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EDITOR SENTENCED

Jules Fournier, Editor of Le Nationaliste, Sentenced to Three Months for Contempt of Court.

Sentence of three months' imprisonment in Quebec jail was pronounced by Sir Francois Langehele, chief justice of the superior court of the Quebec district, upon Mr. Jules Fournier, editor of Le Nationaliste, as punishment for an article the latter had written under the heading "Prostitution of Justice," and directed at the judges of the Quebec district. The article was published in Le Nationaliste on May 9, and summary proceedings were shortly afterwards instituted against the editor in charge of contempt of court, under which complaint he was sentenced.

No such lengthy imprisonment can be remembered as having ever before been imposed on a newspaper writer in the province, and the judgment will in future undoubtedly be regarded as having an important bearing on the powers of the press, particularly in regard to the extent of criticism permitted to be directed against the judgments in court. In 1893 there was a similar condemnation of a newspaper editor, in the person of Mr. J. V. Ellis (late senator), of the St. John, N.B., Globe, but he was only sentenced to one month for his criticism of justice, and even this led to emphatic protest from the Liberal opposition in Ottawa.

Shortly after the sentence against Mr. Fournier had been delivered he was conveyed to the Quebec jail, from which only a few days previous his confrere, Mr. Oliver Asselin, former editor of Le Nationaliste, had been liberated after spending fifteen days for striking Hon. Mr. Taschereau, minister of public works in the Quebec government. Though it was expected that Mr. Fournier would be found guilty, his friends in Quebec, and those who were present from Montreal, were indignant at the length of the imprisonment.

Lengthy arguments on both sides of the case and interesting authorities relating to the liberty of the press were presented in the court prior to the judgment. Messrs. C. E. Dorion and A. H. Cooke were the lawyers for the prosecution, and Messrs. N. K. Lafamme and J. A. Desy appeared for Mr. Fournier.

The lawyers for the crown claimed that the article written by Mr. Fournier comprised a scandalous criticism of justice. Mr. Cooke definitely asked that his honor should not be lenient with the prisoner, but that the latter should be given full measure of justice. They specially quoted the authority that "the liberty of the press is no greater than that enjoyed by any British subject."

For the defence, Mr. N. K. Lafamme argued strongly that the proper procedure was not being followed in the case and that the superior court of Quebec was not competent to decide upon it. He also stated that the criticism of the judges in question had only been made after the cases concerned had been closed thus opening the door for just comments on judgments of the court. The authorities which he quoted were to the effect that condemnations for criticism of the court after cases concerned had been closed were now obsolete. He reminded the chief justice of the Ellis case and of the indignation expressed concerning it in the house of commons by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and other Liberals, many of whom are now judges on the bench.

Opening the argument for the defence, Mr. N. K. Lafamme said he would not follow the example of his confreres and begin by praising the judges. "The best way to respect our judges is not to praise them, but to approach them without fear," said Mr. Lafamme.

"The freedom of the press," continued Mr. Lafamme, "are not vain words. It was not in parliament that it was consecrated. It was consecrated in spite of parliament. Where was it born? Before the English courts which served as a rampart against those so-called legislatures."

Mr. Lafamme then cited the case of Senator Ellis, who, he said, had been condemned for criticizing an unfinished case. Mr. Lafamme, however, recalled the indignation expressed in parliament against the judgment. Those indignant included Mr. Davies, later judge of the supreme court; Mr. Mills, later minister of justice; Mr. Frazar, afterwards a judge, and the Hon. Mr. Laurier himself. Young men like the defendant in the present case, Mr. Lafamme, admitted, easily became victims of fanaticism when they mingled in politics, but this was an additional reason for giving Mr. Fournier a just example which would serve as a guide in future.

Mr. Lafamme then hinted about the vague impression in the public mind that there was an alliance between two powers which should be distinct, and that there were certain rumors which should die at the court of justice.

Sir Francois Langehele pronounced judgment. His honor first said that the attorney general had not taken the initiative in the action; it was himself. He had been shown the article which, he said, was absolutely scandalous, and he decided that something should be done. "I took the initiative," his honor said, "at the request of the judges. We were all of the opinion that we must protect the bench. The defendant should not complain. We were not rigorous with him. His counsel were given all possible scope. The chief justice then declared that the only court which had jurisdiction in the matter was the one concerned in the contempt. In England no other course had been followed.

After judgment had been pronounced the prisoner was allowed to move around among his friends for some time after which he was taken to police headquarters and later to jail.

