

THE TELEPHONE BILLS

The telephone bills have engaged the attention of the legislature for the greater part of the week. On Tuesday, Hon. Mr. Calder introduced a resolution for raising funds required for the purpose of the railway and telephone department and the Rural Telephone Act. This gave occasion to a discussion of the general policy of the government on the telephone question.

It will be remembered that during last session Mr. Langley introduced a motion declaring in favor of the principle of government ownership and control of the telephone systems of the province, but postponing action in the matter until the government had instituted an enquiry. This was unanimously agreed to and was considered to be a strong commitment to the government ownership and operation principle. Mr. Dagobrand, an expert of established reputation, was engaged to report on the situation. After an enquiry, which is said to have been very thorough, his report was presented several weeks ago. Upon it the government's policy is said to be based.

Hon. Mr. Calder said that the demand for telephone service was strong in all parts of the province, and it would be desirable that telephone development should go forward as rapidly as possible. This demand was very strong in the rural parts. Those who had come recently from the United States considered the telephone a necessity. As far as rural lines were concerned there was no doubt that thousands of miles of lines were required and that the people were ready and anxious for the service.

The policy of the government briefly stated was declared to be as follows. It had been decided that it would not be advisable for the government to build and operate all the lines, but the government should as far as possible, control all the long distance lines. The local exchanges would not be brought under government control, for it was no more the business of the government to supply service for a local community than to supply it with light or water. The government would not build rural lines, but would assist the work to the extent of providing free poles and

regulating rates. For the government to build and operate all these lines would require an army of people and the work could not be done as economically as by private companies. The resolution gave the government power to borrow money on debentures not to exceed 40 years at 4 per cent. There would be constructed 2,000 miles of line within the next few years at a cost of at least \$300 per mile. If any long distance lines were taken over it would require an expenditure of \$120,000.

MR. HAULTAIN

Mr. Haultain said that Mr. Calder's speech seemed to be an apology for the departure from the principle of government ownership to which the government had committed itself last year. Now that the evidence of an expert had been received the government seemed to have gone back on its former declaration. The previous speaker had attached the greatest importance to the long distance telephone, but what was it to the average farmer? It seemed to be giving a luxury instead of a necessity. By far the great majority of the people did not want a long distance service, but connection with neighbors, with stores and dealers generally in towns and villages.

Instead of the legislation promoting a system of government telephone it would retard such a system; for the encouragement given would bring into existence a large number of companies of a private nature. This was antagonistic to the principle of public ownership. It was a denial of the principle of co-operation which was one of the chief features of modern social and industrial life. The principle involved in such a policy was retrograde.

The financial aspect of the policy was also denounced because of its vague nature. The minister would be given a free hand to issue thousands of dollars of debentures payable in 40 years. This might go without let or hindrance for a long time. There was no check on the spending power. Pending the issue of these debentures the money, for a capital expenditure would be taken from the revenues of the province. In conclusion, Mr. Haultain denounced the policy for its indefiniteness and denial of a principle, which a year ago had been endorsed.

It will not be amiss to draw attention to the fact the government's refusal to undertake the inauguration of a rural service as in marked contrast to the policy of the Alberta government. Already that government has 1054 miles of line in operation and proposes to add 700 miles of line this year, chiefly in rural districts, giving a veritable network of telephone connections. So far from thinking that it has no business to supply local communities with telephone connections, Alberta has 16 large local exchanges; the largest of which is that of Calgary which has 2,000 telephones in operation. The true explanation of the Saskatchewan government's failure to introduce a public owned and operated system is that it cannot afford to do so. The financial statement issued by the Provincial Treasurer is not large enough, but there is reason to believe that an examination of the public accounts will reveal a much worse condition of affairs.

Tired nerves, with "no ambition" feeling that is commonly felt in spring or early summer, can be easily and quickly altered by taking what is known to druggists everywhere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. One will absolutely note a changed feeling within 48 hours after beginning to take the Restorative. The bowels get sluggish in the winter time, the circulation often slows up, the kidneys are inactive, and even the heart in many cases grows decidedly weaker. Dr. Shoop's Restorative is recognised everywhere as a genuine tonic to these vital organs. It builds up and strengthens the worn out weakened nerves; it sharpens the failing appetite, and universally aids digestion. It always quickly brings renewed strength, life, vigor, ambition. Try it and be convinced. Sold by Regina Pharmacy Stores.

