going on at Fish Creek with General Middleton.

April 25--We sent back 125 teams today for more supplies, with an escort of twenty-five guards under Cap. Grey.

April 26--Church parade.

April 27--More teams arrive with supplies.

April 29--More teams arrive with supplies. Instructions have been given to choose 25 teams to go on a flying column.

April 30--We sent out all teams except those chosen for the flying column for more supplies.

May 1--At 3.30 the column under command of Col. Otter, Major Short in command of B Battery, started for Poundmaker's reserve, and camped that night and took supper at 11 o'clock at the Creek, sixteen miles away.

May 2--The day of the battle of Cutknife Creek, 35 miles from Battleford, began at 5.30 a.m. and lasted till noon, with a loss of eight men killed and fifteen wounded and two horses shot. After refreshments at Spring Creek the column returned to Battleford at 11 p.m. One teamster of transport was included among the number killed.

May 3--Preparations were made for the funeral of the dead.

May 4--The funeral of the soldiers I sent back all the teams except ten kept for brigade use; Mr. Armit going south with the transport.

May 5--Nothing of importance doing. Teams arrive daily with loads from Swift Current, and after building a new bridge we have moved over the river to the north side of the Battle river.

May 14--Ox train captured by Poundmaker, which consisted of 29 teams, and Policeman Elliott was killed and Spencer wounded. News today of the Battle of Batoche.

May 23--Nothing new since the capture of the teams. The line is broken today and the news comes of Poundmaker's offer to surrender and release of the ox-teams, and several of the half-breeds who claim to have been prisoners.

May 24--Gen. Middleton arrives on steamer North West with Midland Battalion.

May 25--A general review by Gen. Middleton.

May 26--The 90th Battalion arrives on the Marquis under Col. Straubensie.

May 27--The Grenadiers arrive and some of French's scouts.

May 31--Middleton's transports and the Intelligence corps, Bolton's horse

WESTERN MISSIONS

How to Keep Pace With the Development of the West Up for Consideration at the Congress of Laymen's Missions--A Square Deal for Asiatics and Other Foreigners

Toronto, April 1--Western missions and the question of how zealous work is to keep pace with immigration and development, was the theme at more than one of the half dozen conventions into which the great national congress of laymen's missions is split up during the morning hours. Each denomination concerned, Anglicans, Presbyterians, Methodists, Baptists and Congregationalists met in the different city churches and heard inspiring addresses from their own men; and considered the ways and means whereby the great tasks of missionary enterprise might be adequately performed.

Groups of western delegates laid before their eastern brethren comprehensive schemes of church extension work. The Anglicans answered the question that if the west was so prosperous why did it need eastern missionary money; by pointing out that the resources of the people are strained to their utmost to provide municipal and educational facilities and to meet the religious demands of their own communities. Sessions of the congress proper will be resumed this afternoon and evening when noted speakers will be heard.

The devotional spirit of the delegates to the Canadian Missionary congress is being maintained and strengthened by their denominational meetings in the forenoon. The Methodists met today in the Metropolitan church. Because he was caught unawares, and had no cut and dried address ready, Prof. W. F. Osborne, of Winnipeg, referred to the conditions in North Winnipeg, saying the foreign population are giving the Methodists of that city great concern. "This startling fact is true, that we stand to make these people more ignorant and more vicious," the speaker claimed after asserting that they were being neglected.

"Is it not a shame and a scandal that because of the aversion of men anxious to hold office, these conditions are permitted to exist? Most of the foreign population coming into this western country are Roman Catholics. Have we any fault to find with the Roman Catholic church for trying to keep her finger on her own people? She would not be worth her salt if she did not. The Roman Catholic church sees a splendid opportunity for another empire in the west with Winnipeg for a capital. She is spending \$15, I believe to everyone we are spending to reach these people. Is it not better rather than to make them Methodists than to make them clean? Let us give them a light. The Methodists can't do it in north Winnipeg. Let us pool our resources."

Winnipeg and the west today contributed many speakers, lay and clerical, to the various sessions of the great missionary congress and its attendant denominational convention. Such well known names as Dr. C. W. Gordon, Dr. Duval, Dr. W. Sparling, Prof. W. F. Osborne, Rev. W. T. Stogohaus, principle J. H. Riddell, of Edmonton, Rev. O. Darwin of Alberta, and Rev. Dr. Pringle, Yukon, were among those who spoke on the aspect of the life, activities and opportunities of their churches in the west. Some at the sessions in Massey Hall, and others in the various other centres. Massey Hall, seating capacity nearly 5,000, has proved inadequate for the purposes of the congress, and today, two additional overflow meetings were provided in the great Metropolitan tabernacle. At these women are admitted, but not at those of the main congress.

Robt. E. Spear delivered two more of his forceful addresses and received a tremendous ovation, and a standing vote of thanks on his departure. Mr. Spear's four addresses are the most talked of about the congress so far. His theme today was "The Awakening Orient," and the picture was an encouraging one. The awakening is complete although the development has just begun. It is political, industrial, educational, moral and religious and the responsibility of the west lies in the fact that we have, and know the good the east is seeking.

Bishop Thornburn, for fifty years a missionary in India, spoke twice and told of the work there with wonderful optimism. Rev. S. M. Zwemer, of Arabia, is a polished speaker, who took for his theme "The Impact of Christianity on the Non-Christian Religions." Mr. Zwemer is an authority on Mohammedanism, and he told of the great missionary activity displayed by those of that religion, and by the Buddhists of India.