Little Things.
A goodly kiss is a little thing.
With your hand on the door to go,
But it takes the venom out of the sting.
Of a thoughtless word or a cruel fling
That you made an hour ago.

A kiss of greeting is sweet and rare
After the toil of the day;
And it smooths the furrows plowed by care,
The lines on the forehead you once called fair
In the years that have flown away.

'Tis a little thing to say, "You are kind."
I love you my dear," each night;
But it sends a thrill through the heart,
For Love's tender and Love is blind.
As we climb life's rugged heights.

We starve each other for Love's cares.
We take, but we do not give;
It seems so easy some soul to bless,
But we dole the love grudgingly, less and less,
Till 'tis bitter and hard to live.

—Andrew Lang.

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WAPELLA GRAIN GROWERS

The Grain Growers' convention of district No. 1 will be held in the town hall, Wapella, on July 6. In the evening the town of Wapella will entertain the convention. Among the prominent speakers who will attend the meetings are: E. N. Hopkins, of Moose Jaw, president of the Saskatchewan G.G.A.; E. A. Partridge, Sinitua G.G.A.; F. W. Green, Moose Jaw G.G.A.; R. C. Anderson, Indian Head, general secretary Saskatchewan G.G.A.

BUILT FENCE ACROSS TRACK.

Yorkton, Sask., June 28.—Edward Dodd, a farmer living two miles west of Leslie was brought here today by the police and lodged in jail. On Monday he appeared before J. P. Clark, of Leslie, charged with obstructing a railway train and was sent up for trial at the next sitting of the court. He warned the C.P.R. engineer that he would stop the train and on Monday the crew found a barbed wire fence built across the track. The railway has had trouble with Mr. Dodd ever since the line was built, as he did not want them to go through his property. At one time he held the construction gang up with a loaded shot gun.

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PROFESSIONS FOR WOMEN

Miss Barnett, in Address at the National Council, Declares That Women's Proper Sphere is Home—Leave Men's Work to Men.

Toronto, June 24.—Denouncing in direct and bitter words, "professional women," and declaring that all the good she did could not counterbalance the fact that she left no children at her death, Miss Edith A. Barnett, of England, caused a sensation this morning in the meeting devoted to "Professions and Careers for Women," the particular paper of Miss Barnett's discussion being "The moral education, and social effects of women's entrance into professional careers." "What good is all the trading in wealth if there are no children left behind?" asked the speaker. "Woman's proper sphere is home."

She need not necessarily remain in ignorance there, but the idea should be to leave men's work for men to do. "It has come to be so in England now," said the speaker, "that a man who would be horrified at the idea of becoming a footman, a hairdresser or a tailor, because he could not be eligible at the clubs, doesn't mind in the least if his sisters, or cousins, become nurses or maids. The reason is simply that he would rather see them earning their living than be compelled to contribute to their support."

Miss Barnett deplored the materialistic tendencies of the age. Children were almost driven by their parents to publicly driven to the stage to dance or sing, or play, not because of any love of art, but for the love of money or applause. It used to be that girls were provided incomes by their fathers. Now, they could go to earn their livings in occupations on a par with errand boys.

The beginning of the professional career of women, said Miss Barnett, very often lay in the craving for smart clothes, whether paid or not. "It is better to be a good home maker than a professional light," emphasized Miss Barnett. "The professional woman of England have most certainly failed to prove worthy of their theory."

As a result of a bad for professional life, the population is being recruited from below, instead of above. Dr. Rosalie Morton, of the United States, fought Miss Barnett's argument at every point. Women in general had succeeded in establishing a peculiar and legitimate place for themselves. In treating of nervous and other troubles, their efficiency needed no additional proof. Other speakers from the United States defended the professional woman in law and other professions.

PASSING OF THE PIGTAIL

Recent events mark yet another stage in the development of the open secret of the pigtail. Which for centuries has been a symbol of China's humiliation and a token of her stagnation. Taiping, opium, Big Knife or Boxer troubles all proceed from one disease—the pigtail plus the foreigner. In the "queue," in fact, is found the answer to a question, lately in the Nineteenth Century. "Much has been written of the malign influences of Tze Hsi (the Dowager empress), but who can tell the real moving power behind the kaleidoscopic intrigues of the imperial city?"