Farmer Barnes: "I've bought a barometer, Hannah; ter tell when it's goin' ter rain, ye know!"

Mrs. Barnes: "To tell when it's goin' ter rain! Why, I never heered o' such extravagance! What do ye s'pose th' good Lord he give ye th' rheumatiz fer?"—Puck.

"A Kingly Gift"

EARL GREY'S APPEAL On behalf of Needy Consumptives Strong words of Canada's Governor-General

At the official opening of the King Edward Sanatorium for Consumptives, near Toronto, His Excellency delivered an address that must have an important bearing on the future of the sanatorium movement in Canada. We quote:—

"The proceedings this afternoon commenced with a beautiful and reverent prayer from your old friend, Dr. Potts. He prayed that the light of the Lord might shine upon us. That prayer is abundantly answered. He also prayed that the White Plague might be removed. Well, whether that prayer will be answered or not depends upon yourselves."

"Is it not a standing shame and reproach to the governments and individuals that there is not more care taken by the people of Canada to protect themselves against the cause of consumption?"

On his way out to the King Edward Sanatorium, so named by permission of His Majesty King Edward VII—the Governor-General's car was stopped in its progress outside the Canada Cycle & Motor Co. by a large crowd of its employees. A contribution of one hundred dollars was handed the Governor-General, a donation to the Toronto Free Hospital for Consumptives.

"'Twas a kingly gift" said His Excellency in making acknowledgment. "I will tell the King."

Addressing the large audience that attended these opening exercises, referring to this event, Earl Grey said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, when the workingmen of Canada are setting an example of this character, I hope you will not be slow to follow, and I trust that the example of the Canada Cycle & Motor Co. may be followed, as I am sure it will, in every factory and manufacturing industry throughout the land."

We carry these words to the people of Canada in our appeal to-day on behalf of the

Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives

An institution that has never refused a single applicant admission, because of his or her inability to pay. Seventy-five patients can be cared for to-day. Accommodation could be provided for three hundred if the required money were forthcoming.

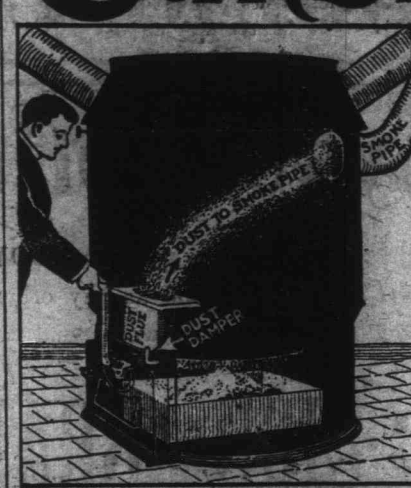
To make this possible, our appeal is for \$50,000, to be used in extension of buildings and maintenance of patients.

Where will your money do more good?
Every community and every individual is interested.

His Excellency Earl Grey has shown his interest and sympathy in the work at Muskoka for needy consumptives, by accepting the position of Honorary President of the National Sanatorium Association.

Contributions may be sent to Sir Wm. R. Meredith, Kt., Chief Justice, Osgoode Hall, Toronto; W. J. Gage, Esq., 84 Spadina Ave., or J. S. Robertson, Sec'y-Treas., National Sanatorium Association, 247 King Street West, Toronto, Canada.

"Sunshine" Furnace



Where Shaking is Respectable

A Draft of furnace smoke, with no other assistance, is powerful to overcome the dust nuisance in shaking time. Only surplus dust rises off itself above the fire. Great heat descends into ash-pit, and unless legitimate outlet is therein provided, dust will escape through ash-door slips and into operator's face.

In "Sunshine" Furnace the legitimate dust outlet is provided. It's a great big dust-pipe running straight from ash-pit to dome, thence to chimney. When big pipe damper is opened, all dust in ash-pit ascends to dome; then, when direct drafts are opened, all dust passes up chimney.

Always the clean and quick dust route in "Sunshine" Furnace—via grate, to pan, to dust-pipe, to dome, to chimney, to open air.

Write to us for "Sunshine" testimonials received from your own townspeople.

