

THE WEST
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THE MANAGER,
THE WEST COMPANY, LIMITED
REGINA, SASK.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 17, 1908

The Provincial Show

The prize list of the Regina Provincial Exhibition has been distributed and every farmer should have a copy. \$20,000 will be spent in prizes and attractions, of which \$5,000 has been donated by the city of Regina, and \$4,000 by the provincial government. The directors are adopting the wise policy year by year of raising the standard of this show with a view to leading up to the great Dominion fair of 1910, which will receive a grant of \$50,000 from the Dominion.

Entries are being accepted up to July 17, and already many have been made. Space in the main building is now all engaged. The arrangements appear to be most complete and reflect great credit on the directors and on the energetic and able secretary, Mr. E. B. Andros.

We trust that every farmer in this district and every citizen will take a personal interest in this show which means the most splendid advertisement of our resources that can be imagined.

There are 43 classes so that there is room for everyone to compete in some way or other, whether man, woman or child, white or Indian. The outside public will have little idea of the immense volume of work and the many complicated problems to be solved in the administration of an undertaking of this nature, but they can show their appreciation in many ways which will help to make the exhibition a success.

Come yourself.

Bring your children, friends and relatives.
Talk it up.
Write about it.
Boost your province! It's your home.

Who Makes Our Laws?

A feature of the session of the legislature just closed was the really splendid work done by the opposition. The downright hard work of the House is done in committee of the whole, for it is at this stage that bills are carefully considered in detail and it was here that the practical knowledge of local conditions shown by the opposition was most effective.

The government from time to time floundered badly in their attempts to explain clauses and expressions in bills under consideration, which the clear, cool pitiless logic of Mr. Haultain showed to be unworkable or undesirable. It is a matter upon which the people of this province may congratulate themselves, that they are not, so far as practical legislation is concerned, altogether at the mercy of a government which is trying its pretence hand there at, and making a remarkably poor list of it. During the whole session whenever the House was in committee the government adopted almost every suggestion of a non-contentious character offered by the leader of the opposition and others of his following, in fact on many occasions they jumped at them as offering solutions of difficulties which they were unable themselves to solve.

We are, however, not unwilling to allow the government a certain amount of credit for some of the important measures submitted to the House, and for being willing to ac-

cept suggestions from the other side in the spirit in which they were offered. The net result, however, goes to show that an immense service is being rendered to the people of the province by the faithful, watchful and intelligent way in which the functions of the opposition are performed by Mr. Haultain and his followers in the assembly, which the people will not be slow to show their appreciation of in a practical manner when the proper time comes.

Press Comments

(Moose Jaw News)

The Scott government is indulging in the dangerous pastime of attempting to stride two horses, the temperance party and the liquor party. Dangerous, we say, for in politics many attempt it, they invariably come to grief. Even in ordinary matters it might be possible, it would be almost impossible to think that two such irreconcilable factions as those of temperance and liquor could be ridden with success. Not only are they entirely opposite in character, but they thrive upon antagonism. They are bent upon one another's destruction. They are, in an organized form, as antagonistic as good and evil. For this reason to expect that they can be brought into such state of agreement as to be ridden together, indicates either lack of discernment into their character, or a fatuous belief in the skill of the rider. This last reason, we think, has had much to do with the government's action. Supremely self-confident, it attempts the impossible, and seems to think it will be successful.

Some may be inclined to question the statement that the government is attempting to ride both the temperance and liquor parties. We are not surprised at the opinion, for apparently important conceptions have been made to the temperance party. But the conceptions are more apparent than real. The most important of these is that which permits of the introduction of local option on a majority vote. Apparently this is a great concession, and it will be represented that it is this for which the temperance party in Ontario has long been contending. But the other question arises, a majority vote of what? Of the municipal voters? By no means. It is a majority vote of those entitled to vote for candidates for the legislative assembly. That is a very different thing from a majority vote as they have it in Ontario; for there the votes are taken on the municipal lists. It is an altogether different idea from what the public has had of a majority vote. We venture the statement that the public has been entirely misled on this matter, and that when they are disillusioned they will show extreme resentment.

