WEEKLY LEADER

THE LEADER PUBLISHING CO. LIMITED

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ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE.—E. & J. Hardy & Co., 20 Fleet Street, London, E.C., England.

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Regina, Wednesday, May 1, 1907

A PREMIER'S EXAMPLE.

Sir Joseph Ward, the premier of New Zealand, forms the subject of the character sketch in the current issue of the London World. No beginning, we are told, could have been less promising or auspicious for a great career than was Sir Joseph's. His father dying when he was a child, he left Australia, where he was born, to go to New Zealand, where he had to begin his battle with the world at an early age. A post as telegraph messenger being vacant in the postoffice, it was offered to him, and he took it without hesitation. Immediately after entering on his duties, he began to learn telegraphy, for which he had so great an aptitude that he was proficient in the course of a few weeks. Within six months he was a telegraph operator. His early experiences made themselves practically felt in later years when he became Postmaster-General. He knew exactly the weak spots in the service, and was able to improve them.

Feeling the need of education of a broader kind than he could get in the postoffice, Sir Joseph left to go into a merchant's office, which offered him work of a varied character. Included in the routine was the representation of two different newspapers, so that he had even to do some journalistic work in the shape of reporting meetings, chronicling local happenings, and so on. After three years he resigned to take a position in the railway service, though it was at a lower salary than he had been getting, as he desired to become acquainted with the routine of that department. In the railway service he remained for two years, practically in charge of the office, as his superiors were a long distance away from where he was stationed. This experience in the railways stood him in good stead in after life, when he became Minister of Railways, a portfolio he filled for seven years, and was recognized as a master of detail as well as of administration. Leaving the railway, he next became the repersentative of a large business firm. Ultimately he entered into business on his own account, and today his firm is one of the largest in the colony, though Sir Joseph has taken no active part in its management for some years.

The exigencies of political life prevent Sir Joseph from indulging as much as he would like in open-air relaxations, for he is essentially an open-air man. At one time he used to boat and play cricket. For some time, indeed, he was the captain of a cricket club, and a scar on his forehead still reminds him of an accident in the field. Later he was an ardent volunteer, and when there was trouble with the Maoris he offered to take his corps to fight them. Evidence of his skill in other athletic pursuits is furnished by the presence on the sideboard in Awarua House of two or three silver cups which he won in the days that were earlier. Today, sea-fishing, perhaps more than anything else, is Sir Joseph's great relaxation. Once it came very near to costing him his life. With two men he was fishing far out in the Straits, in which there is a shark known locally by the name of "Black Jack." Suddenly the great beast appeared and began to make for the boat. One of the boatmen lost his head and nearly brought the party to grief; but the other obeyed Sir Joseph's orders, and rowed for all he was worth, while Sir Joseph himself fed the shark with the cod he had caught, and thus kept it at a certain distance until they reached the breakers. It was a narrow escape, for Black Jack had previously been known to attack fishing parties.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

However it may be thought by many to be lacking in practicability at the present time, there can be no question that there has grown up among all the great nations of the earth a deep yearning for deliverance from the horrors and afflictions and losses and privations of war and from the growing burden which the maintenance of vast fleets and armies entails. It is not to be expected that a world which has been torn with conflict and saturated with the blood of contending armies from the earliest dawn of its history till now will reach an area of universal and lasting peace at a single bound. It is certain, if it ever be accomplished, to be the result of slow processes, involving much change in human character. The same qualities of greed, anger, pride, rapaciousness, pugnacity and injustice which cause dissension and strife among individuals enter into the cause national quarrels. Hitherto such quarrels have been entered upon by any two powers at will, without reference to the interests or convenience of others, who are always injured by the exercise of belligerent rights.

It has come to be strongly felt that there ought to be a general consensus of nations that they will not be justified in going to war without having first made an attempt to settle their disputes by arbitration. This would simply be advancing nations to the position held by individuals under the dueling code. The seconds' first duty was really that of arbitration. It was always incumbent on them to bring their principals together and reconcile them if possible, and they often succeeded in doing so. If they failed, they were bound to see that the quarrel was carried to its last stage, in strict accordance with the most humane rules which were practicable under such circumstances. The duel between individuals has been abondoned as a relic of barbarism, but quarrels between nations have not yet been advanced to the place it occupied. The movement now on foot contemplates, as we understand it, putting them exactly there, as a first step toward peace. It is proposed to agree that two countries with a grievance between them must in effect appoint seconds, who are to compose their differences, if possible, and if it is not ,they and all other parties to the compact are to see to it that the fighting is carried on in a way to injure others as little as possible and without wanton cruelty; in short, in strict accordance with the code.

