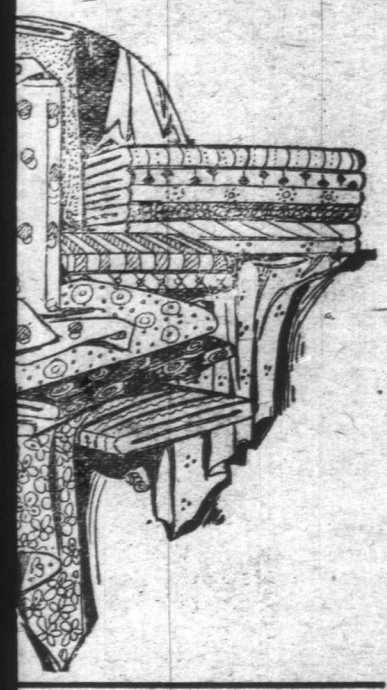


# NEWS

## weakest Link

Grand. Such is  
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## weep Sale

### urnishings



## ummer Remedies

shop is always stocked  
 n a complete line of SUM-  
 MER REMEDIES:  
 ia Citrate; large bottles, 25c.  
 hos. (Effervescent).  
 's Extract of Strawberry.  
 Blackberry Brandy.  
 n's Strawberry.  
 g along your Doctor's Prescrip-  
 d your Family Receipts and have  
 carefully and accurately com-  
 d at the Cash Store, where you  
 et results and lowest prices in

Telephone, Directory, Stamps  
 drug store accommodation you  
 come to.  
 parcels sent to your house  
 ly.

g Co.  
 LIMITED

Our Stock of Two Piece  
 Suits, New Hats and New  
 Spring Shoes are all in Stock.  
 Have a Look Through.

**C. H. GORDON & CO.**

# The West.

COME AND SEE US  
 Give Us a Trial.  
 We Think you will do Your  
 Trading Here

**C. H. GORDON & CO.**

Vol. 12 No. 20

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1908

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 PER YEAR

## MONEY TO LOAN

On Improved Farm Lands and City Property

**FIRE INSURANCE**--We represent some of the oldest, largest and wealthiest Fire Insurance Companies in the World, and their rates are no higher than those charged by the "weak ones."

**FOR SALE**  
 FARM LANDS CITY PROPERTY PLATE GLASS INSURANCE  
 HEALTH AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE BONDS

**P. McARA, Jr.**  
 1837 South Railway Street Phone 113

## Imperial Bank of Canada FARMERS!

Bring your BUTTER, EGGS, CHICKENS, PORK AND BEEF HERE.

We Pay the Highest Cash Prices

**The Star Provision Co. Ltd.**  
 11th Ave. Darke Block  
 Groceries, Meats, Bread and Pastry

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO  
 Capital Authorized \$10,000,000  
 Capital Paid Up \$4,925,000  
 Reserves \$4,925,000

D. E. WILKIE, President  
 HON. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice-President

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN--Lloyds Bank, Ltd. 11 Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES IN PROVINCES OF  
 MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA,  
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Farming and general business transacted.

*Savings Bank Department*--Interest allowed on deposits from date of deposit and credited quarterly.

**REGINA BRANCH**  
 J. A. WETMORE, Manager.

I Remember! I Remember!

## Office Diaries

Put It Down! Put It Down!

Don't forget that appointment.  
 Don't neglect that note due.  
 Don't forget that bill to pay.  
 Don't forget when you did it.  
 Don't forget when you have to do it.

—PUT IT IN YOUR DIARY—

Remember we have them. All sizes.

Prices, 35c up.

**Canada Drug & Book Co. LIMITED**  
 REGINA, SASK.

## July Watch Sale

DURING the month of July we will sell WATCHES AT REDUCED PRICES. When you come to the REGINA EXHIBITION

### See Our Watches

Watches Repaired Same Day They Are Left

**M. G. HOWE, Jeweller and Graduate Optician, Regina**

## FARMERS' SUPPLIES

Mechine Oil Solid Oil Axle Grease Belt Oil Graphite Machine Oil Lace Leathers Oil Cans Harvest Gloves Tank Pumps	The Quality is Guaranteed	Cylinder Oil Gas Engine Oil Separator Oil Coach Axle Oil Harness Oil Hoof Ointment Rubber Belting Leather Belting Threshers' Belts
--	---------------------------	--

The above list is part of the requirements at this season, and we will be glad to show you the goods.

**Armstrong, Smyth & Dowswell Limited**

## GOVERNMENT TO HAVE WORKING MAJORITY

### The Scott Party Carry Majority of Seats--Some Haultain Candidates Have Large Majorities--Three Ministers Defeated--Turgeon Wins Out in Duck Lake--Some Seats Undecided.

The elections for the province held last Friday resulted in the election of a sufficient number of Liberal members to enable the government to have a working majority in the new house. It is expected that in the final line up there will be about 24 Liberals and 17 Provincial Rights.

One feature of the campaign was the defeat of three out of the four cabinet ministers. Mr. Calder was defeated in Milestone, by a majority close to 100 by A. E. Whitmore. W. R. McArthur, minister of agriculture was defeated in North Qu'Appelle, by J. A. Macdonald by about 150, while the attorney general Mr. Turgeon, in his home town of Prince Albert by nearly 200. Mr. Turgeon, however, was elected in Duck Lake by a fair majority.

Mr. Haultain in South Qu'Appelle, has over 400 of a majority, and A. B. Gillis in Pipestone has over 400 of a majority. D. J. Wylie, in Maple Creek also has a big majority. Dr. Elliott in Moose Mountain was also re-elected in a constituency which Mr. Scott had carved out for Elliott's defeat. The doctor is a splendid campaigner and deserves credit for his win.

Mr. Riddell, in Souris, is one of the big majority men. He succeeds in the constituency which was last time represented by J. T. Brown. Dr. Neeley of Humboldt also had a big majority and almost succeeded in having L. L. Kramer, his opponent lose his deposit.

The reports which reached the city on Saturday indicated that the result would be closer than it is, but farther back from the telegraph lines, evidently in many cases went in favor of the government candidates. In the great majority of cases the foreign settlements went strongly in favor of the government.

**LIBERAL SEATS--22**  
 Arm River  
 North Battleford  
 South Battleford  
 Canora  
 Cannington  
 Duck Lake  
 Estevan  
 Francis  
 Hanley  
 Humboldt  
 Moose Jaw County  
 Pelly  
 Rosthern  
 Regina  
 Saskatoon City  
 Saskatoon County  
 Saltcoats  
 Swift Current  
 Vonda  
 Touchwood  
 Wadena  
 Yorkton.

**HAULTAIN SEATS--14**  
 Kinistino  
 Last Mountain  
 Moose Jaw City  
 Milestone  
 Moose Mountain  
 Maple Creek.

(Continued on page 2.)

## SCOTT COMMITTED TO STAND TRIAL

### Premier Quibbles to Avoid Being Committed--Manly Stand of the Prosecution--McDonald Waves Preliminary Hearing and is Ready For Court.

The scene in the police court on Monday morning when the libel case of Laird vs. Scott was up, was indeed a disgraceful one. The premier of the province through his lawyer tried by quibbling on every possible point to have the case dismissed and it looked at one time as if the magistrate had almost concluded to throw the case out. The idea of Walter Scott after all his boasting of what he would do if he were taken to court actually trying to get out on a quibble. However, Mr. Embury made his case for Mr. Laird so clear that it was impossible to airily do anything else but send the accused up for trial. This was done and Mr. Scott gave his own bond for \$200, and that of D. S. McCannell for \$100 as surety that he would appear in court when called on.

The magistrate first intimated that he could not see that there was any evidence of publication of the alleged libel by Mr. Scott at all, but Mr. Embury pointed out and cited cases to prove that where a document is produced or manufactured and brought into existence by a person and is subsequently found in the possession of another, that such evidence was proof of publication, and the writer was responsible. It had been proved that Mr. Scott had written the letter and that it was found out of his possession.

Mr. Frame then tried to argue that the original in court was only put in for identification and was not filed as evidence at all.

Mr. Embury stated that such a technical objection was but a mere quibble. After the accused had been pleading to have himself brought into court he was now trying to get out again on quibbles. The election was over and he wanted to quit.

The magistrate held that the original letter was in the court as evidence.

Mr. Frame, however, persisted that it could not have been received in evidence. There was no evidence to show that Scott offered to admit his writing and they could not, therefore consider the documents before the court.

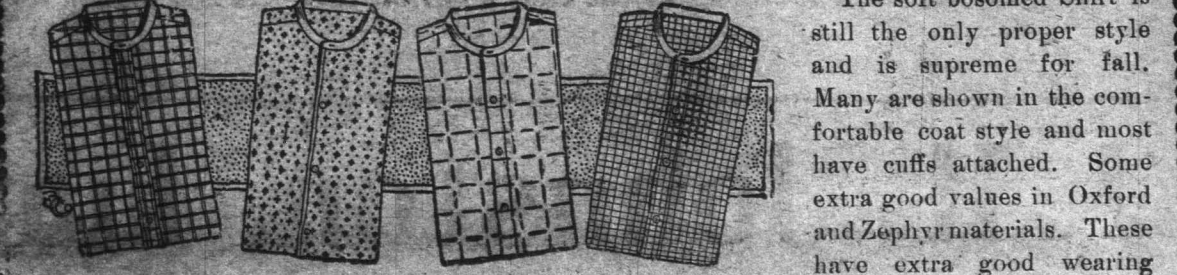
Mr. Embury--We would not be able to prove his signature. Every man who saw it for the past seven years swears that he does not know it.

Mr. Frame continued his argument that the innuendo attached to the writing had not been proved. He stated that while Mr. Laird claimed they alleged corrupt acts, there was absolutely no evidence that Laird was ever mayor or alderman of the city of Regina. Having seen fit to make that specification it was now up to the prosecution to prove that Laird was a mayor or alderman and that there were such offices in the city, and failing this the case must be dismissed.

Mr. Embury said they did not have to prove a conclusive case. All that was required was that they should make out a case which might be allowed to go before a jury. The acts provided for the office of mayor and alderman of the city and there was no use quibbling over that point. They hadn't proved that Scott took the document to the telegraph office himself, and that was all they had not proved. But there were cases to show that if the manuscript was proved to be in the handwriting of accused that was evidence to go to

(Continued on page 3.)

## The New Fall Shirts



The soft bosomed shirt is still the only proper style and is supreme for fall. Many are shown in the comfortable coat style and most have cuffs attached. Some extra good values in Oxford and Zephyr materials. These have extra good wearing qualities. The color most favored is blue, either plain or with small stripes. Some very nobby shirts are shown with plaited bosoms, including white, both plain and in vesting patterns. These are the W. G. & R. Shirts, well known for their fit and wearing qualities.

**\$1.00, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75 and 2.00**

## Try A SAMPLE HALF-DOZEN OF Barker Collars

You'll find them not only the easiest fitting Collar you ever wore, but the best wearing Collar as well. All styles and sizes.

Half a Dozen Will Cost You a Dollar and Wear You Half a Year

**R. H. Williams & Sons, Limited**  
 THE GLASGOW HOUSE

## McCarthy's for Bargains

Clearing Means What We Are Now Doing To Our Stock. Thousands of Dollars worth of Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Furnishings, etc., to be slaughtered.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>Dry Goods</b><br>Hosiery Sale--3 Pairs of Hose, 25c<br>25 dozen Ladies', Misses' and Children's Black Hose, to clear now at 2 pairs for...<br>Children's Hose, 5c pair<br>10 dozen Children's Ribbed Cotton Hose, to clear now...<br>Towel Sale at 10c, 25c, 50c, and 75c<br>50 dozen Turkish and Linen Towels to clear at above prices. See Lot.<br>40c Dress Goods, 25c<br>500 yards of Plain or Fancy Dress Goods, double-fold, now...<br>Prints, 10c yard<br>1000 yards of Colored Prints to clear, regular 15c, for...<br>Toweling, 6 yards 25c<br>5 pieces of Striped Toweling to clear at...<br>Table Oils, 25c yard<br>All our Colored 1 1/2 yard Table Oils to clear 25c yd. | <b>Men's Department</b><br>Men's Underwear, 50c<br>25 dozen Men's Fleece Lined Underwear, to clear...<br>Men's Sox, 10c pair<br>10 dozen Men's Mixed Heavy Cotton Hose, to clear...<br>\$1.00 Shirts, 75c<br>Men's Heavy Working Shirts, also some fine, \$1.00 for 75c.<br>Clothing--\$15.00 Suits, \$10.00<br>50 only, Men's Fine Tweed or Worsted Suits, values to \$15.00, now for...<br>\$12.00 Suits, \$7.50<br>33 only, Men's Suits in Fancy Tweeds and Worsteds, values to \$12.00, for...<br>\$3.00 Shoes, \$1.95<br>30 pairs of Ladies' Fine Patent Leather, Dull Kid or Dongola Oxford Shoes, values to \$3.00, for \$1.95. |
|--|--|

THE ECONOMY HOUSE  
**THE MCCARTHY SUPPLY Co. Ltd.**  
 BROAD STREET.

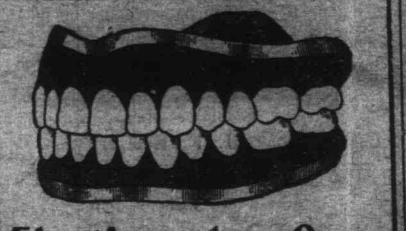
For the Housewife!

FOR CLEANING CARPETS  
 USE SUFFICIENT

## "YOUNG TOM"

to make a painful rich suds. Take a sponge or woolen cloth sponge preferred, dip into suds and squeeze until reasonably dry; wipe over surface of carpet, covering a small area at each time, then after thoroughly rinsing in clean water take sponge and go over soaped surface thus removing all traces of soap from the carpet. Sponge over the whole carpet in this manner and you will find that you have it thoroughly clean.

Makes Carpet Look Like New  
**"YOUNG TOM" Washing Powder**



## Elections Are Over

NOW is the time to have your Teeth Treated and Filled before the cold weather sets in.

We are thoroughly prepared in all branches to do FIRST-CLASS WORK AT LOWEST PRICES.

Crown and Bridge Work a Specialty  
 Ask about Sominiforme--for Absolutely Painless Extraction.

**NEW YORK Dental Parlors**  
 Scarth St. (Opp. King's Hotel)

# Let Us Post You on Buying Furniture

In the first place come to our store when you want a bargain. In the second place Buy for Cash when you want the best value for your money. We will always give you a bargain. At present we are giving 10 per cent. off our regular cash prices. We offer this extra discount to encourage Cash buying. Our profits are too small to sell on time. We have just put into stock a shipment of Window Shades and Curtain Poles in brass and wood goods. We have now on the way from the best factories in the east a car of high-class Furni-



ture, consisting of Dressers and Stands, Chiffonniers and Ladies' Dressing Tables, Parlor and Music Cabinets, Sectional Bookcases and Den Furniture. We sell the Marshall Sanitary Mattresses and the leading brands of Cotton Felt Mattresses, also Pillows, Cushion Forms, Bolster Rolls and Mattress Covers. We are headquarters for PICTURE FRAMING.

