

## THE WEST

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 REGINA, SASK.



WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1908

## The Book Contract

The information brought out in discussion on the bill respecting Free Text Books has placed Mr. Calder in a very nasty position. The speech he made on the second reading of the bill was notable for the omissions he made, perhaps intentionally. He was careful not to give to the House the facts in connection with the memorandum of the secretary of the committee who were to report on the books submitted. Mr. Turgon in his speech read from a telegram which was part of the correspondence and with it was a memorandum of the proceedings of the committee. From this Dr. Ellis quoted some interesting information. Mr. Scott in his address intimated that no minutes were kept and yet a synopsis of the proceedings was on this file, and this synopsis was compiled by Mr. Black, secretary of the committee.

The Morang people, shortly after the committee disbanded, and after the two deputies met, were apprised in some way that they were to get the contract.

This is borne out by the fact that Mr. Morang gave an interview to a paper in Toronto. Yet Mr. Calder stated there were no arrangements until the time the contract was signed.

Nobody yet seems to know why Morang got the contract. Calder's explanation doesn't explain. The books are dearer than others which might have been obtained. Others could have been brought up to the standard required, if the publishers had been given the same opportunity to do so as the Morang Co. was given. Just why the Morang Co. should be singled out as the object of Mr. Calder's favor, he has not yet justified. On the contrary, he would have been more justified in following the recommendations of the majority of the committee who preferred the public school readers of the Canada Publishing Co. as a set.

## Editorial Notes

Calder certainly is tricky. He wanted his contract with Morang endorsed. To accomplish this he brought in a bill to endorse the policy of free text books and included the endorsing of the contract in the same bill. To vote against the bill would be to vote against free text books, and to vote for free text books was to endorse the contract. J. A. is an ingenious statesman, eh?

At the council meeting on Monday evening Mayor Smith came to the rescue of J. W. Smith and saved him from resigning his seat as mayor.

Scott must be in the class of the Philadelphia lawyer. See how he has figured out the hidden surplus to amount to over \$300,000. But anyway he didn't live in Missouri.

"Saul, I have not forsaken thee," is to be the title of a new poem written by Hon. Jim. for the new Saskatchewan readers.

The government admits that the finances of the province are not in such a condition that they should undertake the building of telephone systems for the rural districts. And that so soon after admitting that we got a better bargain from the

Dominion than if we had been handed over our lands.

There is a district not far from Regina from which farmers had given orders for government seed wheat and up to last Friday the grain had not arrived, although the farmers had been notified that their grain was being shipped. Pretty hard on the poor farmer who had to wait for weeks for their seed after others had completed the wheat seeding. Perhaps Mr. Motherwell will rise in his righteous indignation and explain this.

The following from the report of the secretary of the committee that met in Calgary to examine the text books submitted, is very damaging for Mr. Calder and something he cannot explain away in his attempts to justify the Morang contract:

"The majority preferred the public school readers of the Canada Publishing Company as a set, and there was such a diversity of opinion manifest that a tentative agreement was made as follows:

"To recommend the authorization of books two, three and four of the Canada Publishing Co., and part I., book I. of the Morang series, in all cases subject to revision suggested by the committee."

The question may well be asked: "Why didn't Mr. Calder follow the recommendations of a majority of the committee?"

## Press Comments

(Ottawa Citizen.)

In the course of a debate on the new franchise bill the attention of Sir Wilfrid Laurier was drawn to the fact that in 1903 a bill was drafted which embodied all the objections which are now being made by the opposition to the measure before the House. The premier categorically and emphatically denied that such a bill had been prepared previous to the last general election. Notwithstanding this the opposition in the House of Commons was able to produce the printed draft bill which had been prepared in 1903 and which, it is alleged, the minister of justice then in office had absolutely refused to recommend to parliament. This year on the eve of a general election a measure embodying the worst points of the former drafted legislation has been submitted to parliament and the government is doing its utmost to force it upon the country. This constitutes a serious reflection upon the House which Hon. Mr. Aylesworth has undertaken to put through. In the face of this revelation it would appear that the party in power viewed with a good deal of misgivings their chance of success in carrying the country at the next general election, but as they can scarcely afford to have the impression go forth that their predicament is so precarious that a measure which has been repudiated in 1903 becomes an absolute necessity in the coming general election. Under the circumstances the question resolves itself into the consideration whether the interests of the Liberal party shall be better served by a brazen disregard for public opinion in order that they may adopt an unfair means of endeavoring to entrench themselves in power in the districts affected or whether they will amend the measure so as to afford the electors a square deal.

(Saskatoon Capital.)