The evening session was of a patriotic nature. The theme being "The place of the Church in the Making." Canon Tuer declared that Canada's debt to the Indians from whom she had taken their hunting grounds and whom she had cooped up into a reservation was being paid by the missionaries; who like Bishop Bonapars were spending their lives in the

WESTERN MISSIONS

and French's scouts begin to cross the river from the north side in the steamer Baroness and steamer Alberta. Received orders tonight to get ready to go to Clark's Crossing by Major Bedson, who had gone up the river with supplies for Gen. Stange, and immediate orders to load up all the boats for Port Pitt, and I have brought out my forty teams and am at work loading the boats.

June 1--Am just through loading the boats after being out all night in the rain. Everything is now quiet. Have met Lieut. Braharson of the Surveyors' Corps today.

June 9--Nothing new has transpired since the general left. Today I have orders to cross all the teams. One battalion on the north side of the river is to follow up Big Bear. We are using the steamer Baroness. E. N. Armit has arrived again tonight. I have been instructed to remain here in charge of the transport. No troops are here now except part of B Battery and a few of Gen. Middleton's and the invalided of the Queen's Own, who are sick and who are on guard.

June 30--The steamer Marquis, with some of C school and part of B Battery arrived from Port Pitt today and report that the troops will soon be down the river.

July 1--Col. Herchermer and the intelligence corps arrived here tonight and Col. Otter has arrived on the north side of the river also. Waiting for transport.

July 2--Start today for Cutknife with transport, where Col. Herchermer has party of police and part of B battery, to take some Indians for the Indian Department at Poundmaker's reserve; and we returned on July 3rd.

July 4--We have orders to move down all the stuff to the river as Gen. Middleton is expected.

July 5--All the supplies are at the river. We hear of the sad news of the death of Col. Williams, whose body is now on the boats just arriving. I have made arrangements to send his body to Swift Current with Mr. McDonald's team. I have been very busy all day and have been notified to remain here until further orders.

July 6--The boats will go out this morning for Winnipeg. The C school remains here with A Battery under Col. Otter. B Battery goes down to Prince Albert by trail.

July 14--I have received instructions from Major Bedson, the chief transport officer, to report at Clark's Crossing and take charge of transporting the goods and supplies stored there to Battleford, and deliver the same to the Indian Department. The supplies are to be freighted over from Clark's Crossing to Telegraph Coulee and there transferred to the steamboats, which will deliver the supplies at Battleford.

July 16--I arrived at Clark's Crossing and relieved Capt. Hudson and started in ferrying the supplies over the south branch. This work was completed on the 17th August, and the transfer of the supplies made to the Indian Department by wagon and boat, when I was instructed to report to the brigade office at Winnipeg.

Arriving in Winnipeg on August 30 and on the 31st made my report to the military commission, consisting of Col. Whitehead, of Montreal, Col. Jackson, of Brockville, and Col. Forrest of Quebec, and received my discharge.

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fastnesses of the north land preaching to the Indians.

Dr. C. W. Gordon's theme was "Our duty to the English speaking and European settlers." He considered that the governments were doing much for the immigrants, but both the church and state do meet with advantage. The church should meet and welcome the immigrants on their arrival, and give them brotherly help, while the governments might do more to see them settled on farms where they would be an asset to the country, rather than to the cities, where foreigners especially were apt to be a menace. Mr. Gordon deprecated any attempt to shut out European immigration, though not objecting to its being controlled within reasonable limits.

A similar position was taken by Dr. Alex. Sutherland, foreign missionary secretary of the Methodist church on the subject of Asiatic immigration when he was addressing the congress on "Our duty to the Asiatics."

This duty he summed up as being that we give the 40,000 Asiatics in Canada a square deal and British fair play. Dr. Sutherland said "people forget that when the British and French guns battered a hole in the Chinese wall large enough to let the white man in, in spite of China's protests they made a hole through which the Chinamen got out." The west forced itself, it trade and its of Arabia, is a polished speaker, who took for his theme "The Impact of Christianity on the Non-Christian Religions." Mr. Zwemer is an authority on Mohammedanism, and he told of the great missionary activity displayed by those of that religion, and by the Buddhists of India.

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SASK

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA ADOPTS RESOLUTION

Hon. George E. Foster Makes Brilliant Address on Naval Defence -- Canada's Duty -- Something Ought to Be Done at Once--Sir Wilfrid's Reply and Resolution--Both Parties Agree as to the Necessity.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Geo. E. Foster introduced a resolution dealing with the subject of naval defence. It reads as follows: "That in the opinion of this House in view of her great and varied resources, of her geographical position and national environments, and of that spirit of self help and self respect, which alone befits a strong and growing people, Canada should no longer delay in assuming her proper share of the financial burden incident to the suitable protection of her exposed coast line and great seaports."

Mr. Foster made a very able speech in presenting the resolution. In speaking to his motion Mr. Foster began by recalling that the resolution was put on the order paper at the opening of the session long before the present acute situation arose. He stated that he had introduced it in no party spirit. He believed that the difficulties could be decreased by ignoring them. He had sympathy with the aspirations of those opposed to militarism but he was persuaded that force, lay at the bottom of all progress. This was true as between individuals and it was true as between nations. "To defend and to preserve is the right and the duty of the individual, of society and of the nation; and if it is necessary to do this by force, force must be employed. This is true today and will be true for generations, so far as I can see."