COME AND SEE US

## J. H. Johnston, Furniture Dealer, Darke Block

### REGINA CROPS

Look Good to the Free Press Correspondent—Wheat Ought to Average Over 20 Bushels and Oats Over 40.

The special crop correspondent of the Winnipeg Free Press writes that paper of the Regina crops: Regina, Sask., Aug. 15.—I made a drive of between twenty and twenty-five miles round Regina, principally through the Condie and Tregarva districts. The grain everywhere looked well and is a heavy stand on bright clear straws and improving rapidly, and is considerably more advanced than further east, which is unusual. The Preston wheat on the farms is ready to cut. Indeed, Taber

the soil is lighter. The district as a whole looks good for an average of from 23 to 25 bushels of a very fine quality of wheat. The oat crop is a better average than at any point visited and a good many fields have already been cut, while others will require ten days of good warm weather to mature them. The average yield should be from 40 to 45 bushels. The farms on a whole are very free from weeds, though here and there bad patches of stink



HON. F. W. G. HAULTAIN. Who has a large majority in South Qu'Appelle.

weed, which should be checked before they go any farther, are to be found. Also a few wild oats were noted in some of the fields and an occasional bunch of mustard along the road side. Through all this district the farms are large running from three-quarters to a section and a half. The farm buildings are good and many of the houses are of brick.

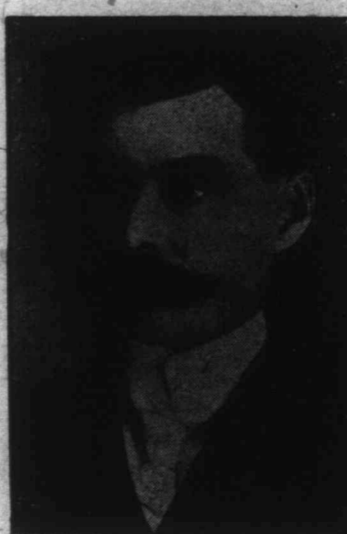
E. C. H.

### GOVERNMENT TO HAVE MAJORITY

(Continued from page 1)

Prince Albert City. Prince Albert County. Pipestone. Pheasant Hills. South Qu'Appelle. North Qu'Appelle. Regina County. Souris.

Lloydminster and Rodberry will in all probability be awarded to the



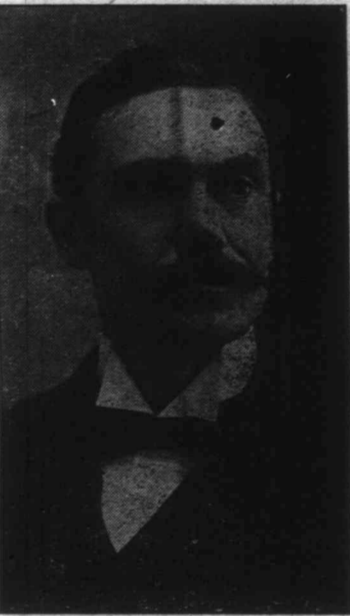
S. J. DONALDSON. The winner in Prince Albert County.

candidates, it has been reported, were not qualified. In Moosomin and Weyburn, there were irregularities, which will probably mean bye-elections in those two constituencies, and they will no doubt return Haultain candidates.

The following is the result as far as we can gather:

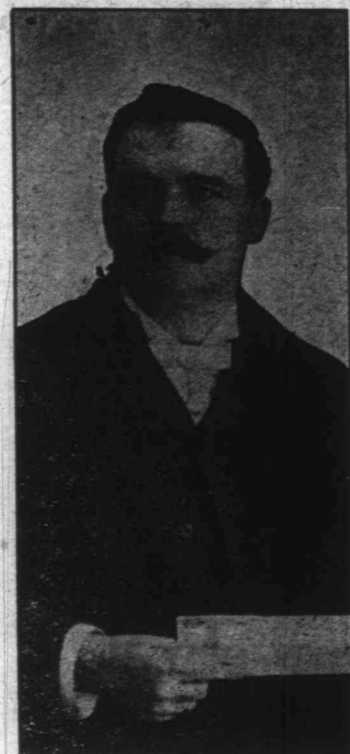
#### ARM RIVER

Scott, Liberal, is elected by a small majority. The result is a surprise as it was expected Bott would carry the seat by a good majority.



HON. WALTER SCOTT. Elected for Swift Current and will again be at the head of the Provincial Government.

of Condie started four binders on a large field of that variety today, that was a splendid sample with long heads well filled to the top and with bright clean straw. It will yield at least twenty-five bushels to the acre, and there are a number of fields of both Preston and Red Fyfe varieties that will yield as heavily. The Red Fyfe grain is considerably later. A few fields will be ready to cut next week, but the bulk of the variety will require ten days to two weeks, and a few fields well to the north will not be ready before Sept. 5. I found absolutely no trace of frost in the district covered, even the tomatoes, cucumbers and corn being untouched. There are light fields in this district on stubble, just as there are everywhere else, but the percentage is smaller even than in the Indian Head district. The lighter crops are to the south and towards Lumsden, where



A. B. GILLIS. Who has never yet been defeated.

**NORTH BATTLEFORD**  
Finlayson, Liberal, is ahead, but his majority is small.

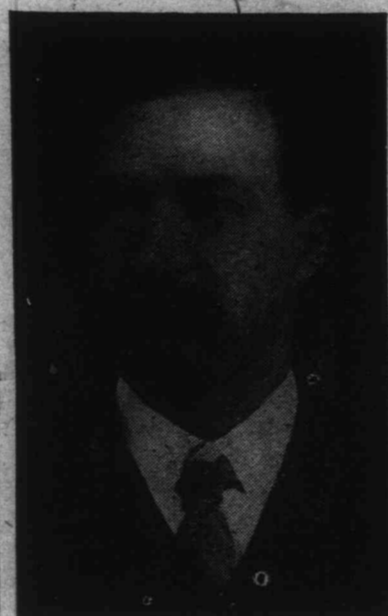
**SOUTH BATTLEFORD**  
The Liberals claim this seat for Simpson, but at the time of writing the final result is not known.

**CANORA**  
Robertson, Liberal, elected, but his majority is not known.

**CANNINGTON**  
Stewart, Liberal, defeated McLeelan by over 100 majority.

**DUCK LAKE**  
Hon. A. Turgeon, Liberal succeeded in defeating F. Turcott of Regina by about 130 of a majority.

**ESTEVAN**  
Bell, Liberal, defeated H. Yardly by about 300.



J. H. WELLINGTON. Who won out in a three-cornered fight in Moose Jaw City.

**FRANCIS**  
J. J. Stevenson, Liberal, won out over Dr. Mahan by a good majority.

**HANLEY**  
Dr. McNeil, Liberal, has a majority of less than 25 over Mr. Hendricks.

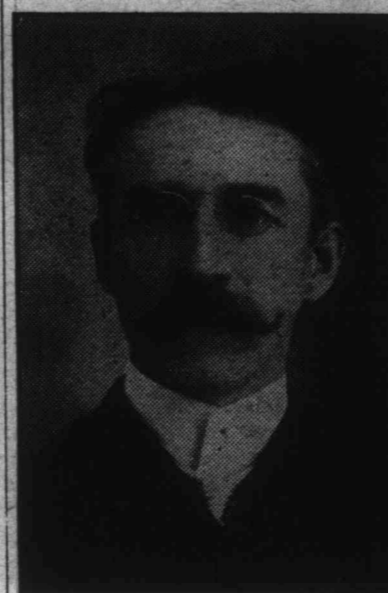
**KINISTINO**  
Thos. Sanderson, who sat in the last assembly on the Liberal side, was defeated by Johnson, by a good majority.

**HUMBOLDT**  
Dr. Neeley, Liberal, defeated L. L. Kramer, Independent, by a large majority.

**LAST MOUNTAIN**  
All returns in from Last Mountain give Anderson the Haultain candidate a majority of 362.

**LLOYDMINSTER**  
This seat, though in doubt, will eventually be awarded to the Haultain candidate.

**MOOSE JAW CITY**  
Jno. Wellington the Haultain can-

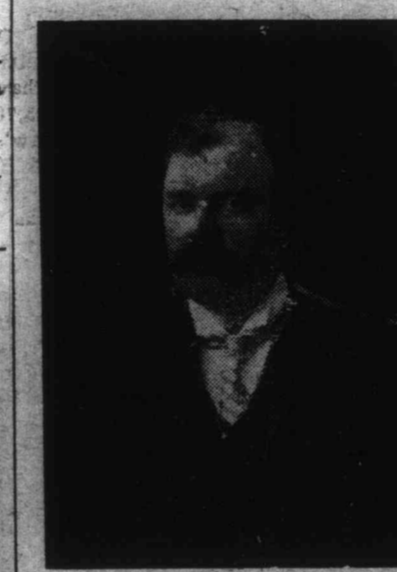


W. C. SUTHERLAND. Who leads by a small majority in Saskatoon County.

didate had more votes than both his opponents.

**MOOSE JAW COUNTY**  
After a neck and neck race it is probable that Sheppard, Liberal, will be awarded the seat.

**MILESTONE**  
This seat was won by Major A. E. Whitmore from the minister of education, and provincial treasurer Hon. J. A. Calder. Mr. Whitmore's majority is about 100.



DR. W. ELLIOTT. Who won a hard fight in Moose Mountain.

**MOOSE MOUNTAIN**  
Dr. Elliott, the Haultain candidate has a majority of about 80. Dr. Elliott had to fight against great odds.

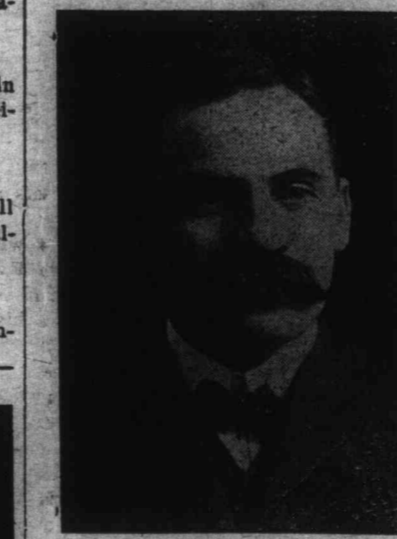
**MAPLE CREEK**  
D. J. Wylie, the Haultain candidate had an easy win over W. R. Abbott.

**MOOSOMIN**  
The present indications are that A. S. Smith, Liberal, has a majority of votes. There were some irregularities which may void the election.

**PRINCE ALBERT CITY**  
J. E. Bradshaw defeated Hon. A. Turgeon, attorney general, by 184.

**PRINCE ALBERT COUNTY**  
S. J. Donaldson, the Haultain candidate, is a winner over A. Knox, Liberal by a good majority.

**PELLY**  
Incomplete returns indicate that Johnston, Liberal, is elected.



J. F. BOLE. Who has been re-elected for Regina City.

**PIPESTONE**  
A. B. Gillis, the Haultain candidate, has a very large majority, over Robinson.

**PHEASANT HILLS**  
Willway, the Haultain candidate defeated Lindsay, Liberal.

**SOUTH QU'APPELLE**  
Hon. F. W. G. Haultain has a large majority over his opponent E. W. Williamson.

**NORTH QU'APPELLE**  
The Minister of Agriculture was

defeated in this constituency by the Haultain candidate, J. A. McDonald.

**REDBERRY**  
This seat will no doubt be awarded to the Haultain candidate. It is claimed that Mr. Langley is not qualified to sit.

**ROSTHERN**  
G. Enns, Liberal, defeated, Dr. A. Stewart, by a good majority.

**REGINA CITY**  
J. F. Bole, Liberal, defeated H. W.

Laird by 264. This was one of the surprises of the campaign.

**REGINA COUNTY**  
F. C. Tate, the Haultain candidate defeated Robt. Sinton, by over 400 and it is expected that Sinton will lose his deposit.

**SASKATOON CITY**  
This was won by A. P. McNabb, Liberal, by about 60 over Jas. Wilson.

**SASKATOON COUNTY**  
W. C. Sutherland claims the seat

by about 8 of a majority, but a recount may give the seat to his opponent.

**SALTCOATS**  
T. McNutt, Liberal, has a substantial majority over Thompson.

**SOURIS**  
A. Riddell, the Haultain candidate, has a very large majority over his opponent who will likely lose his deposit.

(Continued on page 7.)

# Preserving Fruit

Plums Peaches Pears

WE have a carload Plums, Peaches and Pears arriving on or about the 20th of August. The fruit is the very finest we can procure and we will guarantee every crate to be fresh and sound.

You will make no mistake by leaving your orders here for the fruit as we buy in car lots, which means MONEY IN YOUR POCKET.

## SUGAR

SPECIAL PRICE on all orders for Granulated Sugar accompanied by Fruit Orders.

Farmers!  
BRING YOUR PRODUCE HERE  
We pay the Highest Market Price for Butter, Eggs and Poultry.

THE STAR PROVISION CO. LTD.  
Darke Block 2123 11th Avenue

## Liberal

As Enunciated by Borden, I Oppose

1. Honest and open dealing in the public service.
2. Appointment of men of high capacity and personal integrity.
3. More effective control of elections, to prevent the influence of political organizations and campaign funds.
4. A thorough system of examinations for the public service, to expediate the process of promotion and to provide for the most efficient and economical arrangement of the public service.
5. Such reforms as will make that body more efficient.
6. A more effective system of immigration, to prevent the influx of undesirable immigrants and to provide for the most efficient and economical arrangement of the public service.
7. The management of the public service in such a way as to provide for the most efficient and economical arrangement of the public service.
8. The operation of the public service in such a way as to provide for the most efficient and economical arrangement of the public service.
9. Development of the public service in such a way as to provide for the most efficient and economical arrangement of the public service.
10. The re-organization of the public service in such a way as to provide for the most efficient and economical arrangement of the public service.
11. The establishment of a national telegraph system, to provide for the most efficient and economical arrangement of the public service.
12. The improvement of the public service in such a way as to provide for the most efficient and economical arrangement of the public service.
13. A fiscal policy in such a way as to provide for the most efficient and economical arrangement of the public service.
14. The promotion of the public service in such a way as to provide for the most efficient and economical arrangement of the public service.
15. The restriction of the public service in such a way as to provide for the most efficient and economical arrangement of the public service.
16. The government of Canada under the Liberal Party.

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and Mattress  
RE FRAMING.

# Block

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SALT COATS  
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(Continued on page 7.)