In the Forbidden or Red City of Peking, a tree today stands with its branches chained, as punishment for having been three hundred years ago the means of an imperial suicide, when the last Ming sovereign hanged himself in his despair at the conquest of the empire by the Manchus. As one consequence of this national defeat the Chinese were compelled to make a change in their costume and headgear. They had to sacrifice their flowing hair, worn unconfined in battle, to shave a portion of the scalp, and to adopt instead the Tartar fashion of the pigtail so superfluous in occidental eyes, and rarely regarded by the wearers as a badge of servitude.

Death itself has been preferred to this indignity. Many a Chinaman obliged to choose between the razor and the sword, has elected to die by the executioner. Such cases too are far more numerous than is generally supposed. Meanwhile, the national grievance remains unhealed. Chinamen are quieted but not subdued. Those even in high office, who serve government with loyalty, are yet alive to their anomalous position and the stigma of the pigtail.

Hitherto the empire has been safeguarded by its extent, which has made impossible, almost, concerted or united action, among widely separated movements that retained their local character. Now, however, the introduction of occidental civilization, which means of course, superior communication, must quicken understanding in a population where the Manchus conquerors count numerically for nothing. As it is, the temporarily successful Taiping revolutionists 40 years ago proclaimed an emperor of the Chinese race, the Great Celestial Peace; they called him, who actually did reign for seventeen years concurrently with the Peking government. Of this rebellion, the Tartar general sent against it said in his report that "it extended to sixteen provinces and six hundred towns, and that Nanking, the central point of disaffection, resisted the imperial forces in a three years' siege. After forcing further that for three days and three nights the city was given over to pillage and massacre, he continued: "I made prisoner a young girl and forced her to tell me the whereabouts of the emperor. 'He is dead,' she said, 'vanquished, poisoned, but directly afterwards they proclaimed an emperor his son.' She showed me a tomb, old, half and with a white moustache. A band of several thousand of the enemy escaped disguised in the clothes of our dead, and it is to be feared that their new emperor escaped with them."

To aggravate the pigtail trouble, the foreigners, these last few decades has been a red rag to the Chinese bull. Annexation of territory in 1897 by England, Germany and Russia, and in the following year by France, set celestial thinking. But what disturbed them most, perhaps, was the defeat of the empire in 1894 by Japan, whose inspiration they intend to solve. This today there flock to Europe and America thousands of Chinese students, patriots all, with no especial liking for the foreigner, and bitterly dissatisfied with things at home.

The dream of these young folks would realize of a China re-united internally and able to assert herself has had its outlines indicated for their benefit in the persistent platform of a Chinese patriot, Kang-yu Wei, best known to his admirers as "Most Sacred Majesty," is a Canton man of letters, a member of the academy of the Thousand Brushes, an exponent of Confucius, and responsible for the translation into Chinese of numerous occidental scientific works. A paradox describes his policy. He is a peaceful revolutionist, who tried to make friends between Chinamen and Tartar and bring about a bloodless reformation. According to his theories while he sought the ear of the late emperor, Kuang-Siu, and the "imperial" help towards his program. Thanks to his high connections, a memorial embodying his views was introduced to the notice of the privy council, which hardly took it seriously and returned it without comment. Undismayed, Kang-yu Wei for ten years persevered in his attempt to storm the dragon throne. At last, in 1898, a new disciple did succeed in getting placed before the emperor his master's long-rejected manuscript. Kuang-Siu immediately demanded to see the author and have explained to him the details. What passed between them when they met will never be known. Enough to say that Kang-yu Wei found in the youthful emperor a congenial soul, and not the pleasure-seeker of town gossip.

The result of this entente was instantaneous as a recent earthquake. It stunned the court, and woke the people to new possibilities. Kang-yu Wei became installed as the chief adviser of the emperor. Apparently, however, the latter did not take in his confidence the dowager empress, whose sympathies were out-of-date, but a proof of whose vitality had yet to be exhibited at a reception of the diplomatic corps, when she took delight in tiring out the wives and daughters of the foreigners by leading them a dance through the rock work of the palace gardens. As a matter of fact, Kuang-Siu and Kang-yu Wei would seem at first to have had given them a free field by the dowager. Together, fired by the example of Japan, they set to work at the inauguration of reforms which threatened countless aged institutions. Soon indications made it evident that in their experience the two pushed things too fast. The emperor even spoke of altering the Tartar head-dress and cutting off the obnoxious queue. The mikado had appeared already in the full get up of a French general, and why not, the son of Heaven?