LONDON TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG **McClary's** VANCOUVER ST. JOHN, N.B. HAMILTON CALGARY

PEART BROS. HARDWARE CO. Ltd. Local Agent

LIBERAL DESIGNS ON SEVERAL CONSTITUENCIES

About Twenty Seats Will be Assured to the Liberals if the Aylesworth Act Passes--Conservatives to be Disfranchised.

Mr. Aylesworth's amendment to the Dominion Elections Act promises to furnish the most noteworthy event of the present session of the federal parliament. According to the latest advices from Ottawa the government is resolute that the measure shall pass the House and the opposition is quite as determined that it shall only become law after every effort to block it has been exhausted. This uncompromising attitude of the parties, should it be persisted in, means that the session will be prolonged beyond expectation. There can be no question that the government can finally carry the act if it has made up its mind to do so. But if it adopts that course, it must be prepared to defend its procedure when an appeal is made to the country, and it will have some difficulty in doing that satisfactorily before any fair minded gathering of the electorate anywhere in the Dominion.

It is reasonable to ask too, if it is worth the government's while to occasion a tempest, such as it will occasion, by forcing this legislation through parliament. The serious objectionable features of the bill effect the provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia and the unorganised portions of Ontario. There will be about twenty constituencies all told in which the government candidates may secure through the operation of the act if it becomes law, an advantage over their opponents designed to result in their election in spite of the fact that a majority of these residents in each riding are entitled to vote, might be opposed to them. This is the feature of the measure which recommends it to the government, and which arouses the hostility of the opposition. By the operation of the act the preparation of the lists will be placed in the hands of certain men appointed by the government, and these men, of course, will be ardent Liberals. They will take the provincial lists as the foundation of the revision they make, and it will be in their power to expunge whatever names they see fit. If they choose to do so, they may expunge the names of such proportion of the Conservative voters so that the Conservative candidate cannot be elected. And the ordinary intelligent citizen can easily satisfy himself whether as politics are in Canada, much hesitation will be shown in taking full advantage of such an opportunity to assure a party majority. It will be said that the voters whose names may be so "improperly" struck off may secure their reinstatement by an appeal to the court of revision. But we may be quite assured that a government which frames and forces such a measure through parliament will not leave any such loop hole of escape as that to the voters. These lists will be prepared and elections held in the interval of holding the courts of revision, and the electorate will ultimately find that they have no recourse. That is the beauty of the lists prepared on the thin red line principle.

The act will place the constituencies of British Columbia and Manitoba and a few northern Ontario constituencies absolutely in the power of the government and if it chooses to use its advantage to the full, it may count for certainly on twenty supporters before going to the polls. Is it then worth its while to adopt such means as this to assure itself of these seats? It is generally admitted that the result of these elections throughout the country will be close. There is little doubt, too, that both Manitoba and British Columbia's support to Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be cut down, if not entirely eliminated in this province. But granting that this is the only way to retain these twenty seats, will it really be gain in the end by taking this means to secure them. The country as a whole is pretty easy going in the matter of strife between the parties and it regards with complacency many sharp practices, but will it be prepared to tolerate such wholesale theft of constituencies as this measure contemplates. Will Ontario and the Maritime provinces look on resignedly when they see the two oldest provinces of western Canada subjected to such a holdup as this for their entire parliamentary representation? We hardly think so. The measure is the most despotic which any government might pass. It means simply the disfranchisement of every Conservative elector in Manitoba and British Columbia, and the placing of all constituencies in both provinces on the level of pocket boroughs. As a matter of merely self-interest the eastern people cannot afford to submit to such action as that by any government, for they cannot tell when it might be directed against themselves. We may be quite assured then that by forcing this act on the statute book the government will lose elsewhere support equal to that which it may steal by this means in the west, and in addition to suffering to that extent, it will bear the opprobrium of having attempted to continue its lease of power by parliamentary enactment.

In fighting such a conspiracy as that against the rights and liberties of the people of these western provinces, Mr. Borden and his supporters must enjoy the sympathy of every citizen of the Dominion whose party prejudices have not blinded him to the danger of his own liberties which underlies such a plot.

The measure creates an issue of far greater moment than any struggle for mere honest legislation, and the opposition deserve the thanks of the country in fighting it to the uttermost. Even should it carry in house of parliament, the government will have to face the people, and it should not feel convinced that the provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia will tamely submit to having the authorities at Ottawa impose on them whom they chose as parliamentary representatives.