# Fruit

## Pears

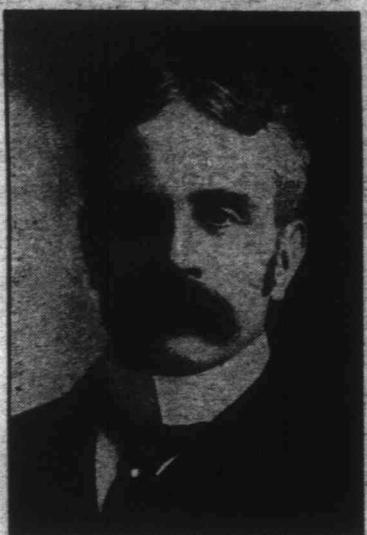
Peaches and  
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Leav-  
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fruit Orders.

s!  
CE HERE  
Price for But-

CO. LTD.  
th Avenue



MR. R. L. BORDEN.

## The Liberal-Conservative Platform

As Enunciated at Halifax and Other Places by Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the House of Commons.

- Honest appropriation and expenditure of public moneys in the public interest.
- Appointment of public officials under consideration of capacity and personal character and not of party service alone.
- More effective provisions to punish bribery and fraud at elections, to ensure through publicity as to expenditures by political organizations, to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters, to expedite hearing of election petitions and to prevent collusive arrangements for the withdrawal or compromise thereof, to provide for a thorough investigation of corrupt practices and if necessary to appoint an independent prosecuting officer to enforce the laws so amended.
- A thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the Civil Service so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination.
- Such reform in the selecting of members of the senate as will make that chamber a more useful and representative body.
- A more careful selection of the sources from which immigration shall be sought, a more rigid inspection of immigrants and the abolition of the bonus system, except under very special circumstances and for the purpose of obtaining particularly desirable classes of settlers.
- The management and development of the public domain (in which are to be included great national franchises) for the public benefit and under such conditions that a respectable proportion of the increment of value arising therefrom shall inure to the people.
- The operation and management of our government railways by an independent commission, free from partizan control or interference.
- Development and improvement of our national waterways, the equipment of national ports, the improvement of transportation facilities and subsequent reduction of freight rates between the place of production and market, whether at home or abroad, and the establishment of a thorough system of cold storage.
- The re-organization of the present railway commission as a public utilities commission with wider power and more extended jurisdiction, so as to establish thorough and effective control over all corporations owning or operating public utilities or invested with a franchise of a national character.
- The establishment after due investigation of a system of national telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in those enterprises.
- The improvement of existing postal facilities, especially in newly developed portions of the country, and inauguration, after proper enquiry as to cost of a system of free rural mail delivery.
- A fiscal policy which will promote the production within Canada of all useful articles that can be advantageously manufactured from or by means of our natural resources, having due regard to the interests of the consumer as well as to the just claims of our wage-earning population.
- The promotion by negotiation and other constitutional means of a system of mutual preferential trade within the empire.
- The restoration of the public lands to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan upon fair terms.
- The unimpairment maintenance of all powers of self-government which have been conferred upon the provinces of Canada under the constitution.

## BOBS' ADVICE TO CANADA

Prepare Now for Defence in Times of Danger is Essential—Boys Should Be Trained To Shoot—Play the Game for the Game's Sake.

Ottawa, Aug. 5.—Lord Roberts received an address from and shook hands with 100 South Africans at Rideau hall this afternoon. Incidentally, he made the only speech delivered by him since his arrival in Canada. During the course of the same he took occasion to thank the Canadian people for the kindly welcome they had extended to him. He urged upon Canadians the necessity of teaching the youth of the land how to shoot and in passing reference to athletics told Canadians to "play the game." Lord Roberts said:

"It is with deep regret and disappointment that I have to give up my proposed visit to Toronto, that great centre of thinking and active interest in imperial affairs. I shall never forget the enthusiasm which prevailed in this country throughout the critical time of the South African war, which did so much to make England feel that in an emergency she could rely on the support of the empire. I trust, however, that this is not my only pleasure and that at no distant date I may be able to avail myself of the hospitality that has been so freely and so kindly offered to me, not only in Toronto, but throughout the great west.

"May I be excused if I venture to remind those whom I have the honor of addressing today that as Canada grows in wealth and prosperity her responsibilities will increase, and may I express the earnest hope that as time goes on her rulers and people will be fully alive to the necessity of making adequate arrangement to meet those responsibilities. Believe me, it is not unnecessary to say this. Nations have often forgotten this need in times of great material prosperity. If we look back on past history, and history is our surest guide, we shall find that the downfall of all great nations, from Phoenicia to the Netherlands, was brought about by their falling in this essential duty. Flourishing and prosperous as these nations were, they fell an easy prey to those who coveted their riches, because they had failed to take the most ordinary precautions and refused to undergo the personal sacrifices that were needed to ensure the security of their valuable possessions. In my judgment it is absolutely essential even at the present day, for the safety and welfare of the nation, that the whole male population should be prepared to take their share in the defence in times of danger. The training should I think, commence with boys and be systematically carried out between the ages of 10 and 18. I am delighted to learn from Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia, that a beginning of such a system has already been made in all other provinces, for I am convinced that the results of such training inculcate habits of order, obedience and punctuality, which will be of the greatest use to them in all occupations of civil life. I believe myself that the advantages of such a training would be so manifest that public opinion would soon reach a point where it would demand that all able-bodied men on attaining the age of 18 should complete their training and so fit themselves to take part in the defence of their country should their services ever be needed. This would be an easy matter and interfere very little with their civic vocations, after the training they had undergone in boyhood. The discipline and self-control that would be thus inculcated would be of incalculable value, whatever the individual career might be.

"There is another point about which I would like to say a word, I believe that your young people take great interest in athletics. I am a firm believer in their value, if carried out in a true spirit and in moderation. But I hope that young Canadians will always remember that in athletics, as in all their relations of life, they must 'play the game' in the truest sense of the term. They must play for the sake of the game, preferring to lose it fairly than to win it unfairly. They must be ready not to grudge their opponents every fair advantage and they must be prepared to lose with good temper and to win without boasting. I am very pleased to learn that rifle shooting is making rapid strides here, and that large numbers of rifle clubs have been formed within the past few years. They cannot be too strongly encouraged. It has been a great satisfaction to me to find that your rifle range here in Ottawa is second only to that at Bisley.

"Canada, as I have said, has many advantages. One of the greatest of these, I am inclined to think, is the stern winter that follows your warm summer, and the beautiful autumn about which so much has been written. The very rigor of winter en-

dures that Canadians shall have the strength of a northern race, and attracts to this country the hardiest of the old world. Then the business energy and the high sense of honor which characterizes the British, and the courtesy and refinement for which the French are famous, are qualities which have done much to make these two nations great and prosperous, and they are the natural heritage of the people of Canada. So long as Canada continues to cultivate these qualities it is bound to become not only a great country, but to take a leading part in the British empire."

## THAW IS BANKRUPT

His Attempt to Have Himself Adjudged a Bankrupt Will Be Disputed by His Creditors.

New York.—That a determined effort will be made by some, at least of Harry K. Thaw's creditors to resist his efforts to have himself adjudged a bankrupt, is indicated, now that his creditors have recovered from the confusion into which the first announcement of the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings in Pittsburgh threw them.

The attempt to head off the bankruptcy process, indeed, is already under way, according to Daniel O'Reilly of Thaw's counsel, in both the murder trials, who announced that he has decided upon the institutions of proceedings through which he hoped to collect the amount of his claim for legal services. Mr. O'Reilly announced that he was preparing an application to be presented to the United States court for a committee on Thaw's estate and person, on the ground that Thaw is a legally adjudged lunatic, and as such has no right to go into bankruptcy. On obtaining the committee, Mr. O'Reilly says he will sue the committee for the remainder of what Thaw owes him, this is a matter of \$3,700 over the \$11,000 stated in Thaw's bankruptcy schedule. He asserts that the \$11,000 and more that Thaw paid him during the trials, was largely expended for Thaw's benefit and under his orders.

Others of Thaw's creditors, altho expressing surprise that he has disputed their claims, were less definite than Mr. O'Reilly as to their probable procedure. Dr. Britton D. Evans, one of the leading alienists, in commenting upon the beginning of the bankruptcy proceedings, said: "It is a surprise to us. We had no intimation that he would dispute the bills, or that he contemplated such a step. All I can say at the present time is that all bills put in by me were just and moderate for the services rendered. From my knowledge of the case I can say that not one of the alienists who appeared for the defence, over charged Thaw, and that their bills were only a fair compensation for the services they performed for."

A Russell Peabody, who is still Thaw's personal counsel, was one of the creditors who looked at Thaw's move in a different light. Mr. Peabody gave it as his opinion that Thaw's action was a proper one, and that all the claims against the young man would be paid when they had "been pared down to proper proportions."

It is announced here this evening that the question of Harry K. Thaw's sanity, upon the decision of which depends his freedom, probably will be carried into the federal court in this city as a result of the voluntary bankruptcy petition filed here.

The Pennsylvania law provides that a person must be sane at the time of filing a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Leading authorities declare that it is extremely doubtful whether a person actually insane can be adjudged a bankrupt.

The filing of the voluntary bankruptcy petition of Thaw therefore raises the question as to his sanity, which will have to be decided by the federal court before Thaw can prosecute his petition to free himself from the demands of his creditors.

## FOR LONG LIFE

Readers who desire to attain the ripe old age of two hundred years will be gratified to learn that no less eminent an authority than Wu-Ting-Fang, the Chinese minister to the United States, declares it quite possible to do so. There have been in China, he says, men and women who have attained that age and he is not without hopes of living two centuries himself. In order to have some playmates of his own age, Minister Wu, gives to the world his dietary system, in the hope that it will do for others what he hopes it will do for himself.

Minister Wu begins the day without breakfast, and eats only twice a day. He is a vegetarian, and takes only rice, whole wheat bread, fruit, nuts and vegetables. He eschews all coffee, tea, cocoa, condiments and rich foods. He has also given up salt, because it tends to make the bones brittle, liquors are tabooed, and at meals nothing is drunk. He believes in drinking between meals rather than at them. Every mouthful of food is thoroughly masticated before being swallowed. That is the Chinese expert diet. In addition he practices deep breathing, and takes moderate exercise. With many it will remain a question whether extreme longevity thus attained is not bought at too great a price. The probability is that most of us would rather meet an untimely end at 175 or 180, having experienced the delights of the table, than hang on 25 years longer and live like Minister Wu.

Those who take no particular joy in living and would be content to die off at 100 can adopt a less exciting regimen than that of Minister Wu. Sir Henry Thompson, a famous doctor, who attended royalty, prescribed a set of rules for would-be centenarians. These rules, he himself followed, and it is rather disappointing to note that while his book "Diet in Relation to Age and Activity" was going through the press, Sir Henry passed away, aged 86. However, his advice is valuable, although it does clash with that of the Chinese philosopher. For instance, Sir Henry advises four meals a day. Nor does he advocate a diet composed of fruit and vegetables exclusively. They agree with each other, and with nearly every other authority, in declaring that we eat too much rather than too little. An old man should be lean and live on slender rations. Before rising in the morning an old person should sip a cup of weak tea and milk. Breakfast should be eaten about 8.30, luncheon at 1, dinner at 7, and a little refreshment should be taken at 11, if desired.

Sir Henry continues: "Following this course, the animal food supplied for breakfast and at luncheon may include an egg of fish cooked in various well known ways. At luncheon a little tender fowl may be taken, unless it is preferred to reserve it for dinner, in which case fish and a farinaceous pudding may be substituted. This last named meal should commence with a little good consommé, often substituting a vegetable puree, varying with the season, and made with a light meat stock or broth, or both as a good fish soup as a change. Then a little fowl or game, and a dish of vegetable, according to the season of the year. Of bread eaten at meals it may be said that, whether brown or white, it should be toasted; the white as containing too much starch, should be toasted thoroughly so as to be quite brittle."

We in this age are extremely sceptical over the claims of phenomenal age, and authenticated records are extremely rare. However, despite our incredulity, there are cases as well authenticated, perhaps, as that of Methuselah, though not to be compared with this veteran's career on any other ground. Old Parr, the most famous of old men, was 150 years old, and had the last few years been characterized by as much frugality as the rest of his life, he might have lived much longer. Harvey, the famous anatomist, and discoverer of the circulation of the blood, dissected Parr and found nothing the matter with any of his organs, save a slight accretion of fat, brought on by the easy living of the last few years. It was Parr's ill-luck to attract the kindly attention of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, who made him a domestic servant in his London establishment. The old fellow simply ate and drank himself to death in short order.

Henry Jenkins, once butler to Lord Conyers, is said to have been 169 years old, and his case is well attested. At the age of 100 he was a fisherman, and made his living on the sea, and fifty-seven years later he was a witness in a lawsuit, and gave his testimony with as much intelligence as the average witness. He was not, however, a man of much mental attainment, although he knew enough to live so long. His food was of the coarsest description, and he drank plenty of sour milk. The latter fact is particularly interesting

in view of the modern claim that sour milk is the one perfect diet. It is alleged that Thomas Carr, who died in London, in 1688, was 207 years old, and, according to the St. Petersburg Gazette of 1818, a Russian, whose death was announced, was more than 200. In all there are said to have been a score of men and women who lived to be 150 years old. With hardly an exception they were peasants who lived on rough fare and never coddled themselves, and it is reasonable to suppose that one who would live as long must live as simply.—Mail and Empire.

## SPECULATOR SUICIDES

Sold Wheat, Was Short, Could Not Deliver the Goods and Shot Himself Rather Than Face the Result of His Unwise Speculation.

Minneapolis, Aug. 6.—John G. Lund the "land man" ended his life to escape disgrace and a prison cell. The cortege which will bear his body to the grave on Saturday was preceded by him to the march with a deputy sheriff, to the county jail.

Two girls employed in his office are today wondering what awaits them in the way of court actions for the parts which Lund induced them to play in his reckless business negotiations.

Alberta Logan, stenographer, it was discovered today, has signed mortgage papers for Lund which purport to show that she gave him thousands of dollars in money in mortgages. Letta Race, a stenographer and clerk, and the same thing, according to litigants in suit now pending against Lund in the Hennepin county courts.

It is believed that Lund used these spurious mortgages as security for loans. Thus entangled, he staked his all, according to his acquaintances, on wheat. He sold and on Wednesday the market rose five cents. By noon Lund had lost thousands and thousands of dollars. By 1 p.m. when the market was closing at an advance of five cents, the one-time millionaire knew that he was doomed to death or disgrace.

Five minutes before the market closed he ended his life. It was a big, bold daring game that John Lund played and lost. He figured that it was his time to quit. He took the bullet head, cool, smiling, suave to the last.