This was the last straw. Terrible was the indignation of the empress dowager at measures so new-fangled and subversive of Manchu rule. Very promptly she summoned round her all the disaffected and disgraced and took hold of the helm again. The leading members of the reform party were arrested and beheaded and Kang-yu Wei himself barely escaped to Shanghai. Meantime, the emperor, averse to violence, even in pursuit of ideal notions, suffered the direction of affairs to pass out of his hands. Recently his death and that of the empress dowager furnished with another incident the current drama: "China for the Chinamen."

In this respect, as of some public work delayed by change in government, it is significant to note the words of a Chinese journalist, who, by command of the late empress dowager was beaten to death with sticks. "Do not seek to know those whom you hate and who try to deliver their country. You will find them, perhaps where you least expect, in the high places about the throne; do not seek to know too." "may hasten events prejudicial to your interests. And so the matter for the moment rests, the pigtail humiliates and the alien irritates. But the Chinaman means to do without them.—K. Holt Lomax in New York Evening Post.

BRANDON'S TROUBLES

G. T. P. Not Living Up to its Arrangement Causes the Citizens to Send Delegates to Ottawa.

Brandon, Man., June 24.—At a joint meeting of the city council and the board of trade held tonight at which there were present upwards of 100 prominent business and professional men of the city a resolution to send four delegates to Ottawa to interview the government concerning the failure of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway to comply with its agreement to build a branch line into the city as soon as the main line had been completed to a point north of the city was passed. Although the main line has been in operation north of the city for some months no steps have been taken by the company to fulfill its agreement.

The question is an old one, one that has been engaging the time and attention of the citizens for three years, and one that came very near losing Hon. Clifford Sifton his seat in the house at the last general election.

Delegates have been sent to Ottawa before but have come back without having received any satisfaction, but this time the delegation goes representing all the people bearing with them a petition signed by every ratepayer and voter in the city.

Whether or not the branch line is built this year, or at least the work commenced depends on the government as they can force the company to live up to its contract if they so choose. Until now they have chosen not to and it is to get the government to take action that the delegation goes.

It was moved by F. Nation, seconded by Dr. J. J. McDermid, "that whereas a joint meeting of the city council and the board of trade has been called and is now assembled for the purpose of discussing and devising ways and means to secure the promised connection of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway with the city of Brandon:

"And whereas the reason for this meeting being called is on account of the serious and permanent injury done to the trade and commerce of Brandon by the diversion of trade to other centres by the said Grand Trunk Pacific railway which trade naturally belongs to and is Brandon territory:

"This condition is, we submit, unfair, unjust and burdensome to one of the oldest established centres in the west. It is therefore resolved that this joint meeting of the city council and the board of trade do hereby form themselves into a citizens' committee for the purpose of placing this matter before Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his government at Ottawa and also pressing our claims upon them, for the enforcement of the order of the minister of railways and the agreement of the G. T. P. thereto, to connect Brandon with the main line within six months after the main line had been completed from Winnipeg to a point north of this city.

"It is further resolved that one of the means used to express the feeling of Brandon people be that a petition be secured, signed by every citizen praying the government for immediate action and that the same be taken to Ottawa without delay by four delegates representing the city council and board of trade, and that the city council be requested to have the said petition circulated and signatures secured without delay by the officials of the city and that copies of resolution be sent to the government, our representatives at Ottawa.

Farmer Hines' Road.

Winnipeg, June 19.—Because he was unable to induce any of the railroad systems to build a line north and south through Saskatchewan, "Farmer" Hines, of Hannah, N.D., has decided to do the work himself. He has now his arrangements practically complete, and promises that actual construction will be commenced within a few weeks. For several months past he has been selling stock in the company, each farmer within ten miles of the route to be taken by the railway being allowed a \$100 share for every quarter section he owns. This may be paid for either in cash or work. The bonds of the company have been guaranteed by the Saskatchewan government so, this energetic American has all the capital required to build the first section of the line. What he intends to tap the richest wheat raising country in Saskatchewan is apparent by the plans which have already been filed with the department of railways and canals at Ottawa. The initial construction will be between Regina and Melfort, and from there the line runs through Watrous and from thence to Prince Albert, the country around Watrous being a veritable garden of Eden. The line will pass along the side of the wonderful mineral lake near Watrous, giving a direct line from North Dakota to these medicinal waters. Prince Albert and Regina will not be the terminals of this line if Farmer Hines plans are fulfilled, for it is his intention to extend from Regina southwards to Duluth and from Prince Albert to Hudson's Bay.

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