WEEKLY LEADER

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ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVE.—E. & J. Hardy & Co., 30 Fleet Street, London, E.C., England.

Vol. 24 - - - - - - No. 9

Regina, Wednesday, April 10, 1907

THE SESSION.

The session of the Legislature which came to a close yesterday was in many respects a noteworthy one. In the course of the thirty-one days on which the House actually was in session much useful legislation was enacted. It was of a permanent and constructive character and such as will in future years result to the advantage of the people of the province.

Of the public measures which occupied the attention of the House not one emanated with the Opposition, with the single exception of Mr. Brown's bill to make certain minor changes in the Public Libraries Act. On the other hand the Government's legislative programme was well thought out and most carefully considered. A complete new judicial system for the province has been created which will replace the old system under which it was necessary to carry every case, no matter how trivial, to the Supreme Court, and which will at the same time make the obtaining of the means of justice cheaper and more convenient. Far-reaching in their ultimate effect upon the intellectual life and development of the people are the acts creating the University of Saskatchewan and providing for the organisation and maintenance of high schools and collegiate institutes. Even more important are the steps taken to provide for largely increased grants to primary education, and the making of the lands held by speculators bear the bulk of this additional burden.

The financial position of the province was shown to be especially strong and the Government was enabled to make large provision for the carrying on of important public works which add to the comfort, convenience and prosperity of the people, and especially those living in the rural districts.

Perhaps the most remarkable feature of the session, and one on which the members of the Government may well congratulate themselves, was the approval expressed by the Opposition of the measures presented by the Government. There was not a single bill of any importance presented by the Government that Mr. Haultain did not announce on behalf of the Opposition their approval of the principle of it. He approved the principle of direct taxation provided for in aid of education; he endorsed the principle of the University Act and the Secondary Educational Institutions Act; he agreed with the acts creating the new judicial system. On the budget, instead of criticising the expenditures he criticised the surplus and declared that the Government had no right to have a surplus. In fact the greatest opposition manifested by Mr. Haultain was because the tenders received for a certain public building very largely exceeded the departmental estimate. This was declared to be a scandal and on it the Opposition have evidently pinned their hopes of arousing the electorate.

Reviewed as a whole, the close of the session finds the Government, despite the unfortunate absence of the Premier, very much stronger in the estimation of the people of the province, and the Opposition correspondingly weaker.

MR. BRYCE ON DEMOCRACY.

Commenting on the speech made by Mr. Bryce at the dinner recently tendered to him by the Canadian Club, the Toronto Globe says:

"The address given yesterday to the Canadian Club by the British Ambassador to the United States was the utterance of a man who is Liberal by temperament and has never lost faith in the people. At a time when publicists like Leckey and Maine, not to speak of Carlyle and Greg, were persistently pessimistic, their jeremiads were answered by such optimists as Bryce and Morley, and now that the wave of political pessimism has spent itself it is a pleasant relief from current politics to find the stalwart defender of democracy directing the attention of Canadians to its fruits as they have become manifest in the federal Swiss republic. Along with a fine vein of humor there ran through this part of his address some useful hints to Canadians, and especially young Canadians, as to dangers ahead and the best way to avoid them. Advice always comes well from men of Mr. Bryce's stamp, because they are not censorious and they detest flattery.

Mr. Bryce put his finger on the weakest point in democratic government when he referred to the power of wealth to corrupt politics. The United States has been going through this kind of experience for the past twenty years; wealthy capitalists buying their way into the national Senate, wealthy lumbermen stealing national timber, wealthy railroad promoters bonding lines over which they had secured control in order to pocket a large part of the proceeds. It will be interesting to note how the United States comes out of the present struggle against such threatening dangers to the body politic,, and by the time the British Ambassador has spent five years in that country he will be fairly equipped for bringing down to date his view of "The American Commonwealth," As Canada becomes wealthier it will have more millionaires, and Mr. Bryce is quite right in saying it is easier to keep a high tone in politics than it is to raise one that has been allowed to become low.

The incident with which the function closed was not the least interesting of an unusually interesting meeting. The Lieutenant-Governor and Dr. Goldwin Smith having in the most pointed way referred to Mr. Bryce's visit to Canada as official, he found himself in a measure constrained to refer to the matter. While he earnestly assured the audience that all sections of the British people have the warmest sympathy for Canada, he did not attempt to disclaim the status which the others had assigned to him, and which was imputed to him also by the Premier in Mr. Bryce's own presence in Ottawa. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that the Ambassador's real purpose is to learn something of the state of Canadian feeling on matters arising out of our geographical proximity to the United States, and as this is the first time a British Ambassador has done so, we may fairly assume that the precedent will be frequently followed, and that as years go by such official visits will become more and more a permanent feature of Canadian social and political life.

KNOCKING THE PROVINCE.

"Mr. Calder proposes to borrow two millions at four per cent. The three and a half per cent. issue of the Cape is worth no more than 95 cents on the dollar, although that prosperous colony controls a rich agricultural country and has a vast undeveloped mineral wealth. On what credit is Saskatchewan to borrow money at four per cent. when she has neither lands nor minerals? Ontario, with all her splendid resources of timber, minerals and wild lands, has lately found it difficult to borrow in the open market. Her credit, too, is subordinated to that of the federal octopus. What chance then is there for Mr. Calder when he goes a-begging empty-handed? People in this province are not even old enough or rich enough to yield a decent income to the state by their deaths."—The Standard.

"The seriousness of the problem in this western country in the not distant future should be evident to every thoughtful man. Production is being pushed far beyond the means of turning it into equivalent values. While the present boom, which has been and still is engineered by the Dominion government the railways, corporation and land speculators lasts, we may go on with our heads in the clouds. But these cannot last forever, or even for long, and we venture to predict, that unless there is a radical change in conditions in a very few years, we will be face to face with the greatest financial crash this country has ever known."—The Grenfell Sun.

There can be little or no doubt that a concerted movement is now being made on the part of a certain section of the Opposition press throughout Saskatchewan to discredit the Province in the desperate hope that by so doing they will also succeed in descrediting the Government. Enraged at the growing strength of the Government as evidenced by the record of the session just concluded, unable to make party capital out of any of the administrative acts of the party now in office, these soured politicians, disappointed at the stability which has characterised the ministry of a premier whom they have chosen to call "provisional," as a last resort unite in the common purpose of vilifying and belittling the country in which they live, fondly hoping that part at any rate of the mud thrown at the fair name of our young province will somehow befoul the men concerning whom they entertain the petty, malignant spite born of malignant minds.

The Standard's article on "Saskatchewan's Finances," a choice extract from which is reproduced above, is conspicuous for the partisan animosity displayed rather than for any financial acumen. The fact that the writer speaks of the present money market as being in a "congested condition" is sufficient to show the extent to which that profound critic of things financial is seized of money matters.

The Standard calls in question the credit of this Province, scouts the idea that the security which it might offer for any loan could be in any way looked upon as gilt-edged and describes Mr. Calder as going "a-begging empty-handed" with nothing to show but "a pitiful catalogue of subsidies doled out to us by our Ottawa master." Yet this same "pitiful catalogue of subsidies" enabled Mr. Calder in his recent budget to show a surplus of close upon half a million dollars, and this despite large increases in the amounts expended upon the improvement of roads and bridges, the fostering of the agricultural industry and other necessary expenditures.

The Standard says that Saskatchewan has nothing to show the money lenders when "empty-handed" it "goes a-begging." What did Manitoba have to show these same money-lenders when it pledged its credit to the extent of $16,000,000 for the benefit of the C.N.R.? Did Manitoba have vast timber lands and mineral wealth untold to show to these same gentlemen of the money market? We believe not. It would follow then that the official and inspired organ of the party which has for catch-vote purposes arrogated to itself the name of the "Provincial Rights Party," believes and would ask its readers to believe that the credit of this Province is not equal to raising a sum which is but a fractional part of the immense sums raised on the credit of our sister province to the East.

This attempt on the part of the Standard to publish Saskatchewan to the world as bankrupt, a financial wreck with no hope of ever being solvent would be laughable were it not so significant of the extremes to which it shows the party whose mouthpiece it is is prepared to go in attempting to discredit the Government.

In the task of knocking the Province, the official organ of the Provincial Rights Party is ably seconded by the Grenfell Sun, which does not hesitate to describe the present prosperous times now being enjoyed in the West as being a "boom, which has and still is engineered by the Dominion Government, the railways, corporations and land speculators," and predict that in a very few years we will be face to face "with the greatest financial crash this country has ever known." The only real difference between the two articles now under review is one of tense. The Standard says that the credit of the Province is already gone, the Grenfell Sun says it is doomed to go in a few years.

With the Sun's statement that present prosperity is but of bubble growth, a thing of air, based on nothing more tangible than the optimism of land speculators, it is hardly necessary to deal at length or seriously. The lie is too patent even to require denial. A mere reference to the Government crop bulletin is sufficient to show its falsity.

PARENTS AND COMMON SENSE.

The tragedy reported from a North Dakota town in which three little children perished in flames during the temporary absence of their mother is unfortunately of only too common occurrence. One has only to take an occasional glance at a newspaper to see the same sad story related in almost identical words as that now told from Langdon, N. D.

The mother locks three tiny children in a house while she goes away for forty minutes to visit a neighbor. She returns to find the dead bodies of her babes "lying close together, all dead and smoking hot." The usual explanation is given—"it is supposed the children got to playing with matches after the mother had gone."

While pitying the anguish of the heart-broken mother, the question will thrust itself forward—"when will parents learn that it is not safe to lock children in a house with matches?" Matches, a lighted lamp or stove, all have an irresistable attraction for the childish mind and to leave them within reach of childish hands is to court such disasters as has just desolated that North Dakota home.

There appears to be certain dangerous practices which human nature is apparently irrevocably wedded to, such as leaving matches within the reach of children, pointing loaded guns, leaving carbolic acid in unmarked bottles and lighting fires with coal oil, etc. All of these yearly exact a large toll in human lives, but it makes no difference. They are still persisted in. Mankind is slow to learn.

According to despatches from Fort Frances, Ont., the people of the Algona, Nipissing, Thunder Bay and Rainy River districts are so incensed at the shockingly bad roads which they have to put up with under the Whitney Government that they are selling out in large numbers and coming out west. That the people of the province of Ontario have come to Saskatchewan and Alberta in order to get good roads may surely be taken as a compliment to the people and the governments of the new provinces. Certainly one of the things that the people of the West are set upon is establishing a system of good highways and the Government of this province has shown by the circular recently issued that it is its intention to establish such a system.

The matrimonial differences of Mr. and Mrs. James J. Holden, of Bullock's Corner, Ont., as set forth before Judge Monck have a somewhat complicated appearance. Mrs. Morden cleims that her husband beat her because she would not sit in the front pew with him at church. Mr. Morden, on the other hand, complains that his wife called him a "drunken brute" and wished "that his soul would shrivel in Hades." On the face of it, it is difficult to believe that a "drunken brute" would be anxious to occupy so prominent a position in church. The judge's decision that a wife has no right to leave her husband and demand alimony unless he beats her repeatedly, is as puzzling as the rest of the case: The law of England allows every dog one bite, but Judge Monck appears to consider that a husband is entitled to administer more than one beating to the wife of his bosom.

OTTAWA SOCIETY.

In a letter addressed to the Ottawa press, Rev. Dr. Rose, formerly pastor of the Dominion Methodist church of that city deals with the scandal-mongery at present so rife in the Federal capital and defends th churches against the charge of cowardice which has been made against them for not dealing with the unsavory tittle-tattle of the city. Mr. Rose writes:

"I must confess that five years' residence in Ottawa taught me one thing, to distrust utterly the gossip which prevails in regard to our public men. To credit what one hears there is to believe in no one's honor, honesty, or chastity. The greater part of what was said I knew to be untrue, and I came, in time, to discredit the rest. To secure the smallest political advantage, the lowest and most unworthy tales against the uprightness and decency of public men are sometimes circulated. No reputation seems wholly safe. The contribution to public righteousness most needed is a sturdy campaign against falsehood and slander, and a plea for the charity which hopeth all things. To accept, and from the well-protected pulpit, to repeat the unspecified and unsustained charges against men in high places, appears to me to be guilty of 'taking up a reproach against one's neighbor'."

In speaking as he does Mr. Rose voices the opinion held by the vast majority of the fair and clean minded citizens of Canada. The stand taken by him and the clergymen of the city is identical with that taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in his reply to Mr. Bourassa with regard to the cowardly and unsubstantial charges levelled by George W. Fowler, member for King's, New Brunswick, not against any particular man, but practically against the Dominion House of Commons.

"If," said Sir Wilfrid, "the honorable member for Labelle or any one else has charges to make against myself or against any of my colleagues he is welcome to make them. Let him do it in a parliamentary manner, let him formulate his charges and an investigation shall take place immediately. Let him substantiate anything that he has in mind and that he thinks ought to be investigated and tomorrow the investigation shall be granted. But, Sir, I protest in the name of parliamentary life, in the name of parliamentary dignity, against the speech that was made this afternoon, by the member for Labelle. Public life has its duties and it responsibilities, and it has perhaps more to suffer than to enjoy, but after all there is one thing which we should, on one side of the House or on the other, always endeavor to maintain, that is to say, that in our daily conflicts we should fight fair and square, and never strike below the belt."

That is the honorable course to take, the only course for any man having the slightest regard for the dignity of Canadian parliamentary life. If every whispered calumny, every vile insinuation which Geo. W. Fowler and the boudoir hangers-on of Ottawa society cared to put into circulation were to be dealt with by the House of Commons, it would have very little time for ought else. Direct charges implicating certain named individuals, made in the open, can be met as Mr. Emmerson has met the specific charges directed against himself by the Fredericton Gleaner and other Eastern papers. The irresponsible chatterings which travel round the circles of a certain muck-raking and muck-loving section of Ottawa society can only be properly met by the silence of contempt. If men like Mr. Fowler choose to wallow in it, that is their affair. There is no reason why Parliament should dirty its fingers with its contaminating filthiness.

WANTED—An assistant teacher for Lumsden S. D., with second or third class certificate; female preferred; duties to commence April 8, 1907, and to continue for a term of one year. Apply, stating salary and experience, to W. H. Kidd, Sec.-Treas., Lumsden P.O., Sask. 5-3w

WANTED—A teacher for the Watson School District No. 1604; duties to commence April 1st, 1907. Apply stating qualifications and salary expected to T. L. Hayward, sec.-treas., Watson P. O., Sask. 5-1w

FOR SALE — White Wyandotte cockerels (Duston strain), farm raised; big growthy utility birds; cheap to make room, $1.50 to $3.00 each. W. H. Rothwell, Box 64, Regina, Sask. 5-4w

WANTED—A teacher for Winterburn S. D. No. 877. Duties to commence April 15th and continue for seven months. Applicants to state salary expected. Persons holding second class certificate preferred. S. McMurray, secretary school board, Manor, Sask. 6-3w

WANTED—By a young lady, position as stenographer and bookkeeper. Address P. O. Box 64, Regina. 6-3w

WANTED—Carpenter and joiner; 15 years' experience. Seven as foreman in England, seeks situation as working foreman or otherwise. Good and quick. Keen timekeeper. Good 138, Grenfell, Sask. 6-3w

WANTED—Male teacher for Warman Public School, District No. 1605, second class certificate; duties to begin at once and continue for one year. Apply, stating salary and experience, to F. C. Harrington, Sec.-Treas., Warman, Sask. 7-4w

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE North-West Territories — Judicial District of Western Assiniboia.

In the matter of the estate of William Archibald, Wilkie, deceased.

Pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Newlands, dated the 18th day of March, A.D. 1907, notice is hereby given that all creditors, and others having claims against the said William Archibald of Wilkie, late of Cottonwood, farmer, deceased, are required on or before the 30th day of June, A.D. 1907, to deliver or send in by post prepaid to Messrs. Balfour & Martin, Advocates for the Executors of the said deceased, their claims against the said estate, with full particulars, verified by statutory declaration.

Dated at Regina, this 18th day of March, A.D. 1907.

BALFOUR & MARTIN, Regina,
6-4w Executors' Advocates.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES.

JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF WESTERN ASSINIBOIA.

IN THE MATTER OF the Estate of Karl Schwartz, Deceased.

Pursuant to the Order of the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands, dated the 28th day of March, 1907.

TAKE NOTICE that the Creditors of the above named Estate are required to send in to Norman Mackenzie, Barrister, Regina, on or before the 30th day of June, 1907, their claims against the said 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 28th day of March, 1907.

NORMAN MACKENZIE,
Administrator of the Estate of Karl Schwartz, Deceased. 8-3w

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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF WESTERN ASSINIBOIA, To wit:

By virtue of a writ of execution, issued out of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, at the suit of

ROBERT SINTON, Plaintiff

and

M. MOODY and JOHN MOODY, Defendant,

and to me directed against the lands of Maria Moody, one of the defendants, I have seized and taken into execution the following lands, namely:

All the right, title and interest of Maria Moody, one of the above named defendants in Lot Number Twenty-Three (23) in Block Number Two Hundred and Thirty-Eight (238) in the City of Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan and registered in the Land Titles' Office at Regina as No. G. 763, and ated the Eighteenth day of July, A.D. 1905.

Which I shall expose for sale on Tuesday, the Twenty-Third day of April, 1907, at the Court House, Regina at the hour of 12 o'clock noon. Terms cash.

Sheriff's Office, Regina, Assa., Jan. 23rd, 1907.

JAS. M. DUNCAN,
51-10w. Sheriff.

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.

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,

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FOR SALE—A carload of Eastern horses, one yoke of young oxen, and a number of milch cows. Address Chas. Jackson, 5½ miles south of Regina, section 24, township 16, range 20, or Regina postoffice. 73-6w

STRAYED—On to the premises of Nicolas Surdia, Pilot Butte, on Saturday, March 23, one bay horse, white on forehead, with halter. Owner can have same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply to Nicolas Surdia, Pilot Butte, Sask. 7-3w

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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.

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