For the last four or five years his speculations in real estate have been disastrous. Lately he has been speculating in wheat in a last effort to cover his numerous shortages. He gathered together all the cash he could get. He sold wheat. He figured he could buy it cheap when the time came to fill orders, and perhaps make \$100,000. With this he could buy back respectability, freedom peace of mind. Wednesday wheat went to \$1.06. To fill his orders he could get. He sold wheat. He figured he could buy it cheap when the time came to fill orders, and perhaps make \$100,000. With this he could buy back respectability, freedom peace of mind. Wednesday wheat went to \$1.06. To fill his orders

Lund would need many thousands more than he had. He had already squeezed his last sponge. He was half a million bushels short.

There is no such thing in the world as a woman hater, or a man hater, but there is lots cases sour grapes.

Two very cadaverous looking tramps looked in at the window of a railway station where a telegraph operator sat at his key.

"Say, pardner," said one of them in a husky voice, "report a couple o' empties goin' east."—Harper's Weekly.

"And Don't Go Near the Water."—There lives in Washington a physician, who has a ten year old son, a boy of great spirit, but with no overabundance of strength. Not long ago the boy secured his father's permission to join a camping party organized by boys in the neighborhood, but in the parting instructions there was one restriction.

"Now, my boy," said the father, "I don't wish you to go out in your Cousin Bob's canoe. He and those other boys are quite used to the water, but you are not, and you have not learned to sit still anywhere. You'll be with them but a short time, and with the other amusements you'll have, you can afford to let the canoe alone this visit, so that your mother won't be worrying all the time you are away."

The boy promptly gave the desired promise. On his return he was most enthusiastic with regard to the pleasures he had enjoyed.

"Didn't mind not canoeing a bit, father," said he. "The only time they used the canoe anyway, was the last day, to go over to the other shore. But I remembered my promise, and I wasn't going to break it at the last minute. So I swim across."—Youth's Companion.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

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Published every Wednesday by The West Company, Limited at their office, Ross Street, next New City Hall.  
 Subscriptions other than to the United States \$1.00 per annum, if paid in advance; otherwise \$1.50 per annum.  
 Advertising rates, \$1.00 per annum if paid in advance; otherwise \$2.00 per annum.  
 Commercial advertising rates furnished on application.  
 All communications, etc., should be addressed to

THE MANAGER,  
 THE WEST COMPANY, LIMITED  
 REGINA, SASK.



WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1908

**The Result.**

While the result of the general elections is not what we would like to have seen it, yet we cannot but believe that the policy advocated by Mr. Haultain should have been upheld and would have been in the best interests of this province. We frankly admit with the electors of Regina County, North Qu'Appelle, Milestone and Prince Albert that we have no confidence in the ministers in this province.

No wonder Walter Scott did not attempt to run in Regina county. Those who know him best, can best judge him. The same argument applies to Mr. Motherwell in North Qu'Appelle; to Mr. Calder in Milestone; and to Mr. Turgeon in Prince Albert.

While many Liberals, no doubt, have faith in their party it is plainly seen that the voting public do not trust individually the men who are at the head of affairs here, after they have had some close experience with them. Surely if these gentlemen have any sense of shame about them they would step down and out.

While the result of the election may be claimed as a Liberal win it most certainly is a slap in the face personally to every minister from the premier down to the minister of agriculture.

**Regina City**

One of the surprises of the provincial elections was the defeat of H. W. Laird in Regina city. The Liberals themselves did not expect that Mr. Bole would be elected, and even if fortune did favor him, they only expected a majority of not over 30. However, the manipulators got their work in, and there is no doubt, but that a large number voted who were not entitled to. We believe that a large number from bridge and road gangs voted who were not entitled to vote and that in taking the oath they were guilty of perjury.

There seems to be no doubt too that several who were not well known in the city swore their votes in at one poll and under a different name swore their votes in at a different poll.

It could hardly be expected, however, that these pluggers could have made Bole's majority so large. The charge made by Mr. Scott against Mr. Laird must have had some effect and there is no doubt but that some of the voters must have believed that there was something in the charge.

**Some Scars**

An Ottawa correspondent who has a reputation for reliability after enumerating several of the scars left on the government record at the last session has dealt with twenty-four scars which were in the marine department.

Among others now enumerated are:

**THE INTERIOR SCARS.**

25. The charge that Mr. Burrows, either in his own name or as the Imperial Pulp Co., obtained timber limits by improper means.

26. The charge that Mr. Turiff as Dominion Lands Commissioner showed improper favors to Mr. Burrows, and others.

27. The charge that the timber

policy of the department and its methods of handling tenders, were wasteful and improper.

28. Mr. Turiff's improper interference, when Dominion Lands Commissioner, with the grant of some coal lands to Silas T. Griffin, who was not the first applicant.

29. C. F. Caldwell's acquisition of many coal areas by bogus applications.

30. The conviction of Waugh, local immigration agent at Chatham, of cooking his accounts and furnishing false immigration statistics.

31. Rev. Dr. Pringle's charges of government connivance in immoral conditions in the Yukon.

And, as the Indian department has the same head, we may set down here another case:

32. The sale for \$9,000 of Indian timber lands in Fisher, Haviland and Tilley townships, Algoma, to a group of Brandon men, who resold at \$100,000.

The department of railways and canals and its subsidiary concern the national transcontinental commission contributes:

33. Giving the Hudson Bay Railway and grant to the Canadian Northern's Dauphin district to Prince Albert branch, which did not run in the direction of Hudson's Bay.

34. The Hodgins' case.

35. The St. Boniface terminals.

36. The giving of a verbal contract at excessive price for a \$100,000 sewer at Moncton to E. A. Wethery.

37. E. A. Walberg's sale to the government of steel girders at 41 cents a pound which he bought for 3 cents a pound.

38. The St. John Sun's printing contract, 25 per cent rake-off.

The department of agriculture may perhaps bear the responsibility of:

39. Sir Frederick Borden's cold storage contract.

**Dominion Elections**

A despatch from Ottawa on Saturday morning announces that the general elections for members of the House of Commons will be held on October 15th, nominations taking place one week earlier.

Mr. Borden's platform is very clear and there ought to be no hesitation as to the people choosing it in preference to what the Laurier administration has to offer. The Liberal administration for the past few years as shown by the disclosures at the recent sessions has not handled the trust reposed in them to the advantage of the people, but rather to the profit of their party friends. The resources of the country have been squandered recklessly and the exposures though not all that might have been made if opportunity were given, have brought disgrace upon Canada. While Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself, is no doubt, an able man, he has surrounded himself with a band of plunderers. It is time for the people to rid themselves of the gang who seem to have found their way to the treasury.

**Press Comment.**

(Mail and Empire.)  
 The selection of Mr. A. W. Fraser, K.C., as one of the Liberal candidates for Ottawa is a sign of the ascendancy of Clifford Sifton. It means

that the ex-Minister is strong enough with the party to control its nominations to parliament. Mr. Fraser, it will be remembered, figured prominently in the timber investigations during the recent sessions. It appears from the evidence adduced before the public accounts committee that soon after Sifton had altered the regulations governing timber berths, so as to give the holder a permanent instead of a yearly interest in the property, there arose a demand for limits. Among the people who insisted on acquiring these concessions were Theo. Burrows, Sifton's brother-in-law, Alex. Smith, the party organizer; and A. W. Fraser, president of the Liberal Association of Ottawa.

Mr. Fraser seems to have done very well indeed, either for himself, or for persons in whose behalf he acted, in the timber line. One of the acquisitions was affected within a year of the change of the law. Mr. Fraser sought a 90-mile limit on Cedar Lake and the license was knocked down to him for \$500. The concession was subsequently put up for sale by Hafner and Son, of Winnipeg, and the advertisement stated that there were 250,000,000 feet of timber on the property. It was thus that announced by Hafner & Son, that:

"The timber is of good quality and fairly clean." "The price for this block is \$500,000."

Another limit on Moose Lake was put up for competition and Mr. Fraser bid \$1,000. An interloper, however, offered \$6,420. A hasty bid by Mr. Fraser in the name of W. H. Nolan got the limit for \$7,000. The limit was placed in the hands of Hafner & Son, and after describing it, these gentlemen say:

"The estimate of this limit is between 250 and 300 million feet, and the price asked for the same is \$2 per thousand, to be determined in bulk or established by arbitration. Terms 50 cents cash, and the balance to be arranged."

The price asked—\$2 a thousand on 250,000,000 feet—is exactly \$500,000. The 50 cents per thousand to be paid in cash would call for \$125,000 on the completion of the bargain. So that for an outlay of \$7,000 Mr. Fraser, or the party whom he represented, was to get \$125,000 in cash, and \$325,000 more as the timber was cut. The president of the Liberal association did a great deal of other business with the department of the Interior, sometimes bidding for Theodore Burrows, Sifton's brother-in-law, and sometimes for the Imperial Pulp Company, which is Burrows once again, but under another name.

One of these bids was especially fortunate for Mr. Fraser. It was a proposition for timber north of Prince Albert. An offer of \$6,000 was made for the limit. This price was accepted by the government, and the property was promptly sold for \$80,000. This was a clear profit of \$74,000 on the deal. Mr. Fraser was identified with Burrows, and through his efforts these fortunate speculators acquired a very large part of the property they hold.

It is surprising that the party association would nominate Mr. Fraser for a seat in parliament. Certainly his policy as worked out in practice, does not harmonize with that splendid plank of the platform of 1893— "to stand for the people and for the money for the treasury." But the Liberals proper have very little to do with the nominations. The ruling men name the candidates, and in this case Clifford Sifton has been the ruling influence. Mr. Fraser is named to parliament as a species of challenge to the people. The average man objects to the exploitation of the public estate by politicians. Sifton says the country shall not only submit to this wrong, but shall have in parliament men who have been named in connection with the more daring of the operations.

(Winnipeg Telegram)

The organ of the proprietor, who is the brother-in-law of brother-in-law Burrows, the business associate of the mysterious Imperial Pulp Co., which has its head office and chief place of business concealed in a post-office box, does not appreciate the references The Telegram feels compelled from time to time to make to the somewhat curious method of transacting public business by which Cousin Charley Young bought for the Dominion government the Grand Trunk Pacific St. Boniface terminals at a net profit to Cousin Kearns of \$122,000 upon a paper investment of \$78,000.

The organ defends the transaction vigorously. It advances the extraordinary doctrine that the government must be expected to pay more for what it gets than any private person or corporation would pay. The reason for this, the organ says, is because the government plans "leak out" and, as soon as the plans are known, vigilant speculators get their work in and make deliberate preparations to cinch the government. In other words, the government is easy and the people who have business to do with the government know it is easy, and take advantage of it.

This was the theory advanced by that political genius, A. B. Aylesworth, in defending frauds against the various government departments. It is responsible for the extraordinary development of grafting that has made the administration at Ottawa rotten to the core. It is because of

the belief in this system that the Liberals established their "patronage list" indicating to every man who had business with them that he could make a few additional dollars on every deal. It is responsible for the creating of that most fruitful source of corruption, the "middleman," in doing business with the government. Men not on the patronage list want to sell. They cannot do business direct with the government, because they have no pull. They, therefore, employ the patronage agent as their agent, and divide the rake off. This is just the condition of affairs that Hon. Alexander Mackenzie found he had to fight against at Ottawa years ago, when he wrote that memorable letter:

"Friends expect to be benefited by offices they are unfit for, by contracts they are not entitled to, by advances not earned. Enemies ally themselves with friends, and push the friends to the front. Some dig trenches at a distance and approach in regular siege form. I feel like the besieged lying on my arms day and night. A weak minister here would ruin the party in a month and the country very soon."

The Liberals under Sir Wilfrid have so amplified and systematized this doctrine, that it is impossible for anyone to do business with the government without the intermediary and in consequence, the people whose money is being spent pay in many cases two or three times the regular price, to say nothing of those enormous attractions like the one now referred to, where the profit was \$122,000 upon a paper investment of only \$78,000. The organ says that Kearns, the vendor, is not a cousin of C. A. Young, the railway commissioner who made the deal. In the name of common sense, does it make any difference whether he was a cousin or a brother-in-law, for that matter? The deal reeks with graft just the same. The public money was wasted to just as great an extent, and if there is not even the saving virtue of keeping the money in the family, does that make the iniquity any the less?

By the way, is the organ which is not an organ, in addition to being the professional apologist for the Laurier government and all its works, also going to assume the same role for the National Transcontinental railway commissioners? Or in this particular case, is it just the personal organ for the time being of Cousin Young?

(Toronto News)

At the death of Deputy Minister of Crown Lands in New Brunswick Premier Hazen, instructed Mr. Robert Millar, a chartered accountant of Montreal, to make a thorough investigation into the books of the department. Some remarkable facts were disclosed. From 1898 until 1906 there was omitted from the Provincial Public Accounts any mention of a suspense account of some \$13,000, which was carried on the books of the receiver general. The account began in 1893, and was carried in the Crown lands department until 1896, when it was settled by the Deputy Receiver General, but not blotted out. It merely suffered a change of venue. Mr. J. J. Tweedie, now lieutenant-governor of New Brunswick, entered the Blair ministry in 1890 as surveyor general, holding this position (equivalent to Minister of the crown lands) until 1896, when he became provincial secretary and receiver general. The suspense account therefore, followed the Tweedie fortunes passing from the crown lands to the treasury. In 1900 Mr. Tweedie became a Liberal Premier, but still retained his department, and his suspense account. In 1906, shortly before he left the ministry, he paid to his deputy fourteen thousand-dollar bills, closing out the account and receiving cash for the difference. Three days later the Bank of British North America was authorized to grant an additional overdraft of \$10,000 to the Crown Lands department. This made the total authorized overdraft \$25,000. At the end of the fiscal year the overdraft of the department was \$28,475.14. The suspicion is that the cash payment and the extra crown lands overdraft are enough alike to be identical, but Mr. Tweedie has entered a denial, which, of course, must be accepted.

The suspense account consisted of a number of charges against certain lumbermen for stumpage dues. For example, Mr. J. B. Snowball was charged with \$1,003.48, the amount of an overdue note. The auditor says that all other notes of the Snowball firm were met in a businesslike way, and that it is peculiar that no interest was charged on a note overdue for ten years. Moreover, he cannot understand why this well known firm would permit Mr. Tweedie or anyone else to pay its debts, if they were legitimate. The general impression is that these "notes" or drafts were met when due, the proceeds applied

to political uses, and the transaction concealed by means of this suspense account.

Accordingly, the Hazen government has called upon Governor Tweedie for the interest on the money diverted in this way. The amount is \$8,110.07 and so far, Mr. Tweedie denies responsibility for it. It has been generally admitted that in recent years the political annals of New Brunswick have been full of incident, and not altogether devoid of historic interest. No one will not say that it was time for a change in methods. Mr. Hazen as yet may be inexperienced in politics, but his financial acumen is undeniable.

**DR. PRINGLE'S CHARGES TRUE**

Commissioner Henderson Bitterly Attacks Pringle—False Affidavits Used to Discredit Mr. Pringle.