While the peace advocates are enthusiastic and unintermittent in their efforts, it is to be said in their commendation that they are not aiming at the impossible all at once. They have come to realize the tremendous difficulties and obstacles in their way and that complete success can be obtained only by rational and gradual methods in long process of time.—Calgary Albertan.

THE COLONIES AND IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Writing recently in the "Daily Report" in connection with the Colonial Conference now in session in London, England, "H. A. R." said:

In the masterly speech of the late Colonial Secretary setting forth the political, defensive, and commercial aspects of the Federation of the Empire at the last Colonial Conference, that portion of it which dealt with the suggested representation of the Colonies in either or both Houses of Parliament was not the least important.

Mr. Chamberlain considered that there could be no objection in principle to any such proposal. "If it comes to us it is a proposal which His Majesty's Government would certainly feel justified in favourably considering," said Mr. Chamberlain; but he added, "I have always felt myself that the most practical form in which we could achieve our object would be the establishment or the creation of a real council of the Empire to which all questions of Imperial interest might be referred, and if it be desired to proceed gradually the Council might, in the first instance, be merely an advisory council."

As showing what a thoroughly sound grip of Colonial affairs Mr. Chamberlain had acquired, it may be interesting in this connection to quote the independent views of Sir Edmund Barton on this subject, which the writer gleaned from several interesting conversations with Sir Edmund, the first Commonwealth Premier, during his last stay in London, and which, as an old Australian journalist and friend, I had his full permission to make use of.

"As to political representation," Sir Edmund said, "I do not see how it is possibit at this time; I don't say that it is impossible in the future—there is nothing impossible for the Empire!" "If," he continued, "it were attempted, as has been suggested, by way of life peerages in the House of Lords, then the recipients of those peerages would have to be reinforced from time to time to an extent which would give the Colonies too high a ratio of representation, for my experience leads me to believe that unless reinforced, the original appointees would soon lose touch with the Colonies, and thus true representation would not be effected.

"On the other hand, if an attempt were made for popular representation in the British Parliament, it would involve a radical change in the composition of the House of Commons, a change which could only be justified by the value of its results. Now, if the Colonial representatives in the House of Commons were sent there upon the basis of population merely, it would have no valuable result, because it would be only a microscopic representation. Again, if the representation were increased out of all proportion to the population, grounds would immediately be found for discontent at the disparity of the system. So that an effective representation would be attended with danger, while an ineffective representation is worthless."

The ruthless logic contained in these untterances of the Commonwealth's first Premier must be apparent to all.

"No doubt," Sir Edmund went on to say, "means may be found for periodical conferences, such as the present, upon which it is difficult to set too high a value, but these are Conferences of men who throughout their deliberations retain their responsibility to their own Parliament and people in the different lands from which they come, so that the representative system is at the foot of the Conferences."

From this it will be seen that the opinions of Mr. Cahmberlain and those of the Commonwealth Premier were practically unanimous. If anything, Sir Edmund's opinion may be deemed the more conservative because, being essentially an expert Constitutional lawyer, he restricted it to the Constitutional purview of the situation. It was not essential that the late Colonial Secretary should have pointed out in detail at this Conference the difficulties that lay in the way of Colonial representation in the Imperial Parliament, and he very wisely sought refuge in sympathetic generalities which he crystallised into the eminently statesmanlike idea of "creating a real Council of the Empire which might ultimately have conferred upon it both executive and legislative functions."

Only those who have lived for any length of time in Australia know what a very superficial view of Imperial politics prevails there, and how wearisome becomes the iteration of "Australia for the Australians." Not that the loyalty or patriotism of Australians in regard to the mother country can be impugned for one moment—these were abundantly proved during the late war—but it is an undeniable fact that prior to the war, and at the present moment, a very large section of the community has been led to believe that in subscribing something more than the trifling sum now contributed towards the naval defence of the Colonies they are being made the victims of a "taxation without representation" grievance.

"The proposed additional contributions from the Colonies towards Imperial naval defence which were suggested at the last Colonial Conference are comparatively small when the immense importance of the protection which the Imperial Navy affords them is taken into account. Such an increase would certainly not warrant the Colonies in demanding representation in the Imperial Parliament, though it will assuredly not prevent a certain section of Australian politicians from demanding it wildly when the matter comes up for consideration."

