

SASKATCHEWAN MAY

BY BELL SYSTEM

President Sise Says Negotiations Are Underway-- Alberta Also Negotiating--Government Here Don't Admit.

Montreal, Feb. 27.—At the annual meeting of the Bell Telephone company of Canada this morning it was announced by President Sise that the company is preparing to sell its plant and business to the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, provided a proper agreement could be arrived at. He stated that the Bell company had no particular desire to sell, as they had already done in the province of Manitoba, but it was better to do this than to enter into competition with the government. The shareholders passed a resolution authorizing the board to deal with the governments of these two provinces for a sale to one or both as may be best. News that a sale was contemplated to either one of these provinces came as a surprise to the shareholders, as they had no idea that such a move was contemplated.

Referring to the business of the past year, Mr. Sise, stated that the Bell company as well as others, had had a hard year of it. They had, however, done as well as could be expected and had no complaints to make.

There was but one change in the directorate, this being the election of Theodore M. Vail, president of the American Telephone company, in the place of E. P. Fisk, deceased.

Nothing was given out in regard to the prices supposed to be paid by either of the governments concerned in the proposed deal.

It has been generally known that a good deal of correspondence had passed between Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works in Alberta, and President Sise, in regard to a sale, but it was not thought that negotiations had reached such an advanced stage. In fact it was advanced that little, if any headway had been made.

The Saskatchewan ministry state that all the negotiations they admit knowing anything about is the receipt of a letter from the Bell company, asking if they were prepared to buy the Bell system in Saskatchewan.

TRADES CONGRESS

Of Canada Makes Representations to the Premier and Minister of Labor.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress made its annual last week on the Prime Minister and Minister of Labor for the disposing of matters affecting labor's interests in Canada. The deputation was made up as follows: Alphonse Verville, M.P., president; James Simpson, vice president; Patrick M. Draper, Ottawa, secretary, and J. G. O'Donoghue, counsel. The requests which were preferred were as follows:

1. Passing of a workman's Compensation Act for the Dominion to apply to railway companies holding a federal charter.
2. Increase letter carriers' rate of wages.
3. Government inspection of the running gear on vessels for the protection of longshoremen.
4. That the government should endorse and carry through Verville's bill now before parliament providing for an eight hour day on Government works.
5. The appointment of a commission on technical education.
6. That the public lands in the Dominion should be reserved for bona fide settlers.
7. That Monk's bill to assist the organization of co-operative societies be carried through parliament and apply to co-operative trading and manufacture.
8. Old age pensions.
9. Amendment to the Lemieux Act to prevent the importation of strike breakers while investigations under this law are going on.
10. Abolition of immigration bonds.
11. Exclusion of Hindu labor.

The deputation expressed the willingness of organized labor to judge by practical results the measure agreed on between the Canadian minister and the Japanese minister at Tokio for the restriction of Japanese emigration to this country.

The deputation was assured by the prime minister that when a re-arrangement was being made of Cabinet portfolios it was his own view that a separate Minister should be appointed to take charge of the Department of Labor. At the same time, under Mr. Lemieux's administration that branch of the public service the interests of the working classes are now already being well looked after.

The control of telephones was being vested in the railway commission which would enable that body to protect the interests of all telephone operators.

Mr. Lemieux observed that the civil service commission was dealing effectively with the claims of the letter carriers to increased wages, and that he was prepared to follow their recommendations.

As regards the control of the Dominion lands it was the policy of the government—already to reserve all lands for bona fide settlers.

As regards the establishment of co-operative banks, the government is to be most careful not to do anything which would take from the security of the Canadian banking institutions.

The premier said no necessity for the establishment of a system of old age pensions in Canada existed at the present time.

The Lemieux Act might not be perfect, but it was better to test all its provisions before introducing amendments.

The Japanese immigration question declared Mr. Lemieux, is already settled and measures had been taken which would result in preventing any recurrence of the Hindu invasions of last year.

Consideration was promised to the other questions presented by the delegation.

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When this occurs, the solid column whose support has kept the ministry in office, wavers; and if not reassured the end will come.

