SASKATCHEWAN

## Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frin's G. Carnenter.)

governed by tetritorial officials who lived here at Regina. As the flood of imed here at Regina. As the hood of the migrants began to spread over the eventy, the people of the wheat belt concluded they wanted more than a ter-torial government. They agitated the atter, brought it before the Canadian parliament and the result is the two parliament and the result is the two parliament the Sansatchewan and Alnew provin-berta. Prosaskatchewan and Al-nere mean the same estatury. There were in Canada up to last are now nine and th-one promise to be the the whole. as states in seven provin September. T

latest addit. nost populous of CANADA'S NEW STATES.

Saskatchewan and Alberta begin on the edge of the United States and run authward six or seven hundred miles about as long as from New Alimington, and are wider than adelphia to Pittsburg. They They are abou. York to Wilmin form Philadelphia to Pittsburg. They from Philadelphia to Pittsburg. They are about the same size. It is more than four times the size of Massachusetts, it times as big as Maryland, more than it times as big as Ohio and bigger it mass as big as Ohio and bigger it say country of Europe with the ix times as big as Ohio and bigger, than any country of Europe with the sceptions of Russia and Austria-Hun-The upper part of it is covered timber, but it has 150,000 square with timber, but it has 150,000 square miles of prairie, adapted to ranching and farming. It has some of the best of the wheat belt, which will grow the hard finity grain so prized by millers the world over, and known as "No. I hard."

SASKATCHEWAN LANDS.

SASKATCHEWAN DANDS. I have talked with many of the citi-mes as to the character of Saskatche-ran. Mr. John A. Reid, one of the pro-inetial officials, who has traveled all ger ft, tells me that the country is fat. For miles north of the American bundary it is a great pisin with no hills to be seen in any direction. Far-ther north the country is rolling and fill father north are patches of for-st, which finally end in a strip of dense mode running across the province from de side to the other. The province is well watered, except if the southwest. The Saskatchewan fire, which has many branches, runs hrough it and the soil is such that wa-ter can be gotten almost anywhere in it. In the far north, Saskatchewan is made up of a series of lakes, surround-e by timber, and there are lakes in the entral and southern portions. The country has one strip of semi-ard land. This is a bite, beginning with the boundary of the United States and running northward in an tregular-curve which includes the most of south-ern Alberta. This lend is now used for maching. There are scores of Ameri-can eattle owners there, and cattle are often driven across the boundary from Montana and other states. Some are brought from Texas to be fattened, and there is a large ranching industry in the region, the greater part of which I have talked with many of the citi-

there is a large ranching industry in the region, the greater part of which belongs to Americans.

THE WHEAT BELT OF SAS-KATCHEWAN.

Right here at Regina are some of the Right here at Regina are some of the best wheat lands of Canada. All this country southward to North Dakota and east to Manitoba is taken up by wheat farmers, a majority of the lands belonging to United States citizens. That section is cut up by many rall-roads and it is about as well settled as Dakota itself. Running northward from Regina, the wheat country extends for hundreds of miles. Almost directly birth is Prince Albert, which is now reached by two railroads, with settle-ments all along the way. The distance

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Stande of a thousand miles and between
Stande a careful study of the province. The surveyor general of Canada, who has surveyor general of the province, or subative startions, but the country as a whole was governed by territoria tofficials who live.
Species As the flood of im-

A PROVINCIAL CAPITAL. I wish I could show you this new capital of Saskatchewan. Regina is a ragged town of ragged houses, situated on a ragged plain, spotted with wheat fields which now look decidedly rag-ged. The town has ungainly houses and wide streets with board sidewalks, which run far out into the country. One of the streets is two miles long, extending to the mounted police bar-marks and the government house. Tha cothusiastic Beginans speak of those places as a part of the city and the bare prairie between as town lots.

