

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS RE-AFFIRM PRINCIPLES

(Continued from page 1.)

questions of the public do aim it is the undoubted right of this province to administer and control the school lands of the province and the fund resulting from the same.

That the