Has the minister of justice ever been intoxicated with the exuberance of his own verbosity? Recently he delivered a speech dealing with the Saskatchewan School Act. Here is one of the sentences of his speech: "Effect is to be given to any legislation of the Dominion or of a pro-

vince, if an effect can properly be given to it, if the meaning can properly be assigned to the language which has been used by the legislature, which meaning is not in conflict with the provisions of the law under which the power to legislate is conferred, and if this statute is susceptible to the meaning which will give full operation to this provision without there being, of necessity any conflict with the constitutional act under which the legislature is passing the law, then the statute ought not to be disallowed and ought not to have any interference with it." Do you grasp the masterly simplicity of this passage, or are you still passing your hand across your scalp? The sentence has 113 words, or thereabouts. We were too busy to count them more than once.

## RESOLUTIONS PREPARED

## Regina Board of Trade Have Four Resolutions to Present at Meeting of Associated Boards.

The adjourned meeting of the Board of Trade was held in the City Court Room last Thursday evening. The by-laws were adopted.

The following motions are to be submitted to the meeting of the Association Boards which meets in Medicine Hat next month.

Mr. H. W. Laird—That in the opinion of this Board of Trade, the time has arrived for the Federal Government to assume the ownership and operation of all terminal elevators, so as to guarantee to the grain growers of Western Canada the fullest measure of their products, and at the same time place beyond the shadow of a doubt the possibility of the mixing of grades for the benefit or advantage of any individual or corporation.

Mr. Laird—Whereas, under the provisions of the Grain Act, all grain, regardless of special merit, must be sold on the market according to the grade fixed by the Grain Inspector, which system makes no provision for the farmer who has an exceptionally good sample of a particular grade receiving a price in accord with the true and relative value, be it resolved that the Department of Trade and Commerce at Ottawa be requested to make provision for the immediate establishment of a sample market at Winnipeg, where samples of all grain may be placed upon the open market and sold according to its true merit.

P. McAra, jr.—Whereas a bill is now before the House of Commons making provision for increasing the number of commissioners comprising the railway commission, therefore be it resolved that the Federal government be requested to appoint as a member of said commission when enlarged, a western man whose knowledge of western conditions would be of material assistance to the board in dealing with western problems.

Robt. Sinton—Whereas we have considerable areas in this province that are suitable only or mainly for grazing purposes, while our best agricultural land is not well adapted for mixed farming unless provision is made for a system of co-operation summer grazing, and whereas scattered settlement for farming purposes in our semi-agricultural or grazing lands is detrimental to the interests of the settlers themselves and is disastrous to the live stock industry, and whereas it is in the best interests of the country that our best agricultural land be settled first and that our land that is less suited to profitable grain growing be reserved for later development, and whereas it is in the best interests of the country that we foster all our various resources and means of wealth production rather than that we develop unduly a less varied line of production, therefore, be it resolved that this convention of boards of trade of Saskatchewan and Alberta memorialize the Dominion government to set aside for grazing purposes those areas of these provinces that for the present, at any rate, are undoubtedly better adapted for grazing than for grain growing purposes.

Mr. Burton proposed the following but after discussion it was decided that it would be better for the Freight Rates Committee to confer with the local government with a view to having them appoint an expert.

Whereas it is generally recognized that there are great many instances in which both existing freight rates and classification of the same are unsatisfactory to both wholesale and retail importers. The result of which is that the consumers throughout the province of Saskatchewan are paying proportionately higher rates than the people of the province to the east of us. Therefore, be it resolved, that in the opinion of this convention, the provincial government should be memorialized with a view to having a competent freight expert appointed to thoroughly investigate the present freight rates and classification of same."

W. H. A. Hill also moved a resolution favoring a fire commission to investigate fires but it was not adopted because it was class legislation, and because there already existed the machinery for investigating causes of fires.

The following were chosen as dele-

gates to the convention, President Whitmore, Vice President Laird, Secretary Lawson and Messrs. P. McAra, Jr. and J. M. Young.

## Death of Piapot

The following report from Fort Qu'Appelle will be of interest to our readers:

Pi-a-Pot, the well known Indian Chief, died on his reserve west of here a few days ago. He was a conspicuous character among the Indians of the west. Talking to an old timer of the west on receiving the above news, a reporter heard some of the old Indian's history. This informant said, "that is the end of all the real Indians of the plains." Pi-a-Pot belonged to what was called the Plain Cree, those who spent most of their time in the country to the south of the Qu'Appelle river, and on the great plains, as distinguished from the Cree Indians of the north. He was from very early days a prominent and leading Indian. He was the chief by right of his ability to lead and handle his men, and it is no exaggeration to say that other Indians who were under other chiefs looked up to him, and had a certain amount of fear of him, if not respect.

In early days he was a prominent speaker at Indian gatherings. I remember well the first time I came in contact with him, was at the big gathering of Indians at what was called the "Big Treaty" at Fort Qu'Appelle, then a Hudson's Bay post over 30 years ago. More than 600 teepees of Indians were camped on the flat to the east of what is now the village.

It was one of the most picturesque sights I have ever seen in the west. Pi-a-Pot was then chief and a leading one. There was a dozen or more other chiefs there at the same time.