Going into details, what does the change of lists mean? It deprives women voters of the right to vote on local option bylaws. What harder blow could be struck at the temperance party than this? The women are the most ardent and consistent supporters of temperance reform whatever may be its development. If provincial voters are to be asked to decide such a purely municipal matter, why should they not be asked to vote on the election for municipal offices? Why only in the case of a local option bylaw should their opinion be requested? It is not difficult to conclude for what reason this has been done. The reason was to deprive a strong pro-local option element of a voice in the matter, and on the other hand to include a strong opposition element who would not be found on a municipal list. In the hotels of the province live some 13,000 persons, a large proportion of whom have the provincial but not the municipal voters' qualification.

Instead of the majority vote clause being a concession to the temperance party it is a handicap. The liquor party would sooner have a majority vote on a provincial list than a three-fifths vote on municipal lists. If they are satisfied the temperance par-

ty are justified in finding fault and most persons will agree, that the temperance party are justified in their suspicions.

(Winnipeg Telegram.)

The general assembly of the Presbyterian church, having placed itself upon record as favorable to the project of a church union, another step forward has been taken towards the consummation of a plan most difficult to work out in its elaborate details, but which some of the greatest minds in the churches interested, have warmly approved.

There are many problems yet to be solved, many obstacles to be overcome, before a union of the Protestant churches can become an accomplished fact. In many quarters there are those of all denominations, equally as earnest and sincere as the promoters themselves, who strenuously oppose the principle involved and will not be readily brought to see that on the material advantage to be derived from a union, will counterbalance the loss of individual church prestige.

At best the movement is bound to be a slow one. Necessarily the movement must begin at the top and work downwards from the heads of the church to the laity, the people themselves, and then when there has been a sufficient education of the masses so to speak to secure their approval, the whole proposition must again go back to the heads of the various churches for carrying out.

It will be years at best before a practical union can be accomplished. In the meantime it is a subject fraught with deep interest to all Christian workers, and the development of the details will be a constant source of new anxiety to those who have the project so much at heart.

A GENERAL SUMMARY

Of the Work of the Legislative Assembly for the last week—Several Bills not passed—The reasons given

The labors of the legislature are at an end, the House having been prorogued on Friday. The liquor bill, Redistribution and the lengthening of the life of the legislature from four years to five, are subjects which have particularly occupied the attention this week.

The chief provisions of the liquor bill are: Local option in cities and towns on a majority vote of provincial electors, not the municipal electors as many have supposed. Reduction in the hours of sale from 6 a.m. till 11.30 p.m. at present to 6 a.m. till 10 p.m. Withdrawal from clubs of the privilege of keeping and selling liquor on their premises.

Closing of the bars on Christmas, Good Friday and Thanksgiving day. The act comes in force on January 1, 1909.

The first draft of the bill contained a provision that a vote on local option should, in rural municipalities, be held on the date of the annual municipal elections, but this has been rendered null through the action of the government in dropping the Rural Municipalities bill. There may be another session near the end of the year, during which it is proposed that this bill will receive early consideration. As it is, rural municipal organization is deferred, and the opportunity of permitting rural municipalities to adopt local option has been delayed. On the whole the rural municipalities have fared badly at the hands of the government. The deciding of the local option vote on the provincial, instead of the municipal lists, has been a bad blow to the temperance party, for it deprives all women voters of the franchise.

The speech of the attorney general in introducing the bill was brief and contained little that was new. He said that the temperance reform movement was growing so rapidly that the government would have been recreant in its duty had it not introduced the legislation. He thought it would place Saskatchewan in the van among the other provinces.