The chief business street runs paraltel with the railroad. It has only one side, the stores facing the track. Above the depot are numerous elevators.large wooden buildings which tower over the city, visible for miles. Regina calls city, visible for miles. Regina calls itself a wheat city, and these elevators are its landmarks. There are a dozen of them in the town proper, and, ig the wheat district adjoining, 170, hav-ing a combined capacity of 6,000,000 bushels bushels

IN THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

It took me some time to find the offito took the new province. Saskatche-wan is not old enough to have a state house or a parliament building. The government is now run in rooms on the second stories of the various buildings throughout the town. The most of the provincial business is done above the Bank of Commerce, a little yellow brick structure with retail stores on the ground floor and government offices

The new province already has its dif ferent bureaus, and it is rapidly acquir-ing a good-sized civil service. I spent some time in the agricultural depart-ment, and learned that a government farm is in existence near Indian Head, where all sorts of experiments as to grains and vegetables are being made with a view to developing the province. The new state has its weed inspectors who go over the country and warn peo-ple to cut down their weeds. If they do not obey, the government will de-stroy them and the men refusing will be prosecuted and fined. Laws are already being enacted as to clean seed, and the state is protecting the farmers

in every possible way. I talked with one of the members of the agricultural department as to the wheat yield of Saskatchewan. He said: "Many of the figures published are ex-travagani. We know through the threshers' returns just what we get out of the soil, and while we have many forms which yield 20 hushels of wheat farms which yield 20 bushels of wheat and upward per acre there are very few which yield more than 30. There may be a patch now and then which will turn out 40 bushels but when it comea to a 100 acres or 1,000 acres giving any such yield you must take the statement with considerable salt."

INDEPENDENT LANDLORDS.

I arrived in Regina to find the hotels I arrived in Regina to find the notels packed. This had been their condition for the past two or three years, and in the spring and summer it is not un-common to find the halls filled with cots. As it is, I have to sleep in a room with two beds, and my companion snores so that he shakes the door open night after night. The landlords are sometimes insolent. If you complain, they will tell you to go elsewhere and

THE HIGH GRADE

IS ON.

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How the Province Looks-Its Enormous Extent-Regina the Capital City -Municipal Ownership-Something About the New Towns-The Sas-Katchewan River-Canadian Hotels and Their Pretty Waitresses.

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THE SASKATCHEWAN RIVER.

Almost as Large as the Mississippi-Photographed for the Descret News.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

I find these new Canadian towns de-

Montreal, the ordinary rates are from \$2 to \$3 a day for room and board, but the \$3 rate should include a private \$25 to \$30 a month and board.

the \$3 rate should include a private bath. Very few of the country hotels have baths, and they are not so well managed as our h els. Almost every hotel in Canada has a saloon attached to it. According to the law, liquor cannot be sold outside ho-tels, and the result is the hotel and bar go together. This raises the stand-ard of the bar, but it lowers that of the hotel. There is considerable dirthling, both before meals and, becidedly in favor of municipal ownership, Regina owns its electric light plant, and it has a good system of street arinking, both before meals and, between them.

PRETTY HOTEL WAITERS.

I like the hotel waiters. The swal-I like the notel waiters. The swar-low-tailed negro, with his hungry eye and itching palm has not yet crossed the international border, and the fee-demanding white waiter is absent. The demanding white waiter is absent. The service of the dining rooms is through fresh young girls, who do their business rapidly and well. I wish I could in-troduce you to the International hotel force at the Soo. Every waitress ther s is just under six feet in height, so stately that one almost fears to give extra orders; and it does one's soul good to see the Amazona stalk to the dining room door, throw it open with a stately swing, while in duleet tones they elaculate:

they ejaculate: "Soup and fish, twice, in a hurry!" Some of these girls are very sympa-thetic. A blonde waitress, upon my not touching the soft-holled egg she had furnished this morning plaintively said:

night after night. The landlords are "You don't care for your eggs" scmetimes insolent. If you complain, As much as to say that I was not in they will tell you to go elsewhere and love with them and had rejected them, well there is no else which was r At most of the hotels the head waiter is a ripe old maiden, who dresses in black silk, and whose lips look as where. All the hotels are full. This is so throughout the new Canada. It is necessary during the summer season to telegraph ahead to get quarters, and though they had been formed by say-ing plums, prunes, prisms. The other walters are younger. They all dress in black for breakfast and luncheon, one must be content to rough it. The hotel rates are about the same as in the United States, or if anything, a little cheaper. Outside Winnipeg and wearing little bib-like aprons about as

big as a handkerchief pinned to their waists. At dinner the waiters comp forth in gowns of immaculate white, as clean as new pins. Here in the are looking for suckers ourselves. Thereupon the agent's face fell, and with an angry glance out of the tall of his eye he strode away. as clean as new pins. Here in the northwest many of the waiter girls are Danes or Icelanders. They receive from NEW TOWNS OF CENTRAL SAS-