Dawson City, July 25.—The resolution charging Rev. John Pringle with having endeavored to create an impression that Dawson was immoral caused a fierce three days' fight in the Yukon council. The government agents, including Commissioner Henderson, who were in the dastardly plot were defied to show that Pringle's strongest statements as to Liberal corruption were untrue.

Geo. Black, the member for the Klondike, exposed Mr. Pringle's traduces by showing that Mr. Pringle as a Liberal, has informed Sir Wilfrid Laurier continuously since 1902 of the corrupt state of affairs in the Yukon government circles and by pointing out that he had made many specific charges, but inquiry had been stifled by the government. No reforms were begun until Pringle had appealed to the press and the eastern public. Since then dance halls had been abolished, the prostitute nuisance had been abated, and the criminal code had been enforced as never before. In a desperate effort to whitewash the government Mr. Pringle's reputation had been basely attacked by heebers.

Commissioner Henderson showed his hand by allowing a false affidavit by a Seattle prostitute slandering Dr. Pringle to be read in council and published in the official papers. Mr. Black showed the affidavit was absolutely false by the woman's own admission and that it had been signed while on a drunken orgy with and at the request of Dawson dance hall supporters and Grit heebers in Vancouver. The public of the Yukon are indignant at the commissioner for using the Yukon council for base political purposes.

Mr. Lachapelle, mover of the resolution in his closing speech demanded the withdrawal of the affidavit introduced by his seconder, John Grant, as a vile, malicious and absolutely untrue document. He stated that his resolution was intended only to correct the impression that the Dawson public was immoral. Dr. Pringle's denunciation of the rank corruption of the government was not strong enough for him. Grant promised to withdraw the affidavit.

Commissioner Henderson took the unprecedented course of leaving the speaker's chair to bitterly attack Dr. Pringle.

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 Mrs. Sharpe: "I wouldn't. We'll mention it to Miss Leggett, the dressmaker—it will reach more people."

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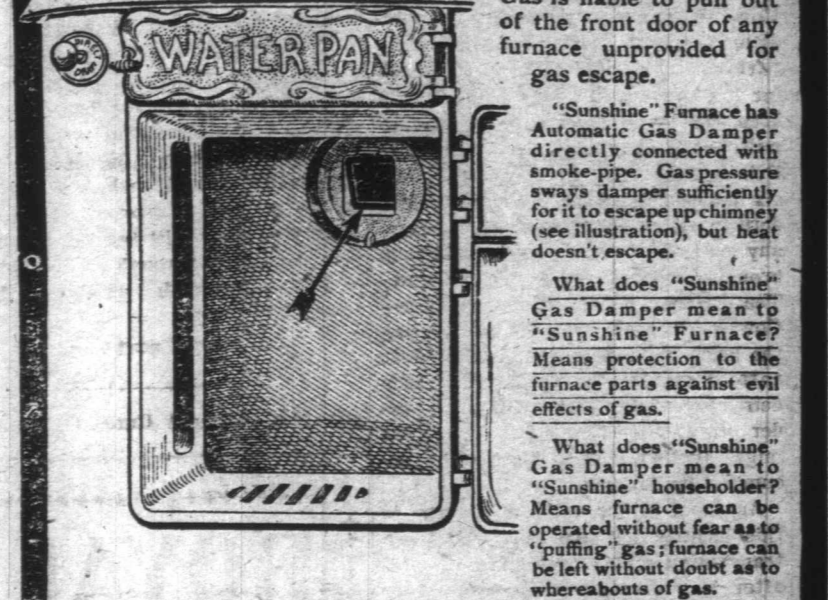
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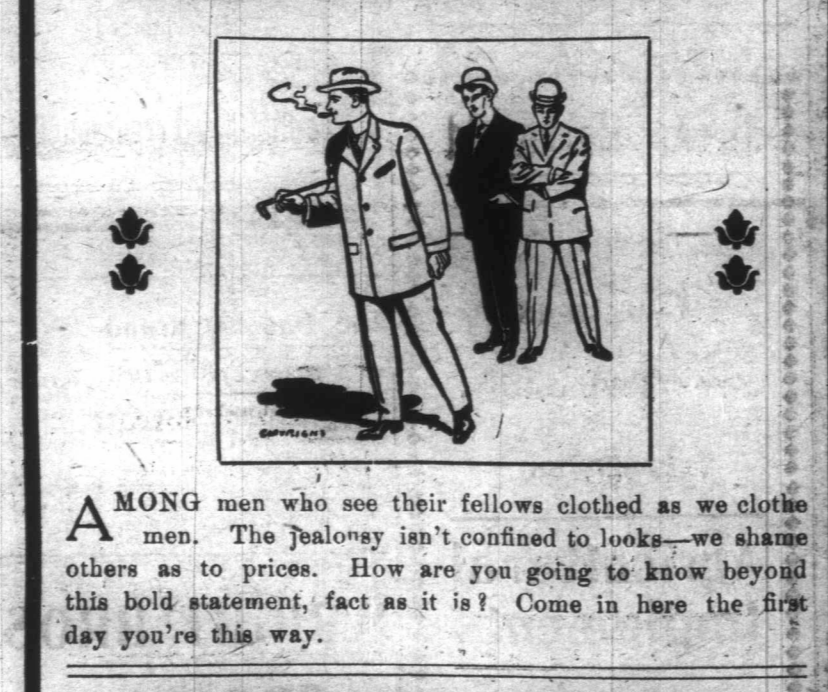
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satisfied way in front of his corporation. "I got my start in life by clerking in a humble grocery store at a salary of \$3 per week, and managed to save money on that."  
"But," replied the austere reporter, "that, of course, was before cash registers were invented."  
"Puck."

# How Western Resources Have Been Despoiled

**H. B. Ames, M.P., Tells How Our Timber Tracts Have Been Administered With Loss to the People and With Great Profit to Friends of the Government.**

To us Canadians has been granted the task of opening up and developing "The Last Best West." With a knowledge of the success and failures of our neighbors to the south of us and with their experiences of western conditions gained during the past fifty years, there is no sufficient excuse if we fail in the task. The Canadian people have a right to ask and expect that any government, which seeks their confidence, shall deal with this question in a wise, honest and statesmanlike manner.

**WEALTH OF THE WEST**  
The immense area between the eastern limit of the province of Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains is a country of diverse wealth. It may be roughly classified, as comprising four great areas. On the north lies the great spruce forest stretching from Lake Winnipeg to the Mackenzie basin, a belt of wooded land 300 miles in width, traversed by floatable rivers and containing considerable quantities of merchantable timber, between Winnipeg and Edmonton and east of the Rocky mountains lies the prairie agriculture belt containing 100,000,000 acres of arable land; within and encircled by the agricultural belt lie the grazing areas. Just east of the Rocky Mountains in southern Alberta is a district which has produced excellent crops under cultivation by irrigation. Nor is this all. Along the foothills of Rocky Mountains and still further eastward there are areas containing valuable coal deposits. The northern lakes are full of excellent food fish. Such is the natural wealth of the Canadian west.

**WHAT IT COST**  
In this great western heritage we, one and all, have a personal interest. It has cost us vast sums to acquire and develop. In 1870 we bought out the interests of the Hudson Bay Company, giving them \$1,600,000 and allowing them to retain one-twentieth part of the land. Then in order to keep faith with the people of British Columbia and to open up the country we spent sixty-five million dollars in building a transcontinental railway. Besides this, in order to explore, survey, develop and govern these territories, we have spent many millions more.

**REGULATIONS ALTERED**  
The regulations too have been changed so as to greatly encourage the speculator. Prior to 1905 the Minister of the Interior was under no obligations to renew a license from year to year, if the land was required for settlement or other purpose, but Mr. Sifton altered this and by order-in-council of April 14, 1905, it was decided that "so long as the licensee complies with the conditions of his license and of the regulations he shall be entitled to a renewal of license" from year to year while merchantable timber remains upon the area licensed. This change in the regulations makes the lease practically perpetual, adds greatly to the value of the berth and has doubtless stimulated speculation to a marked degree.

**WHO HAVE PROFITED**  
Within the comparatively short period of three and a half years, between 1902 and 1905, more than 3,000 sq. miles of select timber, that is to say about one-half of the entire area under lease in the western provinces, fell into the hands not of operators, but of speculators. One-half of this amount, comprising 25 p.c. of the timber of the three provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan was acquired by a group of men, which may be called the Burrows-Fraser combination, of which the brother-in-law of the then minister of the Interior, Mr. Sifton, was the central figure, under circumstances so peculiar as to have excited general comment.

An analysis of the holdings of this group shows T. A. Burrows as having secured 549 square miles, the Imperial Pulp Company 417 sq. miles, A. W. Fraser, alias John McBean, 250 square miles, A. W. Fraser, for himself 120 sq. miles—in all 1,566 sq. miles of select timber, only 109 sq. miles of which are being operated, the remainder being held, presumably for speculation.

The extent of the holdings of this favored group may be illustrated: These were select blocks, nearly 250 in number, out of any area many times their size, placed end to end they would form a continuous strip of thick timber, one mile wide, stretching from Montreal to Winnipeg, or, putting it another way, they would be the equivalent of a strip half a mile wide clear across the continent.

**PHENOMINAL SUCCESS**  
In the acquisition of these limits, under the quasi form of competition

then followed by the government, the members of the "inner circle" were remarkably successful. T. A. Burrows, brother-in-law to the ex-Minister of the Interior, owned in 1901, three limits. Between June of 1902 and June 1905, Mr. Burrows bid directly or indirectly, nineteen times for timber berths. He succeeded eighteen times, he failed once.  
Such success is quite out of the ordinary. For example, take the experience of Messrs. H. & K. McDonald, Mr. Burrows' most active competitors, who stand second on the list by way of holdings. The McDonalds were shrewd bidders. Kenneth McDonald was a practical lumberman and explored the timbered regions of the west. Hector McDonald, his brother, looked after the Ottawa end of the timber speculation business. During the period of Mr. Burrows' wondrous success the McDonalds bid on thirty occasions. They were successful fourteen times; they failed sixteen times. For the limits which they secured they paid in the aggregate three times the next highest bidder; for the limits they lost they averaged 62 per cent. of the highest bids. Burrows almost never failed, and when he cleared the jump he had but little to spare.

NO REAL COMPETITION  
Whenever the holdings of the brother-in-law of the ex-Minister of the Interior and of his associates are criticised, the argument is always advanced in defence that these limits were obtained at public competition, and that they went to the highest bidder. I propose, in order to test the validity of this defense, to give the history of some of the transactions which have been discussed in the House of Commons, and to show that the so-called public competition was little better than a travesty. Not only was the system wholly bad but there are strong grounds to believe that fraud and imposition were practiced, and the government, in refusing to permit a parliamentary enquiry into this whole matter, has strengthened the belief, wellnigh universal, that these transactions could not bear the light. Let us take up the stories of some of these berths. We will begin with that of the Cedar and Moose Lake limits, which are of special interest since it was in respect of these transactions that the war to secure possession of original documents was waged.

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## HARVESTERS ARE ROUGH

Excursionists to the West Came in Great Numbers—Maritime Province Fellows Loot Hotel.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—Of twenty-five thousand farm laborers wanted for harvesting in the west, Ontario today sent forward its first batch of seven thousand men. The number is beyond the expectations of the officials of the Canadian Pacific railway who expected to experience some difficulty in procuring the bulk of the number required to harvest what promises to be a record breaking crop.

One hundred and twenty-five colonial coaches conveyed the crowd west. The first crowd went between 12 and 1 o'clock, and eight trains followed at intervals. As the harvesters reach here from outside points, an innovation takes place on each train. A uniformed constable, who besides maintaining order, will keep the cars clean and replenish the water tanks in the coaches.

Montreal, Aug. 13.—The first of 9 trains of Maritime provinces' harvesters passed through Outremont late yesterday. All day at intervals groups of men have been leaving to connect with harvest excursions. It looks as if the call of the west for aid will be fully answered this season.

Port Arthur, Aug. 14.—Fourteen trains of harvesters will pass here for the west in 24 hours from noon today.

Toronto, Aug. 14.—3,180 tickets for the west were sold in Toronto alone. One thousand of them were for young men under 20 years of age, and 200 women and 50 children. Altogether it is probable 800 left Ontario for the west.

North Bay, Aug. 13.—Two excursion trains of harvesters from the Maritime provinces were stalled at Chalk River for an hour today in consequence of a slight freight wreck ahead. During their stay they looted the Chalk River hotel. The proprietor was carried outside and over a thousand dollars worth of liquors and cigars were carried off.

Even the cellar was ransacked and a carload of beer in kegs was carried off. On the train riots scenes occurred. The water tanks were emptied and filled with beer. Fighting was general and one man had his nose split. One policeman is with each train but he was powerless. At Mackinac station the excursionists wrecked the furniture in the station agents house. At North Bay police and citizens were prepared for trouble, and the first sign of disorder resulted in several arrests.

## BUSINESS GIRLS LOSE STRENGTH

They Risk Health Rather Than Lose Employment and Eventually Break Down.

Thousands of earnest intelligent young women who earn their livelihood away from home in public offices, and large business establishments are silent suffering victims of overtaxed nerves and deficiency of strength. Weak, breathless, nervous they work against time, with never a rest when headaches and backaches make every hour like a day. Little wonder their cheeks lose the tint of health and grow pale and thin; their eyes are dull and shrunken and beauty fades but surely fades. Business girls and women, because of their work and worry, look older than their years. What, they seriously need is the true strengthening remedy to carry them through the day. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are like actual food to the starved nerves and the tired brain of the business girl. By making rich red blood they supply just the kind of help that girls need to preserve their health and their good looks. They bring bright eyes, high spirits and thus make the days lighter.

Miss Alexandrine Bedard, a stenographer residing at 36 Richelieu St., Quebec, says: "For the past couple of years I felt my constitution gradually being undermined through constant indoor work, and the great tax on my nerves through the long tedious hours over a typewriter. But it was only some six months ago that the climax came when one afternoon I lost consciousness through extreme weakness. The real seriousness of my condition was then pathetically apparent, as I was confined to my room lacking even the strength to walk about. I was attended by a doctor, but after being a month under his care showed no signs of improvement. It was at this stage that one of my relatives read of the cure of a young girl whose case bore a striking resemblance to my own, by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I began the use of these pills the next day, and I attribute my complete recovery to them. I had not taken more than three boxes when I began to get better, and after taking the pills for about a month, I felt as strong and was enjoying as good health as ever in my life."

You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

## HOW WESTERN RESOURCES HAVE BEEN DESPOILED

(Continued from page 5.)