CHESEPEAKE AND SHANNON

How An American Authority Tells the Story of the Naval Fight.

A short time ago the papers had occasion to report a remarkable scene in a London auction room. The flag won by the British ship Shannon in the famous duel with the Chesapeake was put up, and competition for its possession soon turned into a duel of dollars between a rich British collector and an agent of "a wealthy and patriotic American," as he was called. Finally, amid a scene of great excitement, the American's bid of \$4,250 secured the coveted trophy, and American cheers resounded. Now it appears that the "wealthy and patriotic American" is Mr. William Waldorf Astor, a British subject, who has presented the flag to the United Service Museum, in London. Mr. Astor's indifferent taste in the matter has occasioned some caustic

criticism in the American press, but there is a general feeling that the flag's proper place is on British soil, because no trophy was ever more fairly won. The incident has drawn from William O. Stevens, professor of naval history at Annapolis, a remarkable account of the historic duel which is published in the New York Times. Prof. Stevens denounces the traditional American version of the fight as false, and frankly avers that the Chesapeake was out-manoeuvred and out-fought by the Shannon, to whose Captain and crew he makes handsome acknowledgements. To those who never heard the authentic American "historical" account of the battle a selection from the largest and most pretentious of American naval histories should be instructive.

"The Chesapeake's crew, as finally brought together, was composed in a large part of landmen, foreigners—the boatswain's mate being a Portuguese—and the least desirable sailors in port." * * * Besides this unfortunate condition of the ship (the fact that officers and men were unacquainted with each other), a large proportion of the sailors in keeping with their time honored custom of getting intoxicated before leaving port on an extended voyage, were lying around the ship in a drunken stupor, from which even the excitement and turmoil of battle did not arouse them. * * * He (Lawrence) gave his men a short harangue. In the midst of his speech he was interrupted by the loud murmurs and the mutinous attitude of his men. When allowed to finish his remarks, a scoundrel Portuguese who was the boatswain's mate, spoke up in an insolent manner and demanded * * * prize money due to some of their number several weeks. * * * Filled with gloomy forebodings by the dastardly conduct of his crew, deeply wounded by the treachery of the men on whom he relied, Capt. Lawrence bravely faced his doom. * * * In other words, with officers and men unacquainted with each other, with a crew composed of land lubbers and foreigners, and these either drunk or mutinous, no wonder the Chesapeake fell a prize to the Shannon.

The facts as vouched for by the present professor of history at Annapolis, are that the roll of the Chesapeake shows there was not a single landsman aboard ship. As to the foreign element, not fifteen out of the 340 names are foreign, and all that is known of the "scoundrel Portuguese" is that his name was Joseph Russell. As for the drunken stupor of a large proportion of the sailors, the fact is that two sailors were under the influence of liquor during the battle, and the guns of the Chesapeake were handled with extraordinary smartness in the few minutes they were in action. Furthermore, the men of their own accord broke into hearty cheers as they came alongside the enemy, which, as Prof. Stevens, remarks, "does not suggest a drunken or mutinous crew." Finally, Capt. Lawrence, of the Chesapeake, shortly before the action remarked that, "My crew appear to be in fine spirits, and I trust will do their duty."

The story of the fight is soon told. The British Commander Broke, dismissed the rest of his squadron, which had been blockading Boston harbor, and waited for the Chesapeake to give him battle. Indeed, he courteously sent a letter to Lawrence informing him that the other ships had really departed and that he was not trying to entrap him. He also chivalrously refrained from taking the American frigate as she came out of the harbor, head on. In a few minutes the two ships were so close together that not a shot could go wide. Then they grappled, the British boarded the Chesapeake, where not an officer was left unwounded to surrender his sword, save one battered under hatch, and the "bloodiest ship duel ever fought" was over, with 227 killed or wounded, 148 of them from the Chesapeake. The British took the captured Chesapeake to Halifax, while the news of the death of Lawrence, the idol of the Americans, flew broadcast to stun and sadden his countrymen to a degree almost without a parallel in their history before or since.—Mail and Empire.

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

Solicitor: "Here's the cheque for the residue of your uncle's estate, less legal expenses. I am sorry that these have been so heavy."

Client: "Thanks, so much. Et—by the way, I suppose it was my uncle who died, and not yours?"—Punch.