"Neither Christian teaching, peace conference, the Hons of commerce, triple alliance or Berlin treaty can preserve peace. In a night the Berlin treaty was torn in pieces; the war cloud hovered over the Balkans and shot lightning into every chancery of Europe and it has not yet cleared away. "Canada has pushed her way into this world of trouble. She cannot escape the common burden. She cannot escape the common duty, and I do not think she wishes to. It is up to the manhood of Canada to prove their faith by their works, to grasp the full meaning of their responsibility and of their heritage, to defend as well as to develop their resources. "Suppose," asked he, "a third class cruiser were to show her nose in one of our ports--in Victoria, in Halifax or St. John or Quebec, or Montreal--what would become of the security of our sea transportation? The work of Canada in the past had been development, but this very development showed our weakness to the world. "It shows our riches and shows them weakly held. It is weakness within as well, because in the midst of our riches we grow careless. Mr. Foster ran over the list of the Dominion's contributions to defence. We had a militia, but if there came a war, we would wish for the regular troops of Britain to come to our aid. "In naval defence we have, we must honestly confess, done nothing. "It was true we had taken over Halifax and Esquimaux, but what use would they be in war? They might avail to save the conscience or to round out a speech on the hustings, but in war they would be useless. We had our fishery cruisers, but they would run from any third class cruiser. Mr. Foster cited the annual grants to Imperial defence by other colonies: Cape Colony, £50,000; Natal £35,000; New Zealand £40,000; Australia £200,000. Canada gave nothing. In an eloquent tribute to the work of the British Empire in the world, Mr. Foster declared: "She has as yet to exact the first cent of tribute from any country she has liberated, from any people she has set free. The patient toiler; British taxpayer has paid the bills and has done it cheerfully and without grumbling. Two objections were taken up and answered. The first was Great Britain was bound to defend the empire--That, said Mr. Foster, was not a reason to be accepted by a self-respecting and properly independent people. The second was the Munro doctrine. "Yes," he answered, "the Munro doctrine would defend us, but at what a price? It would place the humiliation of Cain's mark on the brow of every Canadian. It would mean continual demands, continual recession, until absorption covers up and blots out the national hope of this people. "The protection of the coasts and commerce of the Dominion being necessary, Mr. Foster came to the question: How? I. He dealt first with the proposal for an annual contribution either of money or of Dreadnaughts. For Canada in either case, he said, it would be a contribution of money for we could not build a Dreadnaught in Canada. What were the objections to this form of aid? (1) How would you fix the amount? The per capita cost in Great Britain is \$3.00, an appalling figure for Canada. (2) Too much like

paying tribute. Mr. Foster did not take much stock in this argument. There was no demand made upon us. There was no interference with our autonomy. We were simply choosing to have our money expended by the British Admiralty, the authorities best fitted to give us best value for it. (3) The fleet to which we contribute might be used for wars of which we did not approve. That might be a danger in some countries but the history of Great Britain for the last fifty years would lead to the conclusion that she was not likely to carry on unjustifiable wars of conquest. Her business now is to defend borders already far enlarged. (4) Of more force in Mr. Foster's mind was the idea that a contribution to Imperial defence bore the aspect of hiring someone to do what we ought to do. (5) It would leave no beginning for the growth of our own coast defence, which we must have. (6) It disjoins commerce and the protection of commerce; and (7) it ignores the aspirations of a people such as Canada is destined to be.

II. A second alternative which Mr. Foster discussed that Canada should assume the expense of protecting her own coasts and should build up a force of her own in co-operation with the British Admiralty. Canada had to begin with a clean sheet. Our first ships must be British built and British manned from stoker to captain. The force thus developed would however, supply a training ground for Canadian marines and Canadian officers until by and by we might have a Canadian admiral on the Canadian coast. In carrying out this plan one of the first steps would be to build a dockyard. At the beginning it would be capable of building or repairing small vessels. After a time repairs might be undertaken on the larger ships and eventually it should be equipped to build vessels of the first line of defence. Canada's future on the sea, in Mr. Foster's view, would be as great as her future on the land. Hence the need of the development of a navy of our own, and hence the building industry, which must provide for the building of steel vessels. Mr. Foster pointed out that Australia after trying the contributory method for a short time had adopted the policy which he had proposed for Canada, and had entered upon a scheme of shipbuilding which would involve the expenditure of \$11,000,000 in seven years. "Something ought to be done," declared Mr. Foster, "and something ought to be done now. Our sense of manhood, our sense of gratitude, our sense of right demands that something be done--something adequate and something now. What boots it to let things drift? Are we doing our duty unless we put our hands in our pockets and pay our share towards the cost of defending the heritage which is ours?"

Mr. Foster concluded with a reference to the present acute situation, of which he said he was "not sure that it was an over night panic." He referred to the Boer war and to the moral effect created at that time by the colonies coming to the help of Empire, and he expressed confidence that the spectacle of the colonies going to the help of the empire today would have the same moral effect that it had then. "If the premier meets the situation adequately," he said as he sat down amid loud applause, "if he decides to send a Dreadnaught or to make a contribution this side of the House will stand by him and stand for Canada in supporting that measure."