He was one of the last to take up a reserve and go there to live, which he did in the Qu'Appelle Valley, about due north of Balgonie, and west of Fort Qu'Appelle. He was a source of trouble to the Indian department as he kept to the last to Indian customs, and was one of the last to have a sun dance in that territory, and never encouraged schools or missionaries; he did not take up farming actively, but the Indians on his reserve for a number of years made a good living selling hay and wood in Regina. I saw him again in 1884-5 when he became a source of fear as the Indian department and police were not sure what he would do during the rebellion. He however, kept quiet and did not molest anyone. Some years ago he got into trouble with the Indian Department officials, and his chieftainship was taken from him. He was then an old man, rather feeble, and unfit for work. His power, even then limited, was shorn, and it seemed to break his spirit. He did not go around much for the past few years. He objected to the last to the sale of a portion of his reserve. He was a stickler for treaty rights, many of which have been disregarded. Now that he is gone, his hand will no doubt consent to the sale of the reserve, and to the main trail leading into Fort Qu'Appelle from the south, called Pi-a-Pot's Coulee. In 1892 there was no good trail entering into the valley on the north side, and Pi-a-Pot undertook to cut a trail, and charged toll for a while. It has since been called "Pi-a-Pot's Coulee."

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## 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 made by William Henry Coard, dated November 10th, 1906, to Thomas W. Cunliffe, upon Lot Number 10 and the South Half of Lot Number 9 in Block 840 in the City of Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan, registered as Number 1-2346.

PURSUANT to the order of the Honourable the Chief Justice made in the action of

Thomas W. Cunliffe. Plaintiff

—and—

William Henry Coard and The Union Bank of Canada. 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, June 27th, A.D. 1908.

All and singular the following lands, viz: Lot Number Ten (10) and the South Half of Lot Number Nine (9) in Block Number Three Hundred and Forty (340) in the City of Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan.

TERMS: The purchaser shall pay Twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money at the time of sale, and the balance upon delivery of the transfer duly confirmed within one month after the sale and subject to further conditions of sale approved. All particulars may be had from the undersigned.

ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Solicitors for Plaintiff

3-11 REGINA, SASK.

## 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 29th day of May, 1906, made by Peter Johnson to The Great West Life Assurance Company upon Lot 33 in Block 313 in the City of Regina, in the Province of Saskatchewan, registered as No. L-698.

PURSUANT to the order of The Honourable Mr. Justice Lamont made in the action of

The Great West Life Assurance Company. Plaintiff.

—and—

Peter Johnson and John Ernest Salmon. 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 20th day of June, A.D. 1908.

All and singular the following land, viz: Lot Number Thirty-Three (33) in Block Three Hundred and Thirteen (313) in the City of Regina 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 within one month after the sale and subject to further conditions approved herein. Full particulars may be had from the undersigned.

ALLAN, GORDON & BRYANT, Solicitors for Plaintiff

REGINA, SASK.

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Poisonous low-price active principle

## Mr. BORDEN ON THE

Clause 1 Imposes on Invidious and Single out those

Mr. Borden in opening Mr. Carvell evidently did the people of Manitoba or representatives in the legislative assembly of forming laws. He forgot that under the policy adopted by the party he was a member in 1885 into practice by that party to the people of each province been delegated power to the franchise, not only so provincial elections are but so far as federal elections are concerned. He seemed to that not only by the leaders speeches; in 1885 but also by the exact terms resolution moved by his 1885, to the provinces of Canada to be confirmed the duty of the voters lists, upon which shall be selected, yet in a of sound and fury he has the people of Manitoba of tone and ineptitude of the and instructed their lists of that province should be.

The speech which had been made this afternoon shows the absurdity of the government proposal from the very first, have here 215 or 216 many of them as choose sent for the purpose of listening to a long discussion if proper at all, would have per in the legislature of and not in the parliament Mr. Borden pointed out, every system, whether upon municipal assessments on a system of registration are bound to occur. Mr. Borden, read from the education of Carvell, a own province of New Brunswick of ballot boxes to the extent of 410 na which should have contained names was found to have names added to it. The had been urged to take no attempt was ever made to cut the guilty parties. thought Carvell was sen frauds. He was apparent about alleged frauds in yet absolutely callous in his own province.

Mr. Borden read from of the chief justice of New with regard to the partition. He pointed out absolutely absurd for an into detail of time an seek to convince them five men in the Manitoba were so ignorant of the requirements, that they instructed as to what is a convenient method of the matter.

Mr. Borden pointed out opposition in 1896 left out a single dollar to public service after June after the expiry of the The minister of finance 20 months' supply in public service after June had. The men behind Laurier, then the leader position, shook their fist and declared he should dollar to carry on the Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the of the opposition has supporting the principles. He had objected whole quotation had no Here it is went on "But if the day comes is committed against when legislation of a