There is yet another aspect of the case. Let it be supposed, for an instant, that Colonial representation in the House of Commons was granted otherwise than on the basis of population, what would the Irish members have to say, and how would it affect the proposal already put forward in certain quarters to reduce the present representation of Ireland to something more in accordance with its population?

To sum up, after considering Sir Edmund Barton's lucid exposition of the difficulties which would attend Colonial representation in either House of Parliament, and Mr. Chamberlain's very reasonable and statesmanlike alternative suggestion of the establishment of a Council of the Empire, Parliamentarians of the present generation at least need have little fear that their cherished institutions and privileges stand in any danger of being rudely disturbed by a Colonial intrusion.

By no means the least gratifying of the many kind things said of Saturday's special building issue of the Leader, was the generous reference to the number made in the columns of our afternoon contemporary. However widely we may differ on certain subjects, there is unquestionably one matter upon which The Standard and The Leader are in perfect harmony and that is in advancing the prosperity and making known the advantages of Regina. There they thread common ground. We appreciate the praise of our esteemed contemporary not only for the neighbourliness of which it is evidence—a neighbourliness in a special degree peculiar to newspaperdom—but also because it comes from a quarter which understands and can appreciate the many difficulties which have to be overcome in the getting out of such a number.

WORKING OVERTIME ON RAILWAYS.

Speaking editorially under the above heading the Toronto Globe very sanely says:

Six months ago three trainmen were killed in a collision on the Grand Trunk Railway, and the conductor of the erring train was tried and convicted of manslaughter. The presiding judge at the trial, addressing the jury, made light of the plea that the conductor had been doing extra time and had fallen asleep through fatigue. In this particular instance he may have taken the correct view of the matter, but it would be dangerous to take without qualification the ground that in all such cases the overtaxed employee is alone to blame.

It is difficult for a servant of a railway company, when it is operating its system with just as few hands as it can do with, to avoid working extra time, and if he were to refuse to do it when asked he would probably have to make way for someone more accommodating. But even when he is left entirely free to do or not do extra work, just as suits him, the railway company must share the responsibility for accidents that are clearly due to excessive fatigue. It must be borne in mind that this is not a case in which the company and its employees are alone concerned; the railway is a public highway and a common carrier, and it must be operated with an eye to the safety of the traveling public. No railway employee on whom responsibility for moving trains depends should be allowed to work so excessively as to be rendered unfit to understand, observe, and obey signals, not to speak of written orders. If the law does not recognize this kind of liability as resting on railway companies it should be amended as soon as possible.

DID NOT GET IT ALL.

Jury Gives Ida Bears $300 for Wounded Affections.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., April 27. — The jury at the assizes yesterday, after ten minutes' deliberation, gave Miss Bearss $300 damages against Fred Trim for breach of promise. The plaintiff who is twenty-one years old, claimed $5,000.

J. ADDISON REID

Hamilton St. over Traders' Bank

BARGAIN IN AN IMPROVED FARM

Half section three miles from Gerald. An Incorporated Town with five Elevators and a Flour Mill.

Best wheat growing district in Southern Saskatchewan. N.W. 4 and S.W. 9-2-32-1. Look it up on the map.

CULTIVATION—195 acres under cultivation.
140 acres now ready for the drill.
90 acres of this was summer-fallowed last year and 50 acres fall plowed.

BUILDINGS—1 ½ story frame house 14x36, lathed and plastered; with addition 10x30; 2 ft. stone foundation under house. Cellar 8x12. House cost $1,000.

Frame stable 20x32, 14 ft. studs, boarded up 8 ft. with addition 14x32, shingle roof. Cost $300.

Frame granary, 30x32, shingle roof. Cost $250.

Three portable granaries. Cost $90.

FENCING—140 rods Page wire fence enclosing buildings. Cost $125.
12 acres pasture fenced with barb wire.

There is also a good well and pump on the property.

A mortgage for $2,800 was placed on this land about eighteen months ago. This in itself is a guarantee of the value of the property, as this is a large loan for a half section. There is now $,600 due on this mortgage, which the purchaser will assume. Good terms can be arranged for the balance.

Price for immediate sale $9,750. ($22 per acre)...$3,000 cash will handle this.

200 acres of crop are being put in which purchaser can arrange to have. His price positively will not hold ffer the crop is in.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

MAIL CONTRACT

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, Friday the 17th of May, 1907, for the conveyance of His Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, 58 times per week each way, between Regina Post Office and the Canadian Pacific Railway Station, including the clearance of the station letter boxes and the conveying of the contents to the postal car on all mail trains, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Regina, and at the office of the Post Office Inspector.

W. W. McLEOD,
Post Office Inspector.

Post Office Inspector's Office, Winnipeg, Man., 5th April, 1907.
9-3w.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF WESTERN ASSINIBOIA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF EARL DELANCE BISHOP, DECEASED.

Pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Newlands, dated the 18th day of April, 1907.

TAKE NOTICE that the creditors of the above named estate are required to send in to Norman Mackenzie, barrister, Regina, Saskatchewan, on or before the 15th day of July, 1907, their claims against the above named estate, together with a statement of the security, if any, held by them, such statement and claim to be verified by Statutory Declaration.

Dated at Regina, this 18th day of April, 1907.

NORMAN MACKENZIE,
Administrator of the Estate of Earl Delance Bishop, deceased.
11-3w

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES, JUDICIAL DISTRCT OF WESTERN ASSINIBOIA.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF THOMAS McDONALD, DECEASED.

PURSUANT to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Newlands, dated the 16 day of April, A.D. 1907, all parties having claims against the above estate are required to send in the said claims together with statement of security (if any) held by them on or before the 15th day of July, A. D. 1907, to Messrs. Balfour & Martin, of the City of Regina, Advocates for the Administrator.

Dated at Regina the 16th day of April, A. D. 1907.

BALFOUR & MARTIN,
Regina.
Advocates for Administrator.
11-3w

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF WESTERN ASSINIBOIA.

In the matter of the Estate of Bruno Franke, late of the Post Office of Gray in the Province of Saskatchewan, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Rule 595 of the Rules of Court referred to in the Judicature Ordinance that all persons having claims against the estate of the said late Bruno Franke who died on or about the 6th day of October, A.D. 1906, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to Messrs. Lamont, Allan & Turgeon, at Regina, Advocates for Fritz Franke, the Administrator of the Estate of the said deceased, on or before the 31st day of July, A.D. 1907, their names, addresses and descriptions and a full statement of particulars of their claims and the nature of the security, if any, held by them, duly verified.

Notice is also given that after the said 31st day of July A.D., 1907 the Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.

Dated this 29th day of April, A.D. 1907.

LAMONT, ALLAN & TURGEON,
Advocates for Administrator.
12-3.W.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF WESTERN ASSINIBOIA.

In the matter of the Estate of Henry Parkin late of the Post Office of Belle Plaine in the Province of Saskatchewan, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to rule 595 of the Rules of Court referred to in the Judicature Ordinance that all persons having claims against the estate of the said late Henry Parkin who died on or about the 19th day of November A.D. 1906, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to Messrs. Lamont, Allan & Turgeon at Regina, Advocates for the Western Trust Company, the Admistrator of the estate and effects of the said deceased, on or before the 15th day of June A.D. 1907, their names and addresses and descriptions and a full statement of particulars of their claims and the nature of the security, if any, held by them, duly verified.

Notice is also given that after the said 15th day of June, A.D. 1907, the Administrator of the said estate will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased having regard only to the claims of which the said Administrator shall then have notice.

Dated this 29th day of April A.D. 1907.

LAMONT, ALLAN & TURGEON,
Advocates for the Administrator.
12-3w

Choice Half Section for Sale

West half sec. 23, twp. 29, range 6, west of 3rd M. Best land; 50 acres broke up. First class neighborhood. On proposed line of C.P.R., 16 miles west of Hanley, Sask. Terms: $4 cash; balance easy terms. Write S. D. Campbell, Dutton, Ont. 11ttw

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

If the label on your paper reads 1908 is an acknowledgment your subscription is paid for in advance. The management of this paper would appreciate if all delinquent subscribers would pay up promptly. Remember a pretty picture will be mailed to new subscribers or those renewing their subscriptions.

THE LEADER PUBLISHING CO.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to "The Assignment Act" in that behalf, that Royal Lloyd Nickerson, of the Town of Qu'Appelle in the Province of Saskatchewan, druggist, heretofore carrying on business at Sedley in the said province. did on the 12th day of April, 1907, make an assignment of his estate and effects for the general benefit of his creditors to Arthur G. Rawlinson, of Qu'Appelle, aforesaid.

A meeting of creditors will be held at the law office of T. A. Colclough, in the Northern Bank building at the said town of Qu'Appelle, on Monday, the 29th day of April, 1907. at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, to appoint inspectors and give directions as to the disposal of the estate.