In reply Sir Wilfrid Laurier moved the following amendment: "This house fully recognizes the duty of the people of Canada, as they increase in numbers and wealth to assume in larger measure the responsibility of national defence. This house reaffirms the opinion, repeatedly expressed by representatives of Canada that under the present constitutional relations between the motherland and the self-governing dominions the payment of any stated contribution to the imperial treasury for naval and military purposes would not so far as Canada is concerned, be a satisfactory solution of the question of defence. "This house has observed with satisfaction the relief afforded in recent years to the taxpayers of the United Kingdom, through the assumption by Canadian people of considerable military expenditure formerly charged upon the British treasury. The house will certainly approve of any necessary expenditure designed to promote the organization of a Canadian naval service in co-operation with and in close relation with the imperial navy, along the lines suggested by the admiralty at the last imperial conference, and in full sympathy with the view that the naval supremacy of Britain is essential to the security of commerce, the safety of the em-

pire and the peace of the world. This house expresses its firm conviction that whenever the need arises Canadian people will be found ready and willing to make any sacrifice that is required to give the imperial authority most loyal and hearty co-operation in every movement for the maintenance of the integrity and honor of the Empire."

R. L. Borden who also spoke said that the amendment as submitted by Sir Wilfrid Laurier was quite as indefinite as Mr. Foster's resolution. He maintained that much of the money spent on the militia was not well spent and that a portion of it should be used for building up a Canadian navy.

Mr. Borden suggested eliminating two unnecessary clauses from Sir Wilfrid's amendment. One was a definite statement that under the present constitutional relations it would be an unsatisfactory solution to contribute directly to the imperial treasury. Mr. Borden thought they should not state what they would not do, but what they would do. The resolution should be positive in its character. It was a superfluous paragraph. Another clause which Mr. Borden asked to be struck out was one lauding the attitude of Canada in already relieving the taxpayers of Britain in considerable military expenditures. Our contribution was so petty that such self-boasting should be eliminated.

Mr. Borden also urged that the word "immediate" be added to the resolution. Seven years ago the government had declared, according to the premier, in favor of the establishment of a Canadian navy. Nothing in the meantime had been done. This resolution should be followed at once by the adoption of a vigorous policy. With these changes the opposition were prepared to accept the premier's resolution. They wanted a resolution which would go out to the world as expressing the unanimous view of the Canadian House of Commons, and showing that the Dominion was behind the mother country. The premier would not agree to strike out the clause re-affirming the principle of autonomy, but eliminated the other clause, and inserted the word "speedy" and in this form the resolution passed.

Gazette Appointments

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE John M. Green of Lake Johnson. John Carnegie of Marriott. O. K. Laknas of Govan. A. A. Yokom of Pasqua.

COUNCILLORS FOR L.I.D.'s E. A. Waits of Weyburn. Robert Hunter of Hanley. W. S. Burgess of Hanley. J. W. Quantrell of Carnduff. R. H. Hendren of Kelvington. L. J. Preston of Little Manitou.

POUND KEEPERS (Under the Herd Ordinance) J. H. Peterman, of Central Butte. A. W. Soare of Tullisville. T. M. Motton of Prairie Rose. G. F. Attwood of Venn. Richard Watts of Keatley. Percy Ellwood of Waldron. Earle S. Brooks of Marriott. Bin Lee of Allan. F. D. Lee of Leeville. Orsean Reid of Oxbow. Peter Shores of Souris Valley. Nicholas Powell of Earl Grey. J. Anderson of Aylesbury. Geo. McCuaig of Tate. Emil Caelsen of Dana. H. Huxley of Lloydminster. Walter Rogers of Govan. A. McLean of Brownlee.

POUND KEEPER (Under the Pound District Ordinance) Frank Moerike of Kraus.

STOCK INSPECTOR James Moffett of Wynyard.

INSPECTORS OF WOLF PELTS. C. S. Willis of Lemberg. G. S. Dean of Rama. P. D. Smithers of Brombury. G. F. Cliff of Morbiach. Wm. Youell of Harris. A. W. Shaw of Llewellyn. J. F. Wright of Midale.

FIRE GUARDIAN. Fred Bedford of Beckesham.

BODY FOUND ON TRACK. Port Arthur, Ont., April 4.--The body of Ernest Prialux, was found on the C.P.R. track six miles east of here, this afternoon. Prialux was a native of France and was 45 years of age, but his more recent address according to papers found on his body, was Toronto. It is thought that while walking on the track he was struck by a freight train. Nothing is known of his family.

DISCING AT HUMBOLDT Humboldt, Sask., April 3.--Fine weather prevails and the snow has practically disappeared from this part of the country. John Soanger, one of the big farmers of the Humboldt district, has started discing, and will be seeding in two or three days if the present fine weather continues. Today sees the inauguration of the first market day. The town is thronged with farmers and the merchants are doing a rushing business.

TALES FROM FAR NORTH

Police Inspectors From the Arctic Regions Report Experiences -- Esquimaux Wedding--Feast on Stale Whale--Traces of Minerals in the North.

The reports of some of the inspectors from sub-arctic outposts, as given in the annual report of the R. N.W.M.P. makes interesting reading. Inspector Jarvis, reporting from Herschel island, a whaling station in the Arctic ocean, states that many traces of minerals have been found in the Mackenzie district, and copper utensils are in common use among the natives.

Referring to one of the native tribes near Herschel island, he makes this interesting statement. "They are quite religious, holding services on Sunday and doing no work on that day. There is no missionary here. Their religion they carry into their every day lives. They neither beg nor steal, and slander is unknown amongst them. They are near 'God's chosen people' as any I have ever seen. After my experiences of this world, I could almost wish I had been born an Esquimaux. They are very fond of their children, and take the greatest care of them. They never require to be chastised, and are very obedient. One never sees any quarrelling or bickering among them. They show the true spirit of sport in their games of football and baseball. They play these games on the hard snow when the thermometer registers 25 degrees below zero. The other day I noticed a crowd of little tots, in their skin clothes, playing on the snow for several hours, as though they were on a bed of roses. The thermometer was 18 degrees below zero, and it would have been the same had it registered 30 degrees below."

