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Our ladies ready-to-wear department is showing a very complete line of new spring coats and suits. They are made of the newest grades in comet styles and the tailoring is splendidly done.

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Side plaited skirt with Eton coat. Vest and collar of black and white silk. A very handsome suit. **\$15.00**

Suit of small black and white checked semi-Eton coat. 34 sleeve, plaited skirt, trimming of wine colored braid and fancy buttons. A smart, stylish suit. **\$25.00**

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34 length cream serge coat, good weight, trimming of velvet, very stylish. **\$16.00**

Short box coat of heavy cream serge. The newest. **\$12.00**

34 length coats in light over plaid tweeds. Shepherds plaids and checks. Come and see these early. **\$11.00, \$12.00, \$16.00.**

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PROCEEDINGS IN THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page 5.)

This fact he did not think much objection could be taken to it. The fourth clause provided for the payment of 80 per cent. of the money to the primary schools. He agreed with the leader of the Opposition that it was the main duty of the Government and the House to provide handsomely for the common schools.

So far as he knew at the present time there would be two collegiate institutes and five high schools in the province and this would require about \$9,000 of the amount set apart for secondary education. Of the 80 per cent. devoted to primary schools, five per cent. would be in support of rural school districts hereafter to be organized. This new districts. Certain grants were also provided to be paid to those schools which remained open during the greatest number of days, it being generally recognized that it cost more proportionately to keep schools open eight and nine months than for shorter periods.

Intermediate Schools. A new class of school was also provided for styled intermediate schools. It was found there were schools in many towns of from two to five departments but which were not in a position to establish high schools, and it was proposed to provide that these schools having a teacher with a certificate and the school having certain equipment be classed as intermediate schools and that the amount of the grant for every new settler the moment he stepped foot into the province, while at the same time he would not, because of the very nature of things, receive any benefit from it.

Mr. Haultain said he did not propose to discuss the resolution at any great length, as he had not had time to make as close a study of it as he would have liked to do. He was quite prepared to say he would agree to the main principle of Mr. Calder's resolution, to wit, that the main principle was, the resolution, to his mind, while touching on the edge of a number of very excellent points, was like a ship which, while calling at many pleasant ports, after a long and stormy voyage, arrived nowhere. The first thing that struck him was that there was to be a tax placed on every new settler the moment he stepped foot into the province, while at the same time he would not, because of the very nature of things, receive any benefit from it. He endorsed the principle of a general tax on all land in the province. It was only fair that everyone should bear a certain amount of the burden. The province paid out of its general revenue what he believed would be a certain amount in the world, and the burden of this was borne by all. But he believed that the whole province reaped a benefit from every acre that went to school. He contended, however, that the proposed legislation discriminated against the people living in rural districts, who, in addition to bearing the burden of their own school expenditure, would be called upon to contribute to an agricultural college, university, intermediate, high and other schools. They would have to contribute to these institutions, and that did not strike him as quite fair. If Mr. Calder's contention was correct, rural school districts would receive back more than they paid, then in the name of common

sense, why go to the trouble and expense of collecting the money only to hand it back to the primary schools? He entirely approved of a general tax on all property, and would like to see the Government go a step farther and adopt that principle which was the proper one.

Other Speakers. Mr. Wylie agreed with Mr. Haultain and made a plea that the proposed tax be levied on the ranchers. He said that the Dominion Government two cents per acre for their leased lands and 1-1/2 cents local improvement taxes. He did not think it would be fair to place this additional cent per acre tax on the ranchers.

Mr. Langley took exception to Mr. Haultain's statement that the proposed tax would be a hardship on new settlers. It would be no hardship on them to pay \$1.00 a year on their homesteads. He would have been glad of the opportunity to do so when he came to the country. He believed if the new settlers had to pay a school tax they would be more likely to take steps to organize a school district. He would be a most desirable settler.

He certainly did not think the ranchers should be exempt from the tax. They should be held to their obligations. He appealed to the patriotism of the members of the Legislature and urged the ranchers to pay the tax on the occasion and pay up like men.

Mr. Brown emphasized Mr. Haultain's objection to the agricultural college, university and secondary educational institutions and not the people of the cities, towns and villages, who would be the ones to derive the greatest benefit.

He objected to the mode of levying the taxes and the collection of the same. He could see no use in collecting money which was simply to be handed back again. He objected to the mode of levying the taxes and the collection of the same. He could see no use in collecting money which was simply to be handed back again.

Mr. Sheppard believed the suggestion of a scheme would be one of the most popular pieces of legislation the House could enact. He only hoped the Opposition speakers would go through the farming constituencies and repeat the arguments they were advancing today. In the city of Moose Jaw, he declared, if it was not for the pupils from the rural districts the high school department would not be in operation. He was sure to say that the majority of the high school students in Regina were from the country districts.