KATCHEWAN. Leaving Regina, let us take a flying

eap to some of the growing towns of central Saskatchewan. First look at central Saskatchewan. First look at Prince Albert, on the banks of the Sas-katchewan river, more than 300 miles, north of the American boundary. That place was a Hudson's bay post from which the fur lands of the north were supplied. It was a great trading cen-ter, and now something like a quarter of a million dollars' worth of furs are brought there every way. The tous brought there every year. The town

is a lumber market, and it also is surrounded by wheat fields. It has two surrounded by wheat fields. It has two rellroads and there are ships on the Saskatchewan which give it consider-able river trade. I am told coal has been found near by, and the scientists say that the Coal Fall rapids will give an enormous water, power which will lead to the establishment of wood palp and other industries. Prince Albert has already an electric light plant, which is owned and operated by the munici-nality and it is now putting in severs. pality and it is now putting in sewers.

ALL ABOUT CANADA'S NEW STATE, WHICH HAS BEEN CARVED FROM THE WHEAT BELT.

ON THE SASKATCHEWAN RIVER. I talked with Capt. Hall of the Hudson Bay company about the navigaelit-ty of the Saskatchewan. Said he:

"The river is almost as big as the dississippi and in some places as deep, The river is almost as big as the Mississippi and in some places as deep. With a fittle money expended upon it it could be made a water highway, which would bring the wheat down to Lake Winnipeg. The thief obstruction now is in some rapids, near the mouth of the river, ghout three miles from the lake. A canal or wing could be built about these rapids, and by drag-ging a few spots along the river. 12 hundred miles or more of havigation could be opened up. As it is now the Saskatebewan will not earry boa's which have more than two or three-feet of water. I salled up it for 1,000 miles last year on a boat 100 feet long, which draw 25 inches, going from Ed-monton to Prince Albert. I was carry-ing goods for the Hudson Bays com-pany, and made the trip pay both ways." Mile ways.

"What is the character of the hand along the river," 1 asked. "It is wild prairie now spotted with omesteads. The farmers do not settle

upon the banks, for they are rough. The chief farms are just back on the smooth, level plains. The river is crossed by ferries at many places. The ferries are worked by steel cables, thich we had to cut in order to go

AT BATTLEFORD.

At DATTLEFORD, One of the coming cities upon the Saskatchewan is to be built at Battle-ford, in the western part of the terri-tory not far from the Alberta line. This town was reached last, year by the Canadian Northern railroad, and more than 1,000 homesicals have been taken up in the land surrounding it. Battle-ford is right in the heart of the wheat belt, and it claims to have lands trib-utary to it, equal to the state of New utary to it, equal to the state of New York.

The climate of Hattleford is milder than further east, as it is tempered by the Chinook winds. The winter is horter, the thermometer seldom falls s far as 40 degrees below zero, and t tempins at that point but a rew days Techning at that point out a tree days to a line. There are two other roads ow building toward Battleford and it fill soon be reached by the Canadhan bacfic and the Grand Trunk Pacific. Other thriving towns of Baskatche-van are Rosthern, which marketed mil-

lions of bushes of which markeset intri-lions of bushes of wheat hast year. Saskatoon, which already claims to be a city, and whose people think it should be the capital of the province; Lioyd-minster, on its extreme western edge. Moose law and Swift Current in the Moose Jaw and Swift Current in the south, as well as Indian Head, Wey-burn, Milestone and other places. In-deed, the province is already peppered with incipient settlements, many of which are aspiring to citybood. FRANK G. CARPENTER.

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WOMEN

BEAUTIFUL

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may be golden, black

or brown, but when

it becomes gray

or faded there is

an appearance

of age, though



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