A description of not so complimentary a nature is given of some of the social characteristics of the Esquimaux community. Inspector Jarvis says: "Four marriages were contracted during the year, one of them was a girl of not more than seventeen years of age, and had been taken by her fourth husband. She is very comely, and was given away by her brother-in-law, Suppidio, commonly known as 'Sour Potatoe'. Three winters ago she had both feet amputated at Baile Island on account of exposure to cold. The wedding breakfast consisted of seal meat, muk-tuk (whale meat) and frozen fish. The ceremony took place at the igaloo, or house of Suppidio, there being about 50 persons present. The size of the igaloo is 10 by 13 feet. I was invited and got as 'far as the door. The odor arising from the preparation of the banquet was more than I could stand, and I had to retire. Concerning the general state of the district he makes just one remark: "Since my last report there is no change to note, except that from being the long night of winter, to the perpetual day of summer."

Another illuminative news item he gives is the following: "In April, 1906, a party of Esquimaux left Baile island, with dogs, sleds, etc., for Kopok, near Richmond island. On their way they found a stinker, or dead whale. They cooked and ate some of it. After travelling about 25 miles they were taken violently ill. Six adults and two children died and but one small girl survived. At Tokten point were camped some Esquimaux. One young man who was out attending his traps found the party in their snow houses, all dead except the small girl. Learning where this last whale was, a party went out from Tokten point. They proceeded to have a feast which resulted in the death of three more. "In concluding his report, Inspector Jarvis writes: "It was with a sincere feeling of regret that I took leave of these 'younger brothers of the race'. Their last expressed wish was: 'Send us a school teacher (not a missionary); we want to learn to read and do things.' In view of the fact that Canada has deemed it wise to make tenders of good will and treaties with her various Indian tribes, might I suggest that the time is opportune for her to take some official cognizance of these of her northern subjects? The shores of Britain's seven seas can show no more intelligent or gently kind people than the Esquimaux of northern Canada, none that so readily respond to courtesy and good will. As it is now, their knowledge of English speaking people, peculiar to them through men of the American whaling fleet. "These Esquimaux are Canadians and British subjects, and some official acknowledgement of the fact by the British or Canadian authorities would be seed cast on good ground. I would again suggest that the British ensign and some medals and gifts be officially sent to them, that they may feel that they are equally with ourselves loyal sons of the 'grey old mother over seas.' One excerpt from the report of Sgt. Donaldson, giving an account of

the patrol last fall from Churchill to Fullerton, will give some idea of the matter of fact way in which the members of the force recount stories of peril equal to anything in fiction. Describing the return trip by boat to Churchill last September, his diary has the following: "That night we anchored about three miles off shore, and at that distance had only three fathoms of water. During the night the wind shifted to east-northeast, and was blowing strong. In getting up our anchor a sea struck us just as the chain of the big anchor was light. The chain broke and we lost the anchor and about three fathoms of chain (Hudson's Bay Company's). This left us with only our small galvanized boat anchor. At 2 p.m. the wind and sea got so heavy we had to anchor. A heavy gale from the southeast all night. At 11 p.m. our anchor gave way, and we commenced drifting. We drifted down on a reef, and having nothing else to use as a drag, had to throw over one of our coal stoves with a rope attached. This had the desired effect, as we just managed to clear the reef. We built a raft out of some spars and planks we had aboard, though we had little hope of reaching shore, as a tremendous sea was running. Our anchor caught shortly after twelve midnight on Oct. 2 and held. "The gale continued during the morning of the 2nd and died down in the afternoon, and about six o'clock came on from the west. It blew strong from the first, and by 10 p.m. was blowing a heavy gale. Our anchor gave way again about midnight, and we commenced to drift to sea. We got the jib set, but it blew away. We then pulled up just enough of the foresail to get headway on her, and held her until daylight. Seas frequently broke over us, and we had to bail out (the pump was frozen) after each sea came in. We held on all day and the following night, keeping as close up as we could in order not to drift past Cape Churchill. At 9 p.m. on October 4, we sighted land, and kept off and on until daylight. It was then decided to beach the boat, as we were all exhausted, having been unable to get any food prepared for two days, and no sleep for three nights, besides having all our clothes and bedding wet. Our fresh water gave out the previous day."

Gen. Booth's Message. New York, April 4.--Gen. William Booth, whose birthday is to be celebrated throughout the world on Saturday next, has replied to the scores of congratulatory messages already received from state governors, mayors of leading American cities, and other men of prominence, with a message to the American people. The message was given out at the American headquarters of the Salvation Army tonight, and is as follows: "After spending eighty years in this world with almost countless opportunities for observing the purposes of God which men generally live, and the disappointments they so commonly suffer, it seems reasonable that I should have formed some opinion as to the course they ought to follow. If they are to have any real success. On this my eightieth birthday I tell the American people this: If they will seek the honor of God, the reign of righteousness, the welfare of the friendless poor, and the riches that endure forever, with the same self-sacrificing avidity with which they seek the wealth and pleasures of this world, they will have a good chance

of seeing that life of satisfaction which now so often eludes them and of building up a pattern nation for the world to imitate."