Mr. Gillis took opposite ground to his leader and condemned the whole proposal on the ground that it would direct taxation which he declared was wrong. Dr. Neely said he represented a new district in which nearly all the

people had only been one, two or at the most three years. They had organized into school districts and he called to see wherein the proposed tax of one cent an acre would bear any more heavily on new comers than on those who had been in the school districts than it was on those who did. Instead of discouraging it would encourage new settlers.

Mr. Sanderson believed the rural school districts would receive great benefit from the legislation. While the village districts would be called upon to pay the tax, neither would they receive the benefit to be derived therefrom.

He would like to see the village and town districts taxed the same as rural districts and also receive the benefits of the grants.

Mr. Calder Benlies. In reply to the various criticisms advanced, Mr. Calder pointed out the great obstacle to bringing town and village districts within the scope of the legislation was the different forms of assessment which existed. He hoped, however, to solve the question within the year. He pointed out that the statement that the cities and towns which would benefit most would not be in the county was incorrect. So far as the high schools were concerned, the majority of the pupils attending them were from rural districts, but the cities and towns were under great expense in maintaining these schools. It was not fair to allow such a condition to continue. While the rural districts would, under this tax, contribute to the support of these schools, the man whose losses the time made absolutely free to the pupils of all rural districts.

Answering the criticism that it would be a hardship on new settlers, Mr. Calder pointed out that it would be a very good and desirable thing, because just as soon as they were moved in the direction of establishing schools to get the benefit of their taxes.

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SAM DONALDSON ASKS FOR SEAT IN THE LEGISLATURE TO DECLARE TYERMAN'S ELECTION VOID.

Mr. Wylie moved for a return showing: (1) The amount of money to the credit of each large local improvement district on January 1, 1906; (2) the amount of taxes collected in each since that date; (3) the amount of money expended for each district since that date; (4) the amount of taxes now due and not collected in such districts; (5) the balance at credit of each district at this date.

Mr. Motherwell, while quite favorable to bringing down all the information asked for, stated that it would take the whole staff of the department three or four days, and probably that many of the more expert of the staff would be required to do so. The information asked for in clause No. 4, Mr. Wylie was fully entitled to ask, but the information asked for in clause No. 5, which he desired before the balance of it, the department was not prepared to prepare it first. The information asked for in the other clauses could be brought down promptly.

Mr. Wylie asked that clause No. 4 be dropped altogether, as it was not very important. Mr. Gillis moved for a return showing the number of public and separate schools established since January 1, 1906, and Dr. Ellis moved for a return showing who had been appointed to appraise all insurance losses in Mooseman electoral district, names of the men whose losses were made, and the amount they were paid for their services, were both passed.

Mr. Haultain moved for a return showing all correspondence between the Government of the province or any member thereof and the Government of the Dominion Government concerning the memorial of the House adopted May 22, 1906, respecting a referendum to be held in the province on the question of the constitutionality of the Saskatchewan Act.

He stated that he asked for this return in order to ascertain whether the Government had done anything beyond asking the House to pass the memorial and the very formal act of forwarding it to Ottawa. The motion passed.

Bills Introduced. Mr. Brown introduced his bill to amend the Public Libraries Act, and Mr. Haultain introduced a bill for the purpose of overcoming a difficulty which had been encountered in connection with the organization of a public library at Mooseman. The bill provided for enlarging the number of persons who may be appointed as trustees of a public library.

Mr. Brown spoke of the excellent features of the Public Libraries Act, which, however, had not been brought into effect. Mr. Brown also introduced a bill respecting the Methodist Church.

Mr. Garry introduced a bill to incorporate the Yorkton Club. All these bills were given first readings.

The District Courts Act. Mr. Lamont moving the second reading of Bill No. 2, to establish district courts and provide for the practice and procedure therein, said in review of the very full discussion the other day on the second reading of the Supreme Courts Act, he necessary to explain certain of the sections.

Section 19 provided for the appointment of judges, at points throughout the province where it would better serve the convenience of the public than any other places. Section 25 provided that the Lieutenant Governor in Council could appoint judges at the several districts.

Section 28, which cites cases in which the district court shall not have jurisdiction, is as follows: (a) Actions in which the title to land is brought in question; (b) Actions in which the validity of a will or bequest or other instrument is in question; (c) Actions for malicious prosecution, malicious arrest, false imprisonment or breach of promise of marriage; (d) Actions in which the title to land is brought in question.

Mr. Haultain moved for a return showing: (1) All changes in the list of service of the Province since January 1, 1906, to date, by retirement, resignation or otherwise, stating in each case the reason for the change; (2) All new appointments to the public service of the Province during the same period, stating the name of the appointee and the salary and duties of his office; (3) The names of all persons employed in said service during the said period in positions other than positions to which salaries were specifically attached in the Estimates of 1906, stating names, salary and duties in each case.

Mr. Haultain also moved for a return showing the names of all advocates who have rendered any professional services to the Government or any department thereof from the last day of January, 1906, to date, and the aggregate amount paid for such services to every such advocate.

Mr. Haultain, for Mr. Elliott, moved for a return showing all correspondence since the first day of September, 1906, between the Government and any persons whatsoever in regard to improving and grading the road leading south from Statalata.