This teaching of our history may well be couched by any government which light heartedly votes down demands for public investigations into its transactions, requests for access to information by which its transactions are to be judged, or proposals to carry out policies to which it is pledged.

A government majority ought always to face a parliamentary opposition with its eye—not on the lobby or army of camp followers—but upon the sober thinking men in the constituencies who have hitherto had faith in their leaders. What will they think of it? Will they regard it as justifiable party play; or will they be stirred by a suspicion that all is not right? It is upon the final judgment of these consciences of our politics that the fate of the ministry rests. The lobby and the camp followers cannot save it, once the serious people who sincerely believe in it have been chilled by suspicion or driven away by doubts confirmed.

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When Sir John died and the "scandal session" of 1891 destroyed the faith of the people in his successors, his government fell. What killed it was the loss of support of the serious citizen who had sincerely believed in it. Their confidence was shaken by the scandalous revelations; and overturned by the civil war which broke out amongst their leaders. They refused to go to the polls as they had in the past to keep the Conservative government in power; and the Conservative party went out for what has now run for nearly to three Parliaments. The opposition was not especially strong. It was still "suspect" both regarding American reciprocity and "free trade as they have it in England." But the serious people took these risks.

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But he went down with a crash that still rings in that province; and an opposition in which few people had any great amount of faith came in. It was not that the people wanted Whitney. They were rather afraid of the explosive gentleman who then led the opposition. But the sincere supporters then withdrew their confidence. The grafters fought to the last ditch—they like fighting in ditches—but they could not save the government. When the sober, unclouded judgment of the province condemned it, it fell.

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GRAFT ALONE CANNOT SAVE

When a Government Loses the Confidence of the People, it Cannot Retain Power by Graft.

No government can live by "graft" alone. If the political history of Canada proves anything beyond question, it proves this. Whenever any Canadian government, be it ever so strong, be it sheltered by ever so mighty a tradition, be its opposition ever so weak, has lost the support of the serious citizens who sincerely believe in it, it has fallen.

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SASKATOON A DIVISION

Supt. Maharg, of Brandon, Will Have Headquarters at Saskatoon.

Saskatoon, Feb. 27.—General Manager Bury of the C.P.R. announced here last night the appointment of E. S. Maharg, now superintendent at Brandon, as superintendent of operation and construction on the new Saskatoon division. The new superintendent will move here in a couple of weeks with a staff of dispatchers and the usual divisional officials. It was also announced that work on the new shops here will start at once, and a passenger service will start to Winnipeg about June 1st on the new line. Maharg's division goes east to Brandon on the M. & N. and to Neudorf on the Kirkella.

Minard's Liniment Co., Ltd. Gentlemen,—My daughter, 13 years old, was thrown from a sleigh and injured her elbow so badly it remained stiff and very painful for three years. Four bottles of MINARD'S LINIMENT completely cured her and she has not been troubled for two years.

Yours truly, J. B. LIVESQUE, St. Joseph, P.O., 18th Aug. 1900.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

A Successful Convention of Sunday School Workers Held at South Qu'Appelle.

The Saskatchewan Sunday School association honored Qu'Appelle by holding their convention on Tuesday afternoon and evening.

The afternoon session was duly opened by a hymn, and an address on equipment for the service by Rev. W. B. Tate, chairman. That Mr. Tate made some telling remarks was shown by the frequent reference to his remarks during the afternoon.

The use of charts in religious teaching, was the title of a well planned paper by Mr. Simmonds, Qu'Appelle, his illustrations being devoted chiefly to charts for teaching the catechism.

The future of Canada be considered under two aspects, first literature and science, second, political life. "You have two elements in Canada which ought to give you great advantage, namely poetry, literature and romance of the French writers, and sturdy robust nature of the British peoples." The third element I should mention is the Scottish element.

Speaking of the political future, Mr. Bryce said that it depended largely on the traditions formed, and the land was young. Traditions are to the nation what habits are to the individual, and a nation which has

PRESERVE FORESTS

Ambassador Bryce Speaks Before Montreal Club on the Future of Canada

While in Canada, the Right Hon. James Bryce, British Ambassador at Washington was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Canadian Club in Montreal.