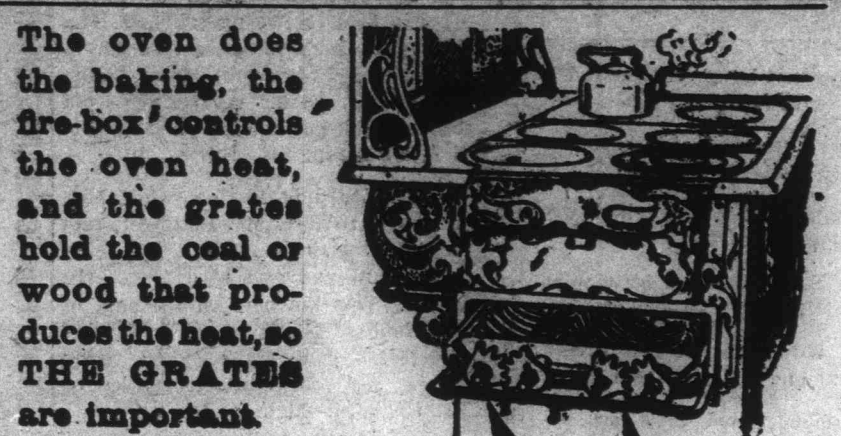
The miners, about 4,000 in number have gone on strike in Alberta.

Pretoria, Transvaal, April 4.--The constitution of the proposed new union for which the convention for closer union has been working, was approved by parliament here without a division.

Saltcoats, Sask., April 3.--The last few days have been very favorable for drying up the fields. The farmers are busy harrowing in the district west of the town and seeding will begin in a day or two.

Mr. Wm. Trant has this week withdrawn his legal interests in the Arctic basin. In future this office will be in full charge of his former partner here, Mr. E. J. Brooksmith who will continue his law practice in the same stand.--Arcola Star.

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"Sask-alta" Double Duplex Grates are made in four pieces, each grate shaken separately. Ashes over one grate can be shaken without wasting good fuel over other grate. No poking necessary, thereby saving fuel. Dampers at both ends of fire-box secure perfect drafts. When grates are inverted for wood a patent clamp retains them in position. The easiest-working way is the surest-serving way--and that's "Sask-alta" way.

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Vertical advertisement on the left edge of the page, partially cut off. Visible text includes: "she have a", "ction", "RS", "nts Solicited.", "O, ONT." and "BY ABOVE LID." with a small illustration of a person's head.

Local and General

Wild geese have commenced their flight northward.

John Trautnick of Francis, was in the city yesterday.

Seeding commenced last week in several parts of the province.

Geo. S. Gamble has been appointed city auditor at a salary of \$600.

Ald. Wilkinson left last evening for Toronto and other eastern points.

The eight oared boat race on the Thames, London, was won by Oxford on Saturday.

G. B. Reid, teller at the Imperial Bank, is at present off on a well earned vacation.

H. E. Garrett of the staff of the Regina Standard has purchased the Davidson Leader.

H. F. Mytton, manager of the Bank of Commerce returned on Thursday from a visit to St. Paul.

A. J. Trow, accountant at the Union Bank here has been appointed manager of the branch at Lang.

Lumsden has organized a Philharmonic Society and have engaged Mr. J. Edward Fisher as conductor.

The annual meeting of the Associated Boards of Trade will be held in Saskatoon on June 15, 16 and 17.

G. S. Gamble, accountant, has taken in a partner and the new firm will be known as Gamble & Gladwell.

J. V. Boyd has bought a carload of pure-bred Holstein cattle which he unloaded and took to his farm this week.

Messrs Gale and Hatch, evangelists will conduct revival services in Regina for a month commencing this week.

The funeral of Albert Mullen, who died of heart failure at Grand Coulee on Sunday last, was held yesterday.

South African scrip which attained such a high figure not long ago has taken a drop and the market price is now down around \$500.

Chief of Police Zeats has been appointed collector of poll tax. He has also been appointed license inspector for the city for this year.

The Children's Aid Society, at a meeting held Wednesday last, decided to raise funds for the maintenance of a shelter for neglected children.

The April number of the Western Municipal News, published in Winnipeg, contains a cut and a short biographical sketch of Mayor Williams.

Mrs. Fred Carrothers left on Sunday evening for England to visit relatives and friends. Mr. Carrothers accompanied her as far as Winnipeg.

W. G. Pettigell, trading as the Pettigell Stationary Co., has made an assignment for the benefit of his creditors to J. M. Wessel, official assignee.

The annual meeting of the Regina Curling Club will be held tonight and the question of the erection of a new rink to comprise ten sheets of ice, will be discussed.

St. Yves won the Marathon race at New York on Saturday last. The others who entered the race were Shrubbs, Dorando, Hayes, Maloney and Tom Longboat.

Judge Phippen, of the Manitoba Court of Appeals has resigned and will take up his practice again. It is understood that he will look after the legal work for the Mackenzie & Mann interests.

Notice of appeal was entered on Monday from the judgment entered in the case of Arnold vs. J. M. Wessel, official assignee. This case refers to the action over the abattoir established here by W. J. Tudge.

The Sons of England of the city are making elaborate preparations for celebrating St. George's Day, April 23rd. A dinner will be held in the auditorium of the city hall and will be followed by music and speeches.

"Miss Elsie" the trotting mare owned by Mr. J. Kennedy of Battleford died in the railway yards here last Saturday. Mr. Kennedy had only recently sold the mare to J. W. Godson of Pense.