Creditors are required to furnish to the Assignee or his advocate, T. A. Colclough ,at the Town of Qu'Appelle, aforesaid, particulars of their claims and of the securities, if any, held by them with the value thereof proved by affidavit, together with such vouchers as the case admits of. and to entitle any creditor to vote his claim must be filed on or before the day of the meeting.

Dated at Qu'Appelle in Saskatchewan ,this 13th day of April, A. D. 1907.

T. A. Colclough, of Qu'Appelle, Advocate for Assignee.

WANTED—Teachers holding first or second class Professional certificates wanted immediately. Salaries 950 per month. Write Edmonton ers' Agency, Edmonton. Alta
32-1yr-w

WANTED—A teacher for Wellington School District No. 86, with second class certificate preferred; duties to commence 1st of May, 1907; six or seven months engagement. Apply, stating qualifications and salary expected to John Martin, sec.-treas., Glen Valley P. O. 11-3w

TEACHER WANTED—Second or third class. Duties to commence on May 1st. Apply stating salary wanted to Geo. C. Little, secretary-treasurer, Handsworth, Sask. 10-3w

TEACHERS wishing to secure yearly schools in Alberta and Saskatchewan should register with us immediately. Our Vacancy Register contains appointments at $75 to $200 in excess of what you really expect. Ten direct applications positively guaranteed to each registered teacher. Call and secure our terms. Western Teachers' Bureau. Private Box 421. Darke Block, Scarth Street, Regina.

WANTED—By an English family, educated,arriving in Regina about May 16th, wife as housekeeper, husband (inexperienced) as farm hand. Willing to learn to work. Address George P. Newman, Regina, Leader office, Regina 11-2w

FOR SALE—¾ Sec. improved farm, first class buildings and water, in the famous Loon Creek district. Wheat 45 bushels per acre. $27.00 acre, $20.00 cash. E. H. Tompkins,

FOR SALE—320 acres; 160 fenced; 30 crop land fenced separately. Good neighborhood; close Moose Mountains; well adapted for stock; range adjoining; no herd law; excellent shelter and water; church, school one mile; bi-weekly mail; 7 1-2 miles from Kennedy; 1 1-2 G. T. R. survey. $8.50 per acre; $1,000 cash. E. C. East, Fletwode, Sask. 10-2w

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF A TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Province of Saskatchewan, Village of Balgonie.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned, Overseer of the Village of Balgonie, pursuant to a resolution duly passed by the ratepayers of said village, intends to apply on behalf of the said Village of Balgonie to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Saskatchewan, for the erection of the said village into a town municipality and that the limits of the said proposed town municipality shall be and include the whole of Section three (3) in Township eighteen (18) and Range seventeen (17) West of the Second Principal Meridan, in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Dated at Balgonie in the Province of Saskatchewan this twenty-second day of April A.D. 1907.

, VINCENT H. SMITH,
Overseer of the Village of Balgonie.
12-4w

Choice Moose Mountain Lands for Sale

In twp. 13, range 6, W. of 2nd M. All sec. 31. north half sec. 23 and east half sec. 5. Choice farming lands, being specially selected from selected lands and within 1 to 3 miles of elevators on Reston-Wolseley branch of C.P.R.; close to survey C.N.R. Price $14 to $15 per acre. Terms: quarter cash; balance easy terms. Write J. A. & S. D. Campbell Dutton, Ont. 11ttw

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Capital Authorized . $5,000,000
Capital Paid Up . . $4,700,000
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REGINALD RIMMER, Barrister, Advocate, Notary Public, formerly legal adviser to the Lieutenant Governor of the N.W.T., and of the Department of Indian Affairs. Strathcona Block, Scarth St., Regina.

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MISS C. W. WOODWARD, Pupil of Prof. Albert Reakes, Guildhall School of Music London, England. Teacher of Singing and Pianoforte. Lorne Street.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. Capital City Lodge No. 3 meets first and third Thursday in each month at Masonic Hall. Eight o'clock sharp. Visiting Knights welcome. W. F. McGregor, K.R.S.

—Special subscription offers for Weekly Leader from now to Jan 1st, 1908. See advt. in another column.

Mechanics, Farmers, Sportsmen.

To heal and soften the skin and remove grease, oil and rust stains, paint and earth, etc., use The "Master Mechanic's" Tar Soap. Albert Toilet Soap Co., Mfrs.

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ON IMPROVED
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