The subject of his address before the club was "What we owe to posterity." Of the Canadian resources he spoke eloquently, but urged upon Canada the necessity of preserving her great forests. "This is one of our greatest assets and we owe it to posterity that we leave them this asset unimpaired," said Mr. Bryce.

Speaking of the relations between Canada and the motherland, he said that three-fourths of his work at Washington was related to Canada. "I am more the ambassador of Canada than I am of Great Britain declared Mr. Bryce. "I have made it a practice to confer as often as possible with the Canadian government on questions relating to this country and I feel that this is the only right way to represent England and Canada at Washington. It is an honor and a privilege to confer with your premier, a statesman like Sir Wilfrid Laurier."

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formed noble traditions while young will maintain them through life. The efficiency and dignity of the British parliament are largely due to the great traditions. To make these traditions we need our best men to enter public life, and in that life they should have as high a standard of honor as in their private life. The vigilance of these are the safeguard of a nation. You in Canada today are working for a long future, for a Canada that will be one of the mightiest nations in the world. You are forming habits today which some day will be the traditions of your posterity. Let those be high and worthy. Every Canadian can help Canada by maintaining a high standard of citizenship, and let him remember this, that no good work is ever lost or wasted."

The evening session was marked by a high attendance. Rev. J. Laycock occupied the chair. The meeting was opened with a short song service, followed by an address of welcome by F. J. James who extended a cordial welcome to the ministers and visitors and expressed satisfaction with the attendance and the hope of a bright future for the movement.

Rev. F. Clare of Pasqua reserve, gave the first paper, the subject being "Christ's Last Command." He dwelt strongly on the subject of ordering children religious instruction in Sunday school and developing an interest in missionary work. The command to go into the world and teach the gospel was as applicable today as it was in Christ's time. He compared missionary work in Canada and Corea to the no small credit of the latter country. His address was an eloquent appeal for the better and more work in the Sunday school.

In a brief paper A. M. Fraser dealt with "International Work" showing in a striking manner, the value of co-operation and co-operation of the various denominations. He also valued this work for its influence in bringing the churches closer together.

O. S. Kinsley, Regina, followed on "The Mutual Relationship of the Cony Association and the Sabbath School." The point made was that districts assisted in the equipment of established schools and the founding of others, and the county associations bound these two together and further assisted in the work.

Frank G. Haultain, Regina, speaking on the Sunday School itself, put forth the claim that no other body could do the work of the school; as a teaching institution it was necessary for the teachers to prepare their work, and be strongly advised, a teachers' meeting once a week for prayer and study.

The last speaker was the Very Reverend Dean Sargent. He warned that moral and religious development of this new province was even more essential than material gains and reputation in the production of wheat. This spiritual growth was attainable through the Sunday school.

A short time was given to an open parliament, during which many beneficial suggestions were made.

The afternoon session was brightened by music supplied by Mrs. Harmer and Miss Butler, while the full Presbyterian choir, a double male quartette therefrom and Mr. Bays Morgan ably assisted in the evening in making the convention a memorable one.

At the close of the evening session the ladies of Knox church served dainty refreshments in the lecture room and a pleasant half hour was spent in social chat.

The convention marks an epoch in Sunday school work in the district, and this successful event, will probably be but the beginning of a series. —Qu'Appelle Progress.

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Nothing was given out in regard to the prices supposed to be paid by either of the governments concerned in the proposed deal.

It has been generally known that a good deal of correspondence had passed between Hon. W. H. Cushing, minister of public works in Alberta, and President Sise, in regard to a sale, but it was not thought that negotiations had reached such an advanced stage. In fact it was advanced that little, if any headway had been made.

The Saskatchewan ministry state that all the negotiations they admit knowing anything about is the receipt of a letter from the Bell company, asking if they were prepared to buy the Bell system in Saskatchewan.

TRADES CONGRESS

Of Canada Makes Representations to the Premier and Minister of Labor.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress made its annual last week on the Prime Minister and Minister of Labor for the disposing of matters affecting labor's interests in Canada. The deputation was made up as follows: Alphonse Verville, M.P., president; James Simpson, vice president; Patrick M. Draper, Ottawa, secretary, and J. G. O'Donoghue, counsel. The requests which were preferred were as follows: