

WEEKLY LEADER

THE LEADER PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED.

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ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE.—E. and J. Hardy & Co., 39 Fleet Street, London, E. C., England.

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Regina, Wednesday, July 24, 1907.

AN OUTSIDE OPINION.

At a time when the Supplementary Revenue Act passed at the last session of the Legislature is receiving considerable attention throughout the Province, the following article which appeared in the Manitoba Free Press under the heading "Without Aid to Education," is not without interest:

A noteworthy manifestation of the true spirit of democratic government is furnished by the action of the Provincial authorities at Regina in issuing for distribution throughout Saskatchewan a bulletin, purely explanatory in character, in regard to the Supplementary Revenue Act, which is one of the most important of the measures passed at the last session of the Saskatchewan Legislature, and one which has met with a good deal of criticism. The bulletin is based upon imperfect knowledge of its purposes and provisions. Briefly, the purpose of the Act in question is to impose upon all privately-owned land its share of the cost of Provincial education—a purpose which can only be objected to by holders of land for speculative purposes who wish to profit by the improvement of the Province without making any contribution to its most necessary expenses. The legislation in question is based upon recognition of education as a public concern of the first importance, and on the principle that the cost of public education should, as far as possible, be borne by the whole Province and not by local communities. Instead of treating this democratic school policy as a bone of contention to be wrangled over with partisan noises and contentiously dealt with in partisan newspaper articles, the Saskatchewan Government simply sets it forth like a report made to a general meeting of shareholders in a joint stock company by the board of directors.

The bulletin contains, first, the text of the Act in full, and next, an analysis of how it will work out. The chief object of the Act is to tax lands for the support of rural schools which were formerly taxed. It is estimated that there are some 23,000,000 acres of assessable land in Saskatchewan that do not contribute to the cost of education, the greater portion of which land is held by speculators and non-residents. The Act provides that all land in town and village school districts shall be subjected to a tax of one cent per acre. The Act also provides that all land in rural school districts shall be subjected to a tax of one cent per acre. The Act also provides that all land in rural school districts shall be subjected to a tax of one cent per acre. The Act also provides that all land in rural school districts shall be subjected to a tax of one cent per acre.

The revenue under the Act will thus be \$330,000 annually, which is to be kept in a separate trust fund and paid out in the form of grants in support of the educational institutions of the Province. The cost of collection is placed at 2 1/2 per cent, or \$8,250, leaving \$321,750 available for distribution. Five per cent, or \$16,500, is to be paid to the Agricultural College, a like amount to the Provincial University, 10 per cent, or \$33,000, to the high schools, and the remainder, \$281,575, to elementary schools. Under the provisions of the Act every rural district whose school is in operation more than sixty days in the year will be paid a straight grant of \$120; and after these grants are paid, the balance is to be divided among all rural districts in proportion to the number of days their schools are kept open. For the year 1907 there will be in the Province about 900 districts entitled to the grant. These districts will receive, first, a total of 900 times \$120, or \$108,000, and, next, the balance of \$153,497 to be divided as indicated above, the school districts keeping its share. The most days receiving the largest grant. It is thus to the interest of every board of trustees to see that its school is kept open as long as circumstances will permit. Not a dollar of the new revenue to be provided under the operation of the Act is to be applied to any other than educational purposes; and, in addition, the grants heretofore paid to school districts by the Government are to be continued without any reduction whatever. For every dollar levied on the lands in school districts it is estimated that on the average there will be returned to the trustees about \$240, and in the case of newly organized districts provision is made for the payment of a special grant or bonus to them during the first year of their operation. By this Act the Saskatchewan Government is breaking new ground.

The Act, like all new legislation, is necessarily experimental, and only under the test of time and experience in actual operation can it be determined whether the details of the measure work out so as to effect its main intention in the best manner. The principle of the Act is assuredly a sound one; and the placing of such legislation on the statute book of Saskatchewan will give all thoughtful Canadians ground for believing that Manitoba's new neighbor Province has in its first Government and Legislature no reason to fear to challenge comparison with any of its sister Provinces. So long as the school needs of the country are amply provided for, the progress and welfare of the country are secure.

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The Montreal Witness, in noting the reference made by Premier Scott at the banquet here to the value of Canada's fisheries, publishes some figures to show the extent to which this industry has been developed, and also makes some very pertinent observations in regard to some of the reasons why the fisheries have not yielded a much larger revenue than they have up to date. The Witness says:

The Hon. Walter Scott, premier of the Province of Saskatchewan, in his speech at the dinner of welcome given by his friends and admirers at Regina on June 22, made some surprising statements regarding the enormous possibilities of Canadian fisheries. He said: "Fisheries experts say 'that the waters of Canada, by proper care, can be made to yield a yearly output in value in excess of our total possible agricultural output.' If there really are such wonderful possibilities in our Canadian fisheries which only require 'proper care' in order to make them available, it would seem to be the part of wisdom in Canada to see that the proper care was given them, for although our fisheries have been developed for centuries, yet the value of their annual output does not now equal that of our cheese factories, which are but the growth of one-quarter of a century. Although nearly four million dollars has during the past twenty-five years been paid in the form of bounties to Canadian fishermen doing business on the east-coasts of the Dominion, yet the value of the salt water fish, including oysters and lobsters, caught annually during that time, and the fishermen belonging to the province of Quebec have a greatly diminished output to-day compared with what they had twenty-five years ago. Owing to the operations of fish hatcheries to the fresh water fisheries of Ontario have been increasing their annual output considerably of late, yet there seems to be room for a manifold increase in that quarter. The older inhabitants can still remember the time when Atlantic salmon were to be found in abundance in the Huron and St. Lawrence rivers emptying into Lake Ontario, and there seemed to be no limit to the supplies of whitefish and salmon trout in that lake. What is the condition of things at present? The Atlantic salmon have long since forsaken the waters, and the whitefish and the trout have become few and far between in Lake Ontario. The numerous American and Canadian fish hatcheries situated on the shores of the upper lakes are now sending hundreds of millions of fry yearly into those waters, which has already greatly improved the fishing there, yet so long as the sawdust nuisance is permitted to pollute the streams the products of the Canadian fisheries will continue to be of small account in comparison with Canadian agricultural products. The total value of all the fish caught—not including lobsters and oysters—during the year 1900, in the four provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, was \$1,411,338. The value of the lobsters secured was \$3,055,350, and the oysters the value was \$155,680. The value of the fish caught in the waters of Ontario in the year 1900 was \$1,333,294; in Manitoba and the Territories was \$718,159, and in British Columbia the value of the fish and fur seals caught was \$4,878,820. The expenditure by the government in connection with the fisheries during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1901, was \$491,569, the chief items of expenditure being \$158,802 paid in bounties to the fishermen, while the fisheries protection service cost \$221,211. The government revenue, fines, license fees, and so forth, derived from the fisheries in the year was \$88,145.

ON SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

The Saskatchewan Herald, the Conservative and Provincial Rights paper at Battleford, which commented recently on Premier Scott's statement about the appointment of a Roman Catholic school inspector, saying: "Surely Mr. Scott doesn't mean to insinuate that there is no Roman Catholic with sufficient education and ability to fill the position," now notes The Leader's reply thereto. After publishing our statement as to the qualifications a man must possess before he is eligible for appointment to an inspectorship, namely, a graduate of a university who has served in a teaching capacity in the Province, The Herald says: "If there are no university graduates among the teachers of the Catholic school districts, the department should ensure the reason and frame the regulations so as to encourage their employment as it pays to have the best in teaching as in every thing else."

ON SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

Here we have an opposition paper calmly proposing that the Department of Education should alter the regulations so as to favor Roman Catholics, the very thing Mr. Haultain raised such a hub-bub about, charging that a compact existed between Mr. Scott and Archbishop Langevin by which the former agreed to pursue just such a course of action. Mr. Scott, the

Government and Liberal party are pledged to the aim to treat all classes alike and, to quote Mr. Scott's own words, "so long as we remain in power no regulation will be altered nor anything done which will in any degree tend to destroy or modify the purely national character of our schools, separate or public. I pledge myself and the Liberal party and government to maintain absolute public control of every school and to continue the system of uniform text books, uniform training and qualification of teachers, uniform inspection for every separate and public school alike. Can I make the pledge any stronger? If you can suggest any more emphatic or stronger form in which it can be framed I shall gladly adopt the stronger form."

How The Herald would propose to alter the regulations to encourage the employment of Roman Catholic university graduates without impairing the "best" which it declares we should have in teaching we do not know. The remedy apparently lies with the trustees of Catholic schools who should pay such salaries to their principals as would encourage university graduates to enter their service. The Protestant Public Schools seem to be able to secure the services of university graduates under the regulations, so why not the Roman Catholic Public and Separate Schools? Certain it is that if Roman Catholic university graduates can only be obtained in Saskatchewan schools by altering the regulations in their favor this Province is not likely to be favored with their services so long as the Scott Government remains in office.

WESTERN RAILWAYS READY FOR CROPS

NOW FACING PROBLEM OF ASSEMBLING THOUSANDS OF CARS FOR GRAIN

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—The western railroads are facing the problem of assembling thousands of cars in the next thirty days, for the purpose of transporting the crops to market. Nearly every big railway system has received detailed reports from their agents in every part of the west, and south-west, regarding the crop and probable yield, and the prospect for future business. From these statements estimates are made of the number of cars which will be needed to take care of the various crop movements along the line of each road. Agents are being sent out to the different crops will be moved, and how great the early movement will be. This is done so that the railroads may avoid if possible, taking cars out of other service and rushing them to the west, there to remain idle for days awaiting loads.

OTTAWA'S WELCOME TO SIR WILFRID

THE CAPITAL DOES HONOR TO ITS MOST POPULAR CITIZEN

OTTAWA, July 22.—Ottawa's welcome home tonight to Sir Wilfrid Laurier may not have rivalled the spectacular impressiveness and exuberant enthusiasm of the demonstration of Quebec and Montreal, but in the nation's chief representative as manifested at the reception in the Montreal, there was evidence of a feeling of personal affection for a fellow citizen, a friend, a party feeling. Sir Wilfrid is unquestionably the most popular citizen of Ottawa. Where he is best known he is best liked. Consequently his real home-coming tonight was the occasion of a splendid manifestation of the citizen's genuine affection and admiration for him and Lady Laurier, who shares with him the popular esteem.

Body Found in River

EDMONTON, July 22.—While on a weary pilgrimage on foot, west from Wetaskawin to British Columbia by way of Jasper pass, in an attempt to cross the north Saskatchewan river, a Swede whose name has not yet been learned, but whose initials are M. V. H. was drowned near Brick creek, one hundred and fifty miles up the river from Edmonton.

The discovery of the body was made by Capt. A. H. Pearce, who returned yesterday from a trip up the river. The body was badly decomposed.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the
Signature of *Dr. J. C. Williams*

PHONE 245.
Groceries, Shoes and Clothing.

PHONE 565.
Dressmaking, Ladies' Ready-to-wear and Housefurnishings.

PHONE 18.
Dry Goods and Office.

THE MIDSUMMER SALE

IN THE LADIES' READY-TO-WEAR DEPT.

OPPORTUNITIES for money-saving are many in this department. Make a point of visiting it when you are in the shop again, and get our prices if only for comparison's sake. You'll find many items at much less than you expected to pay.

Second Floor.

Ladies' Tweed and Cloth Suits

Our range of Ladies' Suits is still large and comprises many very handsome styles. These are all Spring 1907 goods, and we won't carry any over if tempting prices will sell them.

\$15.00 Suits for	\$10.00	\$22.50 Suits for	\$15.50
\$17.00 Suits for	\$12.00	\$27.50 Suits for	\$18.75
\$19.00 Suits for	\$13.00	\$30.00 Suits for	\$21.00
\$21.00 Suits for	\$14.50		

Tweed and Cloth Skirts

All our immense stock of Dress Skirts on the sale list. We have been showing extra values in Skirts all season.

\$5.00 Skirts	\$3.75	\$8.00 Skirts	\$5.95
\$6.00 Skirts	\$4.25	\$8.50 Skirts	\$6.25
\$6.50 Skirts	\$4.65		
\$7.50 Skirts	\$5.50	\$9.00 Skirts	\$6.75

Special

15 Tweed Skirts (samples). Regular \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$4.50.
SALE PRICE \$2.90.

Blouses are Going Fast

There'll be very few days more that you'll be able to get a share of those White Blouses at sale prices.

\$4.00 and \$4.50 Blouses	\$2.90
\$3.50 Blouses	\$2.50
\$2.50 Blouses	\$1.65
\$1.75 Blouses	\$1.20
\$3.00 Blouses	\$2.10
\$2.00 Blouses	\$1.35
\$1.50 Blouses	\$1.10
\$1.25 Blouses	90c.
\$1.00 Blouses	70c.

Embroidered Blouse Lengths

Very pretty blouse lengths in Silk, Linen and Muslin handsomely embroidered.

\$2.00 Lengths	\$1.35
\$2.25 Lengths	\$1.50
\$2.50 Lengths	\$1.75
\$2.75 Lengths	\$1.95
\$3.00 Lengths	\$2.10
\$3.25 Lengths	\$2.40
\$3.50 Lengths	\$2.60
\$4.00 Lengths	\$2.90
\$5.00 Lengths	\$3.55

Men's Shirts

Regatta Shirts, stiff bosoms, with or without cuffs. All sizes. Nice patterns. Regular \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75.
Sale price \$1.00.

Ties

Twenty dozen new 4-in. hands, knots and puffs. Regular 50 cents.
Sale price 25c.

Ladies' Pattern Hats.

All our Hats and Shapes, etc., at exactly
HALF PRICE.

100 Pairs Corsets.

Broken lines, but all sizes from 18 to 30. Regular \$1.15, \$1.50.
50c PAIR.

CHILD'S STRAW SAILOR HATS.

25 cent Hats	17-1-2
35 cent Hats	25
50 cent Hats	35
60 cent Hats	40
75 cent Hats	55

WASH TAMS.

White and colored Tams, made to wash. Regular 35, 50, and 60 cents.
25 CENTS.

Carpets and Rugs

It's a good time to buy Carpets and Rugs or Housefurnishings of any kind.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
On all Carpets and Rugs.

20 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
On Linoleums, Matting, Door Mats, etc.

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT.
On Lace Curtains.

Portieres

A very handsome stock of Portieres in Jute, Tapestry, Silk Velour and Chenille at big reductions.

\$25.00 Portieres for	\$20.75
\$20.00 Portieres for	\$16.85
\$15.00 Portieres for	\$12.25
\$12.00 Portieres for	\$9.15
\$10.00 Portieres for	\$7.75
\$5.00 Portieres for	\$3.95
\$4.00 Portieres for	\$3.35
\$3.00 Portieres for	\$2.50

Screens

Solid Oak frames with filling of pretty colored Art Muslins.

Regular \$4.50 for	\$3.55
Regular \$5.25 for	\$4.15
Regular \$6.00 for	\$4.65
Regular \$8.00 for	\$6.15

Tweed and Rain-proof Coats

Not often a chance to save like this on Stylish new Rainproofs and Coats. Nothing listed here but what are strictly up-to-date for style. The assortment is still complete.

\$15.00 Coats	\$11.50	\$8.00 Coats	\$5.95
\$16.50 Coats	\$12.00	\$10.00 Coats	\$7.25
\$17.50 Coats	\$12.75	\$11.00 Coats	\$7.75
\$18.00 Coats	\$13.50	\$14.00 Coats	\$10.25
\$5.00 Coats	\$3.85		

R. H. WILLIAMS & SONS, LTD.

THE GLASGOW HOUSE

"THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST"

PROVINCE A REFO

JUDGE NEWLAND ON LACK OF ID

McLEAN CRO

From Saturday Judge Newland at Regina yesterday, of only 100,000 in Weyburn a morning the boy to go his lordship told, represented the 100,000, the government did as pay of getting could not send the gaol. It was not fore him unless a thing other than was not a proper send children of the

Six Months
J. A. Cassels, described himself, Lumsden, acknowledged Newland's statement twice obtained references. The Judge for three months, cases—six months.

C.P.R. Cro

On the 19th day Mrs. Georgiana H. Albert, Edward W. P. R. at McLean, the company had track. The horses and shied and the fell over the side of wagon box turning Mrs. Bird's head against the C.P.R. damages. This C. in Canada's history, made by the com 1905, but it has nized by the mu Qu'Appelle, which ate, as a public bapitally always the ing should be m road further east. P.R. has its vart present time have fore doing business open this road. T use and on whic shall be so com the Railway Com. The matter w Mr. Justice New The need of a company then al was non-complian vision of the R. R. requires, amongst any structure by is carried over in shall be so com times be so main safe and adequa traffic passing ov such structure. A efficient fence at inches in height, the approach of made on each side of the structure it. The crossing

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