Timber on this berth would work to advantage in connection with the former berth. As you will notice by the accompanying plan there is one short portage to land the logs from Cedar lake to Lake Winnipegosis, a distance of from two and a half to three miles. The waters in both lakes are of the same level and the country lying in between the two lakes is of a low flat nature. The timber is immediately surrounding the shores of the lake stated, for 80 square miles, together with the islands or portions of the islands that have been selected. The survey has been made, but up to the present I am not in possession of the plans. The timber is of good quality and fairly clean, more so than the timber in the Erwood and Red Deer districts, but not quite so large. The price for this BLOCK IS \$200,000.

Can anyone defend the government for permitting so valuable a concession to pass into a speculator's hand under such circumstances.

**MOOSE LAKE LIMIT**

Just north of Cedar lake lies a still larger sheet of water known as Moose Lake. This also drains into the Saskatchewan river. This lake is as large as Lake Nipissing and there is some very fine timber located there. Mr. Fraser applied for this limit at the time he asked for Cedar Lake. There was the same insufficiency of advertising and opportunity of competition. Mr. Fraser apparently expecting to have it all his own way, put in a nominal bid of \$1,000. But there was a surprise in store for him, for late in the morning of the day on which the bids were to be opened, a tender reached the department from James Currie, associated with the McDonalds, who offered \$5,000 for the limit. Then a third tender appeared in the name of W. H. Nolan, containing a \$7,000 cheque and this last offer captured the limit.

**ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS**

Now these three tenders were the original documents over which there was so much discussion in the house. The government furnished the originals with typewritten copies. These, however, did not carry all the information that was required. We demanded the originals, and our demand was refused. Finally, after two weeks' struggle, the originals were brought down, and what did they disclose? They showed that the tender of A. W. Fraser and W. H. Nolan were in the same handwriting. Subsequently Mr. Fraser under oath admitted that he wrote them both. He stated that he had at first tendered on his own behalf, offering \$1,000 for the limit, that during the morning Mr. Burrows, the brother-in-law of the minister, had called to see him and asked him to arrange another tender and that he had used the name of W. H. Nolan as though it were his own. Mr. Fraser had handed the letter in an unsealed envelope to Mr. Burrows, and this latter gentleman had enclosed the \$7,000 cheque which captured the limit with a little to spare. Now the conundrum to which there has been as yet no satisfactory answer is this: How did Mr. Burrows know that \$7,000 was the sum required to win the limit? This timber berth, even more valuable than the Cedar Lake limit, subsequently passed into the hands of a company known as The Imperial Pulp Company, whose operations became the subject of investigation on the part of the Opposition.

**IMPERIAL PULP CO.**

This organization seems to have been formed for the sole purpose of acquiring, holding and selling timber limits. It had no office save a Winnipeg post box. Its officials were undisclosedly known. It was eventually learned that Hon. D. H. McMillan, lieutenant-governor of Manitoba, was president, that T. A. Burrows was managing director, and that a youth, formerly typewriter to Mr. Burrows was the secretary. Whether there were other shareholders we were unable to learn. The holdings of this company on the North Saskatchewan and its branches above Edmonton are valued today at \$75,000, while the Moose Lake limit, according to the prospectus issued by an authorized agent, is held at \$500,000 more. Not a stick of the timber has yet been cut by this company from any of the limits, although most of the areas have already been held for five years or more, nor has any saw mill been erected, or any activity shown which would entitle this company to be regarded as anything but a speculator in timber property.

The Imperial Pulp Co. appears upon the scene as a bidder for timber berths between December 1902, and February 1904. During these two years this company under diverse names, observing the greatest secrecy bid upon nine limits. It never asked to have a limit put up, but it never failed to secure a limit upon which bid. The total of its bids amounted to \$54,975, the total of the next highest bidders in the same cases amounted to \$51,771, a difference of only \$3,204. In other words this company secured its limits by an average excess bid of but 6 p.c. above the next competitor. This mysterious company that possessed no domicile, whose home was a Winnipeg post office box, whose communications had to pass through an Ottawa lawyer or banker, acquired for less than

\$55,000 during these three years 417 square miles of timber limits that must have a value today exceeding \$1,000,000.

**T. L. No. 1031.**

The first appearance of the Imperial Pulp Company of the records of the department is in reference to timber limit No. 1031. In the summer of 1902 a local Edmonton syndicate sent an exploration party to examine the timber along the upper waters of the North Saskatchewan river. In conformity with their report, application was made to the department to put up 118 square miles in seven blocks. The applicants asked that there be no unnecessary delay as they wished to construct a saw mill and begin operations at once. The government, however, did not act with alacrity. A delay of two months and more ensued; during which John Cameron, homestead inspector at Edmonton, was despatched to the upper waters to examine timber and make report—a commendable proceeding and one that should have been followed in all cases. But—and mark this—it had the additional advantage in this instance of placing the "inner circle" at Ottawa in possession of full information as to the value of these limits. Finally on the 9th of November, the notices were issued putting up the entire area for competition as a single proposition.

**HURRY-UP SALE**

Forty-two days were allowed from the issue of the notice to the date of opening bids. One advertisement appeared in the Edmonton Bulletin about December 1. This gave about four weeks to outsiders to acquire information on which to make competitive offers. That this length of time was wholly insufficient is shown by a letter on the 16th of December from Mr. Dwinell, who represents Minneapolis capitalists, and who had also a large interest in the Edmonton Lumber Co. Mr. Dwinell in his letter says: "I have been endeavoring to secure information which would enable me to act intelligently, but have not had sufficient time to do so. I would ask you to have this sale postponed for thirty or sixty days, preferably the latter, to the end that I may complete an examination and make a substantial bid for the property. I am satisfied that the interests of the Dominion government would be served thereby, and that a much larger bid would be received than if the sale took place at this time. This tract comprising as it does, 118 square miles is so extensive, that the time given under the notice is altogether insufficient to permit any one to make proper examination thereof. It is the same story disclosed in connection with other transactions, "insufficient time," "tract too large."

A further letter from Messrs. Crafts & Lee, of Edmonton, asks "Must the tenders be on each block separately, or in the whole?" intimating that if so large an area be put up at once there were few possessed of sufficient capital to bid upon it. It meant shutting out the small Edmonton manufacturer and granting every advantage to the wealthy Ottawa speculator.

**INSIDE CIRCLE KNEW**

But the department did not postpone the sale as asked by Mr. Dwinell. Presumably enough information was by this time in the possession of those in whose behalf information was desired. The bids were opened on December 31, 1902. They were as follows, omitting several smaller offerings:

- (a) T. A. Burrows, \$6,097.
  - (b) James Ross, on behalf of Edmonton syndicate, \$17,010.
  - (c) H. & K. McDonald & Frith, \$31,161.
  - (d) The Imperial Pulp Co. \$31,575.
- The tender of the Imperial Pulp Co. was a model of brevity. It read:

Toronto, Dec. 29, 1902. To the Secretary, Department of the Interior, Ottawa:

Sir,—Enclosed please find tender for timber berth No. 1031.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Imperial Pulp Co.

The regular form of the department was not used. No amount as bonus was specified. Marginal notes on the original showed that there were two cheques, the first for \$17,575, and the second for \$14,000. It was brought out as evidence that these two cheques were manager's cheques on the Ottawa office of the Bank of Ottawa, handed to T. A. Burrows in exchange for deposit. The letter purports to have come from Toronto, the cheques from Ottawa. Mr. Burrows seems to have been the instrument of their union. Now it will be noticed that the larger of these two cheques, \$17,575, slightly exceeds the bid of James Ross, and the Edmonton syndicate. Just before twelve o'clock the tender of the McDonalds arrived for \$31,161. The addition of the second cheque for \$14,000 to the previous cheque of the Imperial Pulp Company for \$17,575, would give a total of \$31,575, sufficient by a small margin to exceed the McDonald bid. Is it any wonder the question is asked, "was this coincidence or design?"

**BURROWS WAS AHEAD**

Edmonton advises show that the local syndicate was represented in Ottawa on the day the tenders were opened by Frederick E. Moroney, who brought down the \$17,010 Ross cheque. This party told on his return of his experience and impressions.

You will find his story, as repeated by Dr. H. L. McInnis, in the Edmonton Weekly Journal of February 25, 1908. After stating that the Edmonton syndicate sent a man to Ottawa with a marked cheque the citation reads: "When the man got there a tender had been submitted by Burrows for \$6,110. The man was at the office a few minutes before the tenders were opened. The tender was taken inside and in the meantime a conference took place and a blank cheque signed by Burrows was filled out. This made Burrows total amount to \$31,110, and so he got the berth." The figures may not be quite accurate, but it is plain that, rightly or wrongly, the Edmonton representative believed that his tender was tapped. Certainly the circumstantial evidence in regard to this transaction does not tend to remove that impression.

It is estimated that limit No. 1031 of which we are speaking, will produce 75,000,000 feet of saw lumber. All the timber lies close to the river and at a reasonable valuation this limit is worth today \$250,000.

**T. B. NO. 1122**

On Nov. 27, 1903, Burrows' timber cruiser, Archie McLean, made application to have seven widely separated tracts of selected timber, located on the McLeod and Pembina rivers, tributaries to the Athabasca, and aggregating in all 119 sq. miles, put up for public competition. The department acted with great dispatch. Advertisements were issued on the 15th of December 1903, and bids were called for to be opened on the 37th of January 1904. Between the issue of the advertisements and the opening of the bids the gross time was 43 days, but for anyone in Edmonton desirous of visiting the limits the time available was but one month. Now merely to make the tour of these seven widely separated tracts, passing from one to another and returning to Edmonton, would require a journey of 450 miles. This in itself would take a couple of months, allowing no time for examination. No condemnation can be too severe on the department for thus putting up so large an area in such scattered tracts in a single competition. It practically shut out the local Edmonton dealers from anything like a fair deal. The bids were opened on the 27th of January, 1904.

- They were as follows:
- (a) McDonald & Frith, Ottawa, \$1,220.
- (b) J. H. Lamont, Prince Albert, \$4,000.
- (c) Kenneth A. McLeod, P.O. Box 175, Edmonton, \$10,025.
- (d) A. W. Fraser (Imperial Pulp Co.) \$11,000.

**HANDY SECOND CHECK**

The offer of the Imperial Pulp Co. was in the form of a letter written by Lawyer Fraser of Ottawa. Marginal notes on the original indicate that two cheques were given—one for \$5,000 and one for \$6,000. Mr. Fraser under examination has stated that he wrote the letter and handed it in an unsealed letter to Mr. Burrows. Mr. Fimble, local manager of the Bank of Ottawa, has testified that he gave Mr. Burrows two manager's cheques for these amounts on the morning of January 27, in exchange for deposits. The cheque for \$5,000 was accepted first. It will be readily noted that the \$5,000 cheque would have been sufficient to have captured the limit over the Lamont bid, but that it required the combined cheques to exceed the McLeod offer. This limit was transferred the following day to the Imperial Pulp Co. by whom it is held today. Again may I ask was this coincidence or design?

It has been the cause of many protests and numberless petitions from several hundred of whom were for some years shut out from obtaining building material for local needs by the granting of track No. 1 of this berth, but what carries this government with its solicitude for the interests of those connected with the Imperial Pulp Co.?

**IMPERIAL CORNERS TIMBER**

And now to recapitulate. The Imperial Pulp Company has secured practically the whole reserve supply within 150 miles radius of Edmonton. Their holdings in this region cannot be worth today less than \$750,000. They will in all probability realize far more than this if they continue to hold and only sell when increased demand adds to the present value. Their method of tendering was different in every particular from the recognised practice of the department. The public advertisement which invites tenders calls attention to the fact that the department is prepared to furnish on demand a printed form of tender. This form indicates that the bidder is expected to state the amount he offers as bonus and gives the name of the bank on which his accepted check is drawn. This form was generally used by its competitors but never by the Imperial Pulp Co. In their tenders the amount offered as bonus is rarely stated. Double cheques are often used. The margin of excess is petulantly small, but never less than is required. All things considered—these unusual methods—this unvarying success—point to one conclusion, that there must have been irregularity in the tendering.

**THE PRINCE ALBERT DEAL**

The brother-in-law of the ex-minister of the Interior was not content to secure limits for himself but he found it profitable to lend his influence for a consideration. No better illustration of this can be given than the story of the Prince Albert deal which discloses at the same time a betrayal of public trust without parallel, even among these remarkable transactions.

This is the history of the Big River Lumber Company and of its satellite the Fraser-Munson combination. On the 17th of January, 1903, Messrs. Urquhart, Richards & Paterson, real estate agents of Winnipeg and St. Paul, wrote to the department, "on behalf of a syndicate of American financial men"—making application for fifty blocks of timber of ten miles each at the headwaters of the Churchill river, indicating a selection area of 7,620 square miles, the southeastern corner of which would come within twenty-five miles of Prince Albert. It was a most unprecedented demand. The quantity of timber land and the area of selection were very much greater than was ordinarily applied for. The department however, appear to have had no hesitation in granting the request. With wonderful alacrity, that is within less than a fortnight after the receipt of this application, the advertisement was issued calling for bids.

**MAGNITUDE OF PROPOSITION**

It is difficult to realise the magnitude of this proposition: Fifty blocks averaging ten miles each, to be selected within an area of 7,620 sq. miles in extent. This means a strip of continuous woodlands four miles wide. To procure this meant to possess a monopoly of Prince Albert's vast timber reserves. The delay allowed for inspection was in inverse ratio to the magnitude of the proposition. Much longer time has frequently been granted to explore far smaller limits. It was advertised once in the Manitoba Free Press and once in the Prince Albert Advocate. The advertisements left Ottawa the 28th of January and bids were to be back in Ottawa by the 15th of March. This meant thirty-eight days from Ottawa to Ottawa; it allowed less than one month for the lumbermen of Prince Albert, after learning of the proposal to explore and bid.

**BUNCH OF PROTESTS**

No sooner did the news reach Prince Albert than there were protests galore. This enterprising north town of Prince Albert, is the centre of the sawmill industry for western Saskatchewan. There are a number of lumber manufacturers at this point whose future supply was being threatened. The board of trade held a meeting and passed a strong condemnatory resolution. The mayor of Prince Albert also protested, forwarding to the Hon. Clifford Sifton the following telegram: "People of Prince Albert protest against sale of timber berths north of river timber limits passing into the hands of speculators to the detriment of settlers. (Sgd.) J. P. Austill, Mayor." The objections of these practical men were well founded "the area tendered for is too large," "few have capital sufficient to tender for such a large block," "we protest against limits passing into the hands of speculators to the detriment of settlers," "we ask that the time for receiving tenders be extended for six months to enable lumbermen to examine limits for themselves." Such were the reasonable demands of the people best acquainted with the facts of the case. "Put this area up in smaller blocks, and grant us longer time," said they, "and we will tender." To all this Mr. Turriff made curt reply: "It is not thought advisable to make any change."

**NO COMPETITION**

And so the bids were opened on the 7th of March, 1903. There was no competition worthy of the name. The Prince Albert operators, deterred by the prospect of a large bonus being required, made no effort to bid. A. W. Fraser, K.C., of Ottawa, president of the Ottawa Liberal Club, was acting on the instructions of T. A. Burrows. This latter gentleman likewise furnishing an unidentifiable manager's cheque exchanged for his own, put in one bid of \$5,000 for first choice (1,048) and likewise, writing a letter under the borrowed name of John McBas, put in another bid of \$1,000 for (1,048) the second choice. So the whole 500 square miles, as was expected and from the first intended, were knocked down to those whom he represented for the insignificant sum of \$6,000. When it is recalled to mind that during the two previous years the average bonus obtained by the department had been \$150 per square mile, it will be seen how preposterous it was to let this vast area go for only \$12 per mile. Two cents an acre for selected spruce covered timber land was the bonus price accepted by this government.

**BURROWS UNLOADED**

Now these limits Nos. 1048 and 1049, though the former purported to be held by the Big River Lumber Co. and the latter by lawyer A. W. Fraser, was really acquired by Burrows and his associates. Before the blocks were explored, Burrows sold his half interest in the Big River Lumber Company and Fraser's interest in the John McBas lease for \$80,000 which sum he has been paid by the purchasers in cash. In a previous debate it was alleged that this limit had been secured by William Cowan of Prince Albert, and much

able proceedings taken as may be necessary to revert in the Crown any timber lands in respect of which fraud or imposition has been practiced." We believed then as we believe now that in taking up this fight we were making a just demand; not only for investigation but for restitution. If these timber areas have been acquired by fraud or imposition the holders of them are the possessors of stolen goods and should be made to relinquish them for the benefit of the state. If the Conservatives come into power there will be such an investigation and if what we believe to be true can be proven, the people of this country will become richer by many millions through the recovery of natural wealth which has been taken from them.

(Continued next week.)

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

**ROYAL COAL**

FROM LETHBRIDGE

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No Clinkers No Dust Thoroughly Screened

**Steam Coal**

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All kinds of blacksmithing done promptly and in a workmanlike manner. Horse Shoeing a Specialty.

**J. A. NEILY,** BROAD ST., opposite Waverley Hotel

**GALT COAL**

CLEANEST AND BEST

The Smith & Fergusson Co. Sole Agents Phone 43. Smith Block Rose St.

The Dagoba Brand is composed of the finest picking of the Ceylon Tea Garden and is packed in its original packages on the plantation in Ceylon. Sold in pound packages, five pound boxes and in bulk. Guaranteed the best value on the market. Ask your dealer for it or write direct to G. O. WARENE, Direct Importer, Box 100, Regina, Sask.

**WRIGHT BROS.**

Undertakers and Embalmers.

Day Phone 53 Night and Sunday Phone 141

Regina, Sask.

**GOVERNMENT HAVE MADE**

SWIFT CURRENT Premier Scott won the Hautain candidature.

VONDA In a three cornered Liberal, won out, Dr. probably lose his deposit.

WEYBURN Dr. Mitchell, Liberal, seat, but as there were in the proclamation wasn't opened, it is there will be another election.

TOUCHWOOD Atkinson, Liberal, 4

HOLLIS WADENA The actual figures in eney have not come Pierce, Liberal, claims

YORKTON T. H. Garry, Liberal Dunlop by about 200.

REGINA COU Poll 2, Hiskvale, Tate 3, New Ontario, Tate 4, Ethenwood, Tate, maj 5, Arat, Sinton, maj 6, Pilot Butte, Tate, 7, Camden, Tate, Maj 8, Springdale, Tate, m

THOS. GALT Who was re-elected

# The West Company, Limited

EVERY Farmer should have his own Letterheads and Envelopes printed, but only a few of them have. In order to induce every farmer to make a beginning along this line, we have decided to make a

## Special Offer To Hold Good Until Nov. 1

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This offer will only hold good until that date.

## SPECIAL OFFER TO FARMERS

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## THE WEST For 25 Cents

Send in your money now and be among the first to take advantage of this offer.

Printers and Publishers, Box 394, Regina, Sask.

proceedings taken as may be necessary to vest in the Crown any lands in respect of which... We believed then as we believe that in taking up this fight we are making a just demand; not only investigation but for restitution, these timber areas have been... by fraud or imposition the... of them are the possessors of... goods and should be made to... them for the benefit of the... If the Conservatives come in... power there will be such an in... igation and if what we believe... be true can be proven, the people... this country will become richer by... millions through the recovery... natural wealth which has been... from them.

(Continued next week.)

Hard's Liniment Cures Colds, etc.

## ROYAL COAL

FROM LETHBRIDGE

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## WRIGHT BROS.

Undertakers

and Embalmers.

Day Phone 58 Night and Sunday Phone 141

Regina, Sask.

## GOVERNMENT TO HAVE MAJORITY

(Continued from page 2)

**SWIFT CURRENT**  
Premier Scott won over Smyth, the Haultain candidate.

**VONDA**  
In a three cornered fight, Totzke, Liberal, won out, Dr. McKay will probably lose his deposit.

**WEYBURN**  
Dr. Mitchell, Liberal, claims the seat, but as there were irregularities in the proclamation and as one poll wasn't opened, it is believed that there will be another election held.

**TOUCHWOOD**  
Atkinson, Liberal, defeated J. J. Hollis.

**WADENA**  
The actual figures in this constituency have not come to hand, but Pierce, Liberal, claims the seat.

**YORKTON**  
T. H. Garry, Liberal, defeated Dunlop by about 200.

**REGINA COUNTY**  
Poll 2, Hiskvale, Tate, maj. 20.  
3, New Ontario, Tate, maj. 22.  
4, Edenwald, Tate, maj. 10.  
5, Arat, Sinton, maj. 5.  
6, Pilot Butte, Tate, maj. 2.  
7, Camden, Tate, Maj. 40.  
8, Springdale, Tate, maj. 26.



THOS. GARRY  
Who was re-elected in Yorkton

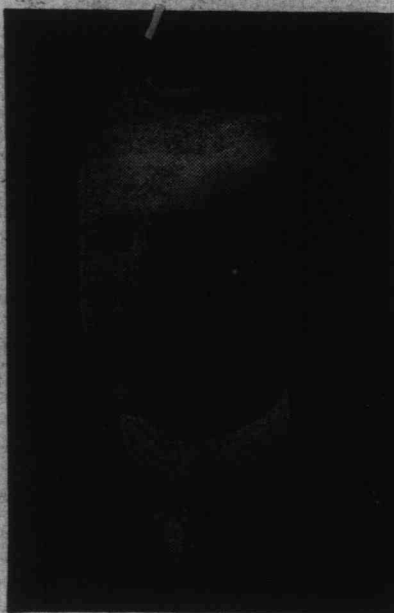
9, Sherwood, Tate, maj. 19.  
10, Herchmer, Tate, maj. 12.  
11, Boggy Creek, Tate, maj. 27.  
12, Craven, Tate, maj. 15.  
13, Tregarva, Tate, maj. 34.  
14, Wascana, Tate, maj. 39.  
15, Grand Coulee, Tate, maj. 30.  
16, Pense, Tate, maj. 13.  
17, Cottonwood, Sinton, maj. 7.  
18, Lumsden Dist., Tate, maj. 11.  
19, Westlake, Tate, maj. 5.  
20, Disley, Sinton, maj. 6.  
21, Belle Plaine, Tate, maj. 17.  
22, Balgonie, Sinton, maj. 5.  
23, Lumsden town, Tate, maj. 11.  
24, Lumsden town, Sinton, maj. 6.

**SEEMS STRANGE**  
Prince Albert, Sask., Aug. 17—From present indications it looks as though the Liberal party are going to agate work another northern poll outrage in Prince Albert county. It is now three days since the polls closed, and the ballot boxes from Mount Nebo and Mistawasis, about fifty-five miles out, have not yet been turned in, nor has any result of the poll been received, although several parties from those polling divisions were in town Saturday and Sunday. Donaldson's majority is, however, large enough to give him the seat unless something exceptionally startling is attempted in these two polls.

The report has been received of a poll in South Battleford where the Liberals had a majority of twenty, but in which not more than ten votes were polled all day. The manner in which the Provincial Rights majorities have vanished in several constituencies and the receipts of returns from two or three distant polls is suspicious, and worthy of the strictest investigation.

**CHANCES FOR SOMMERFIELD**  
Saskatoon, Aug. 17.—It looks as if there would be a hot fight for the seat in the legislature for the county of Saskatoon. Full returns give Sutherland, government candidate, a majority of only ten, and as there are several irregularities in connection with ballots, a recount will be demanded, with chances in favor of Sommerfield, Provincial Rights.

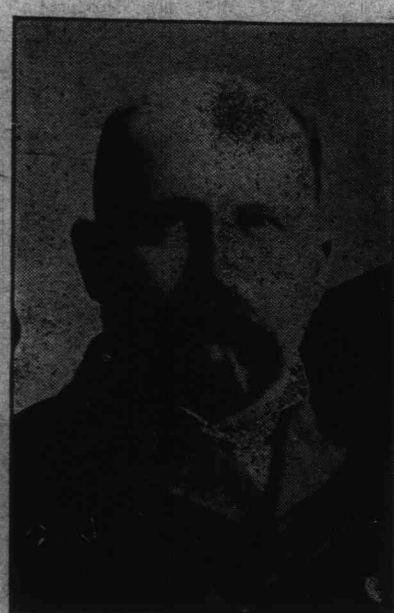
Over Chatham way there is a farmer who was born with an affection. One of his legs is longer than the other. A gentleman from Albany went over there last week to see about a summer boarding house for his family. The ruralite is very touchy concerning his legs, but the Albanian didn't know it. He met the farmer at the hotel one night. "Will you tell me sir, how it happened one of your legs is longer than the other?" he asked. Met with



HON. J. A. CALDER



HON. A. TURGEON



HON. W. R. MOTHERWELL

## THE THREE DEFEATED MINISTERS



H. W. LAIRD  
Who was defeated by J. F. Bole.

an accident when you were young, I suppose?"  
"No sir, 'twahn't no accident. They was made so at my request."  
"Ha, ha! That's funny. Tell me about it."  
"Well, sir, I wanted to be a farmer from the very day I was born. That right leg, the longest one, when I'm plowin' can go into the furrow, and the short one on top ground, by gosh, without bobbing up and down, like one of you ordinary city folks would do it. See?"—Albany Journal.

## Comic and Serious

People who think twice before speaking soon get out of the habit of talking.—New Orleans Picayune.

The man who hides his time has been commended a good deal, but if you ever watched one of those men who hide their time and succeed in the end, you will notice that while they wait they labor diligently.

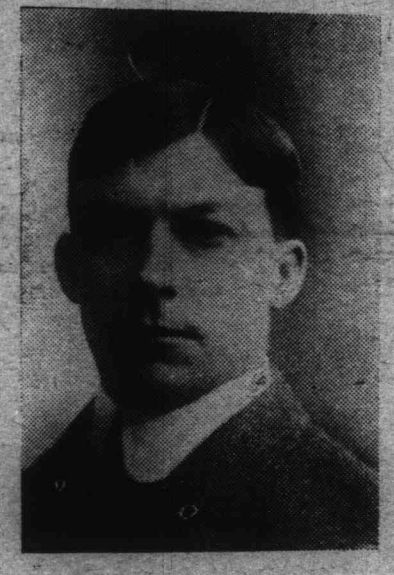
The parish minister meeting a farm-servant, who is a member of his flock, the following conversation ensued: "Well, John, and how are things going with you? I hope you are keeping well?"

"Heh, sir, it's hard work I hae to dae; nae rest from morn to night, work and work, an' nae minute's for me."

"Well, John, we must do our share in the work of this world. Remember, it is only the preparation for a better world where there will be no more work to be done."

"Well, sir, that may be for the like of you, but I'm no sae sure that there will be naething for me to dae in the other world. It will be the same thing there. 'John clean the sun; John hang out the moon; John light the stars,' and so on. I've nae foot they'll always find something for me 'tae dae.'"—The Tattler.

A few days ago two young ladies



MAJOR A. E. WHITMORE  
Who defeated Hon. J. A. Calder in Milestone.

halled a tram car, entered it, and found only standing room. One of them whispered to her companion: "I'm going to get a seat from one of these men. You take notice."  
She looked down the row of men, and selected a sedate gentleman who bore the general settled appearance of a married man. She called up to him and boldly opened fire:  
"My dear, Mr. Green! How delighted I am to meet you! You are almost a stranger. Will I accept your seat? Well, I do feel tired I heart-

ily admit. Thank you so much."  
The sedate gentleman—a total stranger, of course, looked, listened, then quietly rose and gave her his seat, saying:

"Sit down, Jane, my girl. Don't often see you out on washing day. You must feel tired, I'm sure. How's your mistress?"

The young lady got her seat, but lost her vivacity.—London Tattler.

"My wife," he proudly said, "has made me what I am."  
"That's the way with a man," replied Mrs. Strongmind. "Always blaming it on the woman."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Pa Twaddles: "Tommy, I am not at all pleased with the report your mother gives me of your conduct today."  
Tommy Twaddles: "I knowed you wouldn't be, an' I told her so. But she went right ahead and made th' report. Jest like a woman, ain't it?"—Cleveland Leader.

Doctor (after careful examination): "Some foreign substance is lodged in your eye."  
Dennis: "O! knowed it! Tho' what of git 'r wur-kin' wid thim Dagoes!"—Cleveland Leader.

"It would please me mightily, Miss Stout," said Mr. Mugley, "to have you go to the theatre with me this evening."  
"Have you secured the seats?" asked Miss Van Stout.  
"Oh, come now, he protested, "you are not so heavy as all that."—Catholic Standard and Times.

The Religious Waistcoat.—The Rev. W. L. Hood, of Bristol, R.I., caused a good deal of discussion recently by the statement that his two children, both under ten years, had never sinned.

A Bristol churchman, in commenting on Mr. Hood's assertion, said the other day with a humorous smile:

"Those two children must have consciences as clear as the conscience of an old colored man down one of our back streets."

"The ole man—Romulus was his name—took sick one day, and in a little while it looked as if the end was near. The minister was sent for and came promptly—a stout man, done up in one of those religious waistcoats, without any buttons up the front or any opening at the neck."

"The minister said to Uncle Romulus: 'Is your mind at ease, brother?'"

"'Yes, sah,' answered the old man.

"Are you sure there is nothing troubling you?" the minister went on. "If there is, speak up. Don't be afraid. I am here to help and comfort you."  
"Dey, is one fing, jes' one sah," said Romulus, 'dat 'plexes me.'"  
"What is it, my brother?" the minister murmured.