Mr. Haultain's speech was devoid of partisan opinions. It was favorable to the measure, and drew from Mr. Langley, a government supporter, the statement that the leader of the opposition was to be congratulated for the "wise and statesmanlike stand he had taken on this question." The subject, said Mr. Haultain, was one of the most important that could engage the attention of the legislature and that the measure was in keeping with the great advance made in temperance legislation during the last fifty years. On the general principles of the bill all were agreed. He was heartily in favor of shortening the hours of sale, but was opposed to the granting of wholesale licenses in rural communities. Respecting local option he thought the districts should be larger, for wet and dry towns close together might have the effect of retarding temperance reforms. He was prepared to accept the principle of a bare majority vote but thought that it should have been taken on municipal instead of provincial lists; because local option, as the name implies, is a purely local matter. The general feature of the bill were unopposed, though there was considerable discussion in committee. The Redistribution Act provides for

41 seats, the unit of representation being 6,248 persons. The north has been rather more generously dealt with than the south. This is particularly true in a comparison of the south eastern and northeastern districts, the former having but one member more than the north eastern portion though its population exceeds the other by 30,000. While the premier, who had charge of the government plan, endeavored at great length to prove that the bill is absolutely fair and does not possess the semblance of a gerrymander, it is not by any means satisfactory to the opposition. While, owing to the presence of a large new vote it is difficult to come to a positive conclusion still the impression prevails that the opposition has received a very bad deal. A glance at the map with its zig-zag divisions will convince the skeptical that this is true. While the opposition protested, its representations were of little account. The government had a majority on the committee, so that when pressure was brought to bear Messrs. Haultain and Gillis had to yield. The chief point of controversy was in the southeastern portion of the province where three members of the opposition have been deprived of their seats. The government would not restore the old boundaries, though they altered the boundaries first submitted.

The proposal to lengthen the term of the legislature from four to five (Continued on page 5.)

Judicial Sale.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF SASKATCHEWAN
Judicial District of Regina.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAND TITLES ACT and in the matter of a certain mortgage dated the fourth day of December, 1906, made by Edward Wirth of Kennell to the Great West Life Assurance Company on the North East quarter of Section Twenty-eight (28) Township Twenty (20) in Range Nineteen (19) West of the Second Meridian in the province of Saskatchewan registered as Number L-5010.

Pursuant to the order of the Honorable Mr. Justice Lamont made in the action of

The Great West Life Assurance Company, Plaintiff,

and
Fannie Wirth, administratrix of the estate of Edward Wirth, deceased, the Massey Harris Company Limited, James Smith and Albert Leslie Gordon, Defendants.

There will be offered for sale at the Sheriff's Office in the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan at twelve o'clock noon on Saturday the 8th day of August, A. D. 1908,

ALL AND SINGULAR the following lands, viz: The North East Quarter of Section Twenty-eight (28) in Township Twenty (20) in Range (19) West of the Second Meridian in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Terms: The purchaser shall pay twenty-five per cent of the purchase money at the time of the sale and the balance upon delivery of transfer duly confirmed after the sale and subject to the further conditions approved herein. Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT,
Regina, Sask.
Solicitors for Plaintiff. 9-18

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(Continued)

are not lived up to.
XII.—Prohibit competition with XIII.—That set no pre-emption rate one upon reclamation requirements of \$1 per acre.
XIV.—Abolition of fees for all XV.—Exemption ed.

XVI.—The pay and one year's with it full money.

The adoption moved by W. C. Oliver Millham a carried in by the

A Regina deleg with reference to the principle with a proposal vidual Rights on and what it was

A member of t that it evidently vices should co sources, and with the clause passed RESOL

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A Square F

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We demand, the Senate, as we co that an appointed should have powe nil legislation pas sible representative And we feel that largely made and tical refuge for people.

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Moved by T. M by J. E. McLenn essential to the w or organisation which will loyally its sentiments, and "Whereas there labor paper alread "It is hereby People's Political ada endorse Sas Realm as the of party."

The association ripe for an organ views. Divergen soon showed itse the delegates wer what sort of a jo "The People's Pa chewan Workers" titles having been tee was appointed management of the regarding an exten ties to include al terests.

This concluded t first day and the ed.

SECON

The delegates to tion met for the s in Trades Hall at Mr. W. C. Pay was unanimously and after a few called for the repo committees which Press Committe entirely satisfied tory and imparia the proceedings o have been so far daily press, and hearty vote of the deration shown. ried.

Special commit gan:

"That your com opinion that it w continue the paper til such time as w to know what su from the farmers ed that the name THE PROPE With which is inc

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