Stop That Cold

To check early colds or gripes with "Preventics" means sure defeat for Pneumonia. To stop a cold with "Preventics" is sure that to let it run and to let it cure is afterwards. To be sure, Preventics will cure even a deeply seated cold, but it is not the reason they are so effective. They break up colds at the very start, before they break or heat of these early colds. That's surely better. That's why the "Preventics" little Candy Cold Cure. No quinine, no phlegm, nothing sickening. Nice for the children—and thoroughly safe too. If you feel chilly, if you sneeze, if you ache all over, think of Preventics. Preventics may also save half your usual sickness. And don't forget your child. If your child is fretful, snarling, or, better probably, has Preventics' greatest efficiency. Sold in 2¢ boxes for the pocket, who in the boxes of 25 Preventics. Insist on your druggists giving you

Preventics
The Regina Pharmacy Stores.

GEO. STURDY

CONTRACTOR & BUILDER

House Mover and Raiser.
All kinds of Moving done
on short notice. Mail or
orders promptly attended to.

OFFICE: SOUTH RAILWAY ST.

OPPOSITE ELEVATORS

P.O. BOX 88 PHONE 308

REGINA, ASSA.

GENERAL BLACKSMITHING

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

J. A. NEILY,

BROAD ST., opposite Waverley Hotel

PATENTS

TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may
securely and confidentially. HARRISON & FRANKLIN
Sole Agents for securing patents.
Patents taken through Harris & Co. receive
special consideration, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year in advance. Sold by all newsdealers.
HARRISON & FRANKLIN, New York
Branch Office, 65 & 67 St. Washington, D. C.

GALT COAL

CLEANEST
AND BEST

The Smith & Fergusson Co.
Sole Agents
Phone 45, Smith Block, Ross St.

Regina

TO—

Edmonton

ONE WAY FIRST CLASS FARE \$15.30

ROUND TRIP 30-DAY FARE \$25.50

CANADIAN NORTHERN

R. J. HURKETT

Ticket Agent

REGINA

Don't Read This If You Are SATISFIED

IF NOT

Bring your Watch to us for Repairs

L. R. MORRIS

Stemhorn's Old Stand

Phone 167

Ideal Meat Market

Broad Street

For Choice Fresh and Cured Meats give us a call.

We are headquarters for the above

Try our Fresh Sausage.

Phone 168

R. E. EHMANN

K. H. GOLLMER, Manager

in-in-chancery, had informed him the papers were not to be found. The premier informed Foley that all would do was to attend court and in his statement. Sir Wilfrid said late clerk of the crown-in-chancery had been a painstaking official, incidentally announced that the clerk would be attached to the use of Commons staff instead of privy council offices.

ask women should read my 'Book 4 For Women.' It was written expressly for women who are not. The Book No. 4 tells of Dr. Shoop's "Night Cure" and just how soothing, healing, antiseptic, restoratives can be successfully applied. The book and strictly confidential medical advice is entirely free. Dr. Shoop, Racine, Wis. The "Night Cure" is sold by the Regina Pharmacy Stores.

Dagoba Brand is composed of the finest Pure Ceylon Tea. The Ceylon Tea Gardens and is back-ordered in pound packages, five pound and in bulk. Guaranteed the best value in the market. Your dealer for it or write direct to G. A. BROWN, Direct Importer, Box 1088, Reg. Sask. July 29

RIGHT BROS.

Undertakers

and Embalmers.

Day Phone 53

Night and Sunday Phone 141

Regina, Sask.

BOROUGH

ment Dealer

Line of Implements

and the McCormick Bake

to be excelled for strength

al Rubber Goods.

BOROUGH

REGINA

COLLEGE

Bank of Ottawa Bldg., Regina

pays the entire cost

for young people to spend years

is preparing for professions

the work for which they may

majority of our graduates receive

month as would pay the total

our courses form a short cut to

six months the Regina Federal

than sixty students in excellent

ing from \$50 to \$60 per month.

d a good situation upon gradu-

en the year round and students

Free catalogue. Write today

O. S. HOUSTON, Manager

Papers

Imported Papers from

merica, also full line of

s ranging from 5c. to

S AND ART GOODS

te, Muranese, and

s in all sizes

RES IN GENERAL

rapper

Sign Painter

PHONE 51

BOX 7