Mr. Crotchie has arrived in Regina to take over the management of the dry goods department of the Regina Trading Co. Mr. Crotchie has had a good deal of experience in this line of business, having been employed with some of the large eastern firms.

At a meeting of a number of Regina medical men held on Saturday afternoon it was decided to form a Clinical Society and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. J. M. Shaw, vice president, Dr. H. M. Stephens, secretary, Dr. Harry Morell, treasurer, Dr. O. Rothwell.

W. A. Marshall, who has for the past few years has been manager of J.M. Young's Realty and Brokerage Co., has severed his connection with the firm and has taken a position as inspector of agencies for western Canada for the Home Life Insurance Co.

The funeral of the Rev. Mr. Cook, who died last Monday at the hospital was held on Wednesday last. Mr. Cook had charge of a held south of Regina and was severely frost bitten last winter. After recovering from that he took pneumonia which resulted in his death.

Mr. Hubbard of Regina, while here on a visit to Rev. Mr. Pillsinger, rector of All Saints, made a fine baptismal font and presented it to the church. This kindness on the part of Mr. Hubbard is very much appreciated by the congregation and their thanks are cordially forwarded to Mr. Hubbard.—Melfort Journal.

The committee that had charge of the Charity Bazaar held recently, met on Monday when the financial statement was discussed. The bazaar netted \$32.10. Of this \$100 was voted to the Grey Nuns hospital, \$200 to the Children's Aid Society and the balance kept on hand to cover expenses. The committee feel that the undertaking was a success beyond their expectations.

The interesting announcement was made at a recent meeting in Massey Hall, Toronto, of the coming marriage of the two daughters of Commissioner Coombs, the head of the Salvation Army in Canada. Both young ladies are captains in the army, one being attached to the training school, and the other to the correspondence department at headquarters. They are to marry two brothers, Brigadier and Staff Capt. Morris of the Army. The double wedding is to take place in Massey Hall on the night of Saturday, April 10, which is the eightieth birthday of General Booth. The announcement of the double wedding was made by Commissioner Coombs.

The first annual banquet of the Canadian Club of Regina, was held at the King's Hotel last evening. About eighty members were present. T. E. Perrett, principal of the Normal school presided and introduced the speakers. Three excellent speeches were delivered. The first by commissioner Perry of the R.N.W.M.P., on "The Foundations of Government in The West." The second address was by Hon. F. W. G. Hauksin, on "Our Birthright, English Law and English Liberty." The third address was by Hon. A. Turgeon, Attorney-General, "United Canada." During the course of the evening songs were contributed by Jas. McAra and A. Sturrock. Laubach's orchestra was in attendance.

Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch.

It is to be hoped that as many people of Regina as the limited capacity of the city hall will permit will try and witness the performance of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch" on Tuesday next. Unlike most modern plays which deal too frequently with "subjects, and problems that would be better relegated to the dust heap," instead of "destroying faith and hope in the young," and taking from them that freshness, which like the bloom on a plum when once rubbed away can never be replaced, the moral tone of Mrs. Wiggs cannot be too highly commended as all who have read the book can testify. The role of "Mrs. Wiggs" in the hands of Mrs. Guerin should be adequately represented, as to judge from her press notices she has been wont for many years to sway the feelings of her audiences, both as an elocutionist and as actress. Though of late years she has rarely appeared in public, she has never failed to charm in any part she has portrayed. The other characters are suitably represented and the rehearsals give great promise of a successful and taking performance. There will be food for the lover of mirth, and also for those more soberly inclined for there is a pathos running through the piece which is exceedingly touching at times. On the whole "Mrs. Wiggs" only requires a big crowd to witness it, to ensure its success, both dramatically and financially.

FARMERS, GET BUSY
(Continued from page 1.)

Judges deduct heavily for this serious defect. There were but a few low scores for smut, but also there were only three for total freedom from smut. This is a most important feature, as smut in a sample, not only causes a great loss of points at seed fairs, but also causes a large decrease both in the quality and quantity of the yield. Many of these defects may in a large measure be remedied by careful cultivation, and by careful seed selection and treatment of the seed. Proper methods of cultivation and systematic seed selection are the basic principles for producing large yields and high grades.

REGINA MARKETS

WHEAT—

No. 1 Northern	85
No. 2 Northern	82
No. 3 Northern	78
No. 4 Northern	76

OATS—

Oats	30
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PRODUCE—

Butter	30
Eggs	30
Potatoes	75

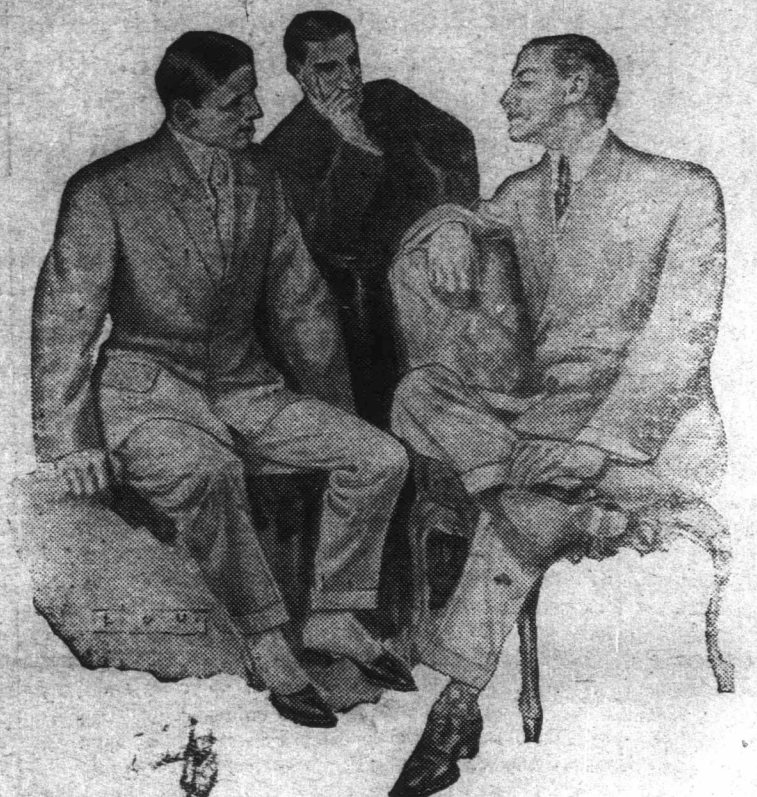
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WORKINGMEN'S Suits of the best possible kind. Made to stand hard knocks and strenuous service. Good looking Suits. They wear well, too; but the emphasis is on their wearing qualities. Note a few of the prices:

- At **\$4.95**—Good, strong Tweeds, in light and dark medium shades, all sizes.
- At **\$6.50**—Worsted Finish Tweeds, in a neat mixed grey effect.
- At **\$7.50** and **\$8.00**—Sturdy English and Canadian Tweeds, in dark grey and brown stripes and checks; sizes from 36 to 44.
- At **\$9.00** and **10.00**—New colors in Worsted and Tweeds, in brown, grey and green effects. Splendid Suits for wear and appearance.
- At **\$12.00** and **\$15.00**—A splendid assortment of Tweed and Worsted Suits; made of foreign and domestic materials; well made and trimmed. Perfect fitting garments in every particular.



No Other Stock of Dress Findings in Town Like This

No where else can you find such great variety—thousands of different styles. No where else are you so sure of finding the exact texture and shade you are looking for. Here are scores of the high-style fabrics for the spring and summer season which are here exclusively. It is a season of lovely unique colors, and we have anticipated every requirement.

- SATIN FACE PRUNELLA**—Favored for the Tailored Gown or the fashionable Three-piece Suit; smooth twilled surface. **\$1.25 to \$1.75**
- SILK AND WOOL EOLIENNE**—More stylish than ever. Bright silky, yet firm finish; newest colorings. **90c to \$1.25**
- ALL-WOOL HENRIETTA**—An old friend, most welcome this season among the leaders of the light weight fabrics; many colors. **60c**
- STRIPE SUITINGS** of mannish effects for the rich Tailored Gown, stylish and durable; principally in neat striped effects.
- SILK FINISHED MUSLINS** in every quality and design. Never was the colorings so beautiful. Dainty stripes and floral spray effects. **15c to 75c**



Smaller Prices for Work Gloves and Mitts



Read this Price List; it is the lowest ever offered in this district for reliable goods. These prices all point the way to economy in the matter of Gloves and Mitts.

- Our Two Big Leaders.**
- A genuine All-horsehide Glove, soft and pliable. Special. **75c**
- An All-horsehide Gauntlet Glove. Extra good value at **\$1.00**
- Mustang Unlined Work Gloves, strong and durable. Our price **40c**
- Mustang Work Mitts **25c**
- Cotton Gloves, strong and heavy Duck. Our price 10c or 8 pairs for **25c**
- The same as above with knitted elastic wrists, at **15c**
- An extra good one, made of strong Cotton with leather fingers and palms. Very special at **25c**
- Our assortment in the finer lines of Gloves and Gauntlets is very complete and makes choosing easy.
- See our Dogskin Driving Gloves at **\$1.25**, and our Gauntlet Glove, in same leather, at **\$1.50** per pair.

Dresses FOR GIRLS

Sizes to fit Girls from 1 to 14 years of age

We have won a strong position, in the opinion of mothers, as a store for girls. This season's preparations will maintain the standard.

English Print, 65c

We have just put into our stock, among several others, a very useful Dress of English Print at 65c. Smartly cut with plenty of fullness in the gathering skirt. Comes in dark or light blue, with dots or stripes. Each **65c**

In sizes to fit ages 1 to 6.

English Print, \$1.35

Another extremely good line is a Dress made of English Print in the pleated style, with belt to match; short sleeves and trimmed with buttons; light or dark colors. Our price **1.35**

Sizes 6 to 12.

The Print in these Dresses is guaranteed to wash well.

We have lots of others. Come in and See Them.

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- Revolving Barrel
 - Combination Lever
 - Side Pedal Drive
- May be operated from a standing or sitting position.
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| No. 2 | 65.00 |
| No. 3 | 75.00 |
- Dairy Pails, from 30c up.
Creamer Cans, 75c each.



HARDWARE DEPARTMENT

MORE BARGAINS IN STOVES

Only They Are Steel Ranges This Time

No. 9—Pride Square, with tea shelf. Regular price \$33.00. **SPECIAL, FOR TWO WEEKS 23.00**

No. 9—Golden Nugget, with reservoir and warming closet. This range is made by the Gurney Foundry Company—the people that make the well-known Oxford line. Regular price \$43.00. **SPECIAL, FOR TWO WEEKS 33.00**

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