All these motions passed without discussion. The remainder of the sitting of the House was spent in committee of the whole on the bill respecting the Treasury Department and the Supreme Court, and at 5:30 o'clock the House adjourned on motion of Mr. Lamont. Later reports are recorded on page 9.

WESTERN COAL MINERS. Press Reports of Threatened Strike Officially Denied. Special to The Leader. OTTAWA, March 4.—The Minister of Labor has received a telegram from a representative of the coal miners in the West stating there is no truth in press reports of a strike being another strike near at hand.

THE CIGARETTE GIVEN ANOTHER LEASE OF LIFE

LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT POSTPONED TILL NEXT SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

Discussion Was Warm While It Lasted and Was Participated in by the Premier and a Large Number of the Members.

Special to The Leader. OTTAWA, March 4.—Mr. Blain (Peel) moved in the House of Commons today a resolution in favor of prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of cigarettes. He supported his resolution in a rather lengthy speech.

Mr. Macdonald (Pictou) said that he had some correspondence from his constituency in favor of asking the Dominion Parliament to give jurisdiction to Provincial Legislatures to deal with this subject. He wanted to know what the mover of the resolution thought of this.

W. F. MacLennan (York)—Has the Dominion Parliament the right to do so? Mr. Macdonald—I would not like to give an answer offhand. Mr. Blain—"I would not attempt to answer that question." He understood that the Parliament of the Dominion had the right to do so. He reminded his friend that the Nova Scotia Act was a dead letter.

Mr. Macdonald said that he sympathized with the resolution of his honorable friend. Mr. Ralph Smith wanted to know how the resolution was to be enforced as long as tobacco was imported.

Mr. Blain said he was dealing with the question from the standpoint of the boy. Mr. Monk was not in favor of the resolution. Sir Wilfrid Laurier agreed that cigarette smoking and the use of tobacco was injurious to the youth. There was nothing more offensive to him than to see a boy smoking a cigarette, but he was not prepared to say that the moderate use of tobacco was injurious to adults.

The whole of Mr. Blain's argument was in favor of a class of the community. The resolution was going too far, if passed it would not accomplish what was desired. "We are," said Sir Wilfrid, "in the fourth month of the session, and we hope to see the consent of His Majesty's loyal Opposition, and the third party as well, to bring the session to a close next morning so that it is not advisable to go on with an important matter of this kind."

Mr. Foster—What would my honorable friend propose? Sir Wilfrid Laurier—I have no information at this moment, but I am always open to conviction. Dr. Blain (Hants) said that not only cigarettes, but tobacco of all kinds, was injurious. It was injurious to the adults as well as the young. He had smoked at one time, but he stopped it twenty years ago.

Mr. W. F. MacLennan—Was it injurious to you? Dr. Blain—I am sure it was. Mr. Ross (Yale and Carleton)—You look very well now. Dr. Blain has been improving for twenty years. He pointed out that there were more deaths under 5 years than there were from 5 to 10 years of age.

Mr. Sutherland presented a petition from W. A. Coulthard and nine others praying for the incorporation of The Elks Club of Saskatoon. Mr. Calder laid on the table a report on the administration of the Hall Insurance Ordinance during 1906.

Mr. Lamont laid on the table a report on the Liquor License Ordinance and names of applicants to whom licenses were granted during 1906; (2) The names of the applicants to whom licenses were not granted; (3) A list of prosecutions for infraction of the Ordinance and the result of the same.

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AMONG OTHERS REMEMBER THE GOLD

are the finest specimens the most dependable. No matter to what country they are sent, they are guaranteed to be satisfactory as in well select and ship arrangement.

THE EASIEST. We ship the Goods.

Concerning Riches. I sometimes enjoy myself if there are any matters in general are of this everlasting matter, friend, the Financier, my class, my bankbook, my appearance of having a good golden time, my bath, would you kindly know how you are worried. You know your mind depends upon the good golden time, my heart, in these days, little turn of the year, sun had never shown, the good golden time, know all this, because of this struggling, class in these days, all want to get all want to get.

They want to trade for something that, according to the resolution, they do not have; this, no, the thing is possible; but if you use the good golden time, Nature endowed the machine maintenance, permit, they will some part of the truth; even the most pass it on the road, realising its worth.

It is the truth up of our happiness, us all the good we know why things are. It is the truth in our earlier in the glow of the gold in all the world, the faith and trust, childhood the visible.

It matters little or when your circumstances of.

WESTERN MILLS FORM MERGER. Proprietors in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Will Amalgamate.

WINNIPEG, March 4.—Proprietors of the mills in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta held a very important session yesterday. Arrangements were made for the immediate amalgamation of these mills. The corporation will have its head office at Winnipeg. Twenty mills entered the amalgamation. Every owner gave the value of his mill and he will retain two-thirds interest and the other third will be placed upon the market for sale. The corporation will apply for a charter valued at two million dollars. Temporary directors were appointed to take care of the company until the solicitors, who will legalize proceedings.

National. Sask.