"Ah, kain't fo' ke life o' me make out, sah," said the old man, "how yo' gits yo'se' inter dat vest."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Felshire (formerly Rusty Rufus): "Well, what do you want?"  
"Tufold Knot: 'You wur kind enough wunst, mister, to give me a dollar an' a kick. Ef the two go together, sir, I'm ready for em again.'"—Chicago Tribune.

It made the young recruit hot. No wonder he was flustered.

The toeman peppered him with shot. Right after he was mustered. —Philadelphia Press.

Instructor in public speaking: "What is the matter with you Mr. Brown? Can't you speak any louder? Be more enthusiastic. Open your mouth and throw yourself into it!"—Sacred Heart Review.

"Why is it that men bet and women don't?" "Men choose betting as a means of putting a stop to an argument." "Well!" "Well, women never want an argument stopped."—Cleveland Leader.



DR. NEELEY  
Who defeated L. L. Kramer in Humboldt.

**Local and General**

The Creelman fair was held on Saturday.

J. Lewis of Kutawa was in the city yesterday.

Dr. Ellis of Fleming was in the city on Monday.

T. J. How of Rouleau, was in Regina on Monday.

Mr. Dines of Francis was in the city over Sunday.

Jos. Young of Stony Beach, was in the city yesterday.

T. H. Blacklock of Weyburn was in the city over Sunday.

Senator Perley of Wolsley was a visitor to Regina on Monday.

The formal opening of the Y.M.C.A. will take place on August 26 and 27.

D. H. McDonald of Fort Qu'Appelle was in the city on Monday on business.

The Salvation Army held their annual picnic to Hungry Hollow yesterday.

The Sunday School picnic and excursion to Qu'Appelle is taking place today.

W. T. Mollard, inspector of public works, has gone to Edmonton on business.

The Star Provision Co., announce in this issue the arrival of a carload of fruit. Read their advt.

Twenty-five fire alarm boxes have been installed in the city by the fire department and are about ready for use.

Born—At 1415 Albert street, Regina, on Saturday the 15th instant, to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. C. Honeyman a daughter.

Duncan Marshall and Senator Roy of Edmonton, have gone home after campaigning in the Liberal interests in this Province.

Ald. L. L. Kramer returned to the city on Saturday evening after conducting his unsuccessful campaign in the Humboldt constituency.

The New Hamburg Co., will erect a new warehouse in the wholesale district, north of the track. Storey & Van Egmond are the architects.

Prod Witts of the firm of Cameron & Heap, Limited, left for Nipegon, Ont., on Sunday to take charge of the company's business at that point.

A. C. Froom has been appointed Saskatchewan manager of the Imperial Life to succeed H. B. Andrews, who has been transferred to Winnipeg.

The Regina Collegiate Institute will open on Sept. 1st, for the fall term. Mr. W. G. O'Brien has been engaged as teacher of commercial subjects.

Ezra Shaw, of Davin, was in the city yesterday. Harvesting operations have commenced in that district. He reports little or no damage from frost.

Major A. E. Whitmore is still very low, but is making favorable progress. It will be over a month before he will be able to be out of bed even if his progress continues as favorable as at present.

Rev. C. R. Litterer, is recovering slowly from his illness and when he is sufficiently able he will leave for a trip to British Columbia. Rev. G. N. Dobie, of Indian Head will probably take charge of the hostel.

The north train was so crowded on Monday morning that Mah Po and his wife could not secure a seat. But the wily celestial knew his rights, and through his vigorous protest the C.N.R. were forced to add another coach.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" the old but ever new, was presented twice in Regina by Andrew McPhee's Company last Monday afternoon and evening. A good crowd attended both times. The performance was presented in a large tent on Broad street.

Mrs. N. Flood Davin arrived in the city this morning on a visit to friends, and is a guest of Mrs. P. McArts Jr. Mrs. Davin will spend a month between Regina and Moose Jaw before going on to the coast. Prior to coming to Regina Mrs. Davin spent some time with Mrs. Colin Campbell and other friends in Winnipeg.

A very pretty wedding was celebrated last Wednesday night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Eyre, on Albert street, the happy couple being Mr. James Porter of North Regina, and Miss Helen Parry of Blackheath, London, England. Miss Parry crossed the Atlantic on the Empress of Britain, arriving in Canada last week, and has since been the guest of Mrs. Powell. About twenty guests were present among them being Mrs. (Rev.) Guy, Mr. and Mrs. E. Flexman, Miss Peebles, Mr. John Hawkes, Mr. Stanley Chiswell, Mr. Richard Hall, Mr. Phil Hawkes, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Grey, Mr. H. Westley and others. Rev. Mr. Guy of the North Regina Presbyterian church was the officiating clergyman. The ceremony took place in the drawing room, and the bride was given away by Mr. Powell, who stood in loco

the jury of its authorship. "The cases are straight on the point," he said, "and they can't escape the representatives, and Mr. Flexman was best man, while the bride was attended by two bridesmaids, Miss Gertie Powell the daughter of the house, and Miss Lily Crellin.

The corner stone of the Methodist Church was laid on Wednesday evening, Aug. 12th at 7 o'clock, on the north west corner of the building, near the entrance. George Brown, ex-M.L.A., of Regina, performed the ceremony of laying the stone. Addresses were delivered by the resident clergymen, Rev. Philip C. Hayman of All Saints, Anglican; Rev. William Patterson, of St. Andrew's Presbyterian; Rev. Walter H. Parry of Oraven and Lumsden circuit; Rev. Robt. Godfrey and the pastor, Rev. Wm. Atwell. Appropriate hymns were sung by the choir of the church and the congregation, led by the orchestra of the Sunday school. In the cavity of the stone, encased in tin, were placed records of the church from its early foundation in Lumsden, with names of the church officers and Sunday school and membership, photo of the old church, copy of the News-Record, pamphlet issued by the local board of trade referring to Lumsden, several coins, and a tercentenary postage stamp, a bible and a copy of the church discipline, hymn book, Guardian, Onward, and Pleasant Hours, trustees board and building committee.—Lumsden News-Record.

**SCOTT COMMITTED TO STAND TRIAL**

(Continued from page 1.)

possibility even if they want to do so."

Mr. Trant—I don't see how we can get over these cases. I understand that both parties are anxious to have this case decided on its merits. There is a section which allows me when I do not think the evidence sufficient to commit, to still order the accused to go up for trial. That would be very convenient. I therefore decide to order Mr. Scott to give his own recognizance for \$500 and two sureties for \$200 each.

Mr. Embury—Unlike some other people who have men arrested on warrants when summons should be sufficient, we want to play this thing decent. We don't want any recognizance, and will agree to having Mr. Scott bound over for one dollar in his own recognizance. We don't want the premier of this province to have to go hunting about for securities for bail. I will go his bail myself."

Mr. Scott was bound over for \$200 and D. S. McCannell for \$100.

**SCOTT vs. MACDONALD**

The charge of criminal libel preferred by Premier Scott against J. G. Macdonald received its preliminary hearing on Monday morning immediately after the case of Laird vs. Scott.

Mr. Frame for Mr. Scott stated that as he had some witnesses to call he would ask for an adjournment to some time which would be convenient for the defense.

C. E. D. Wood who appeared for Mr. Macdonald said: "I may say that perhaps I can show my learned friend that he will not require any evidence or anything of that sort. We want to point out as representing the defendant, that we do not propose hiding behind any technicalities in this matter."

Mr. Trant—They have all said that. Mr. Wood—Now if your honor will let me continue. We admit, and on behalf of Mr. Macdonald, I admit the publication of the document with which he is charged with publishing. We do not say only that, but we say this, it is not a general charge, but a specific one.

"We also say here and now on behalf of Mr. Macdonald, that we repeat this charge and that we will prove it. We challenge Mr. Scott to go on, and we will then prove our charge."

Mr. Frame then stated that they would try to be as generous as the prosecution had been in the case of Laird vs. Scott and would not ask for any heavy bonds. Mr. Macdonald gave his own bail for \$300 and D. A. Macdonald for \$100.

Minard's Liniment cures Diphtheria.

**REGINA MARKETS**

Regina Flour Mill Prices

<b>WHEAT—</b>	
No. 1 Northern	94
No. 2 Northern	91
No. 3 Northern	84
No. 4	72
No. 5	69
No. 6	47
Feed No. 1	32
Feed No. 2	25

<b>OATS—</b>	
No. 2 White	34
No. 3 White	31
Rejected	27
Barley	35

<b>PRODUCE—</b>	
Butter	20
Eggs	20

Potatoes	85
Turkeys	50
Chickens	15
Turkey	20
Geese	15

**THE TRADING CO. WEEKLY STORE NEWS**

**Great Summer Clearing-Up Sale**

**ALL SUMMER GOODS MUST GO**

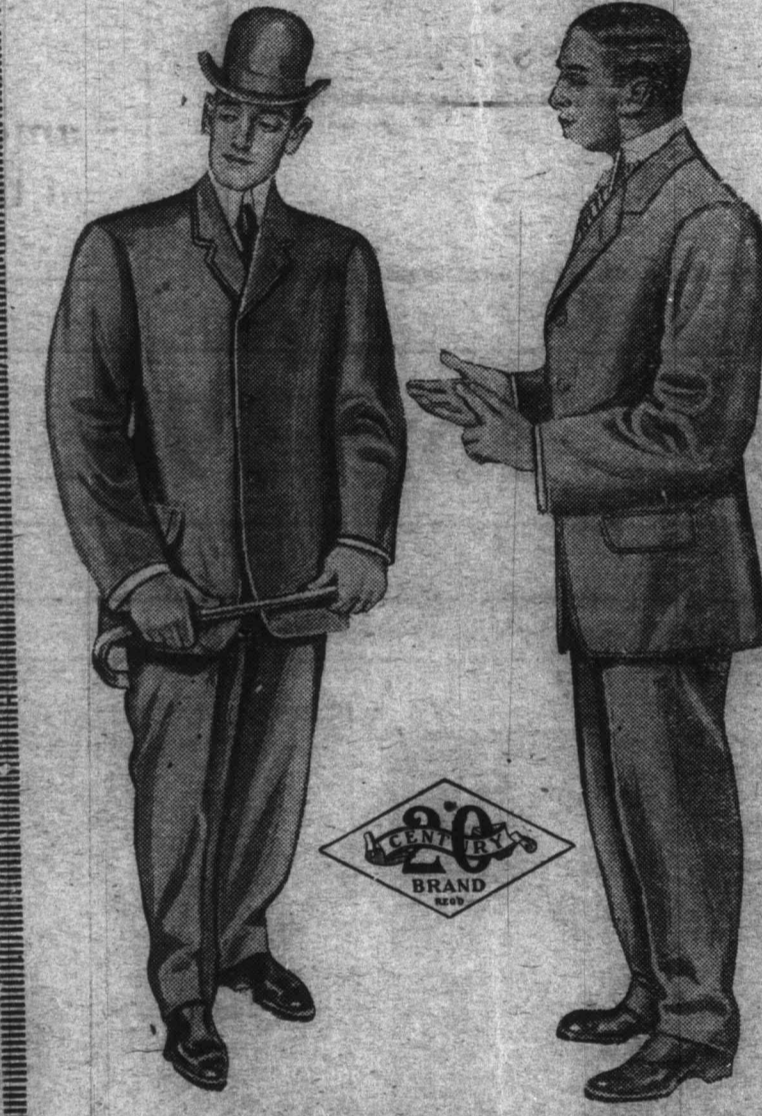
To make room for our FALL GOODS now coming in we are going to give **SPECIAL SALE PRICES** on all lines of **SUMMER GOODS**, including:

- Ladies' Blouses
- Children's Dresses
- Children's Underwear
- Ladies' Muslin and Linen Shirt Waist Suits
- Ladies' Whitewear
- Fancy Parasols
- Children's Straw Hats
- Fancy Scotch Gingham
- Ladies' and Children's Hose
- Children's Bonnets
- Ladies' Underwear
- Wash Belts
- Fancy Collars
- Fancy Hose, Etc.



You know our way of running a sale. No half heartedness, no sliding of prices. All goods marked the lowest price possible.

**The Last Week of the Big Clean Sweep Sale**



The last chance to buy a 20th Century Suit at 20 per cent. less than the marked price, or to participate in any of the Bargains of the Clean Sweep Sale. The

**Sale Positively Closes on Saturday, August 22**

So come at once. We still have a few of those \$6.00 Children's Fancy Suits at \$3.95 and Men's \$20.00 Suits at \$12.95.

Read the following items, note the reductions and remember this is the last week of the sale:

- Extra Special**  
\$20.00 and \$18.00 Suits for \$12.95  
A bunch of Old Suits—no two alike—in fine imported Tweeds and Worsted. Well made and perfect fitting. **\$12.95**
- Children's Fancy Suits**  
\$6.00 and \$5.00 Values \$3.95  
Children's Fancy Suits of fine Tweeds and Serges, including all our finest and best suits. All at one price. **\$3.95**



**Summer Wash Vests**

\$1.75 Values for 95c.  
Men's Fancy Wash Vests, in a variety of new colors and patterns, the balance of our stock, including all prices up to \$1.75. Clearing at **95c**

**Wash Ties**

Men's Four-in-Hand and String Wash Ties, good quality, regular values up to 25c each. Clearing at **2 for 25c**

**Gloves**

Working Gloves and Gauntlets, \$1.50 values going for **\$1.00**

**Linen Hats**

A large assortment of Linen Hats clearing at **50c, 65c and 75c**

**Don't Miss the Special Sale**



**REMNANTS**

We are picking out all Remnants and Oddments and are going to offer them at **HALF-PRICE Thursday and Friday** in the Dry Goods Dept.

**The Oxford Chancellor**

**Steel Range**

SHOULD HAVE A PLACE IN YOUR KITCHEN

It is a Labor-Saver. The firebox is proportioned to a nicety, so that baking results are all that the most critical can ask for—even oven control. We stock this range in four sizes and in six different styles.

Prices complete with large Reservoir and Warming Closet **\$45.00** UP

Every stove sold under a positive guarantee to work satisfactorily or your money refunded.

In our Hardware Section



**The Regina Trading Co. LIMITED**

Western Canada's Greatest Store

Our Suits, Spring Hats, C. H.

VOL. 12 No. 21

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On Improved

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panies in the World, and the "weak ones"

FARM LANDS CITY HEALTH AND

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**Imperial Bank of Canada**

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO  
Capital Authorized \$10,000,000  
Reserve Fund \$4,000,000

D. R. WILKIE, President  
HON. BOBT. JAFFRAY, Vice-President

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN: Bank, Ltd., 11, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 4.  
BRANCHES IN PROVINCES: MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN, ALBERTA, ONTARIO, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Farming and general business transacted. Savings Bank Department allowed on deposits from date and credited quarterly.

**REGINA BRANCH**  
J. A. WETMORE, Manager

For Every Pupil  
Public School  
Canada

**July Watch Sale**

M. G. HOWE, Jeweler

**For**

Lo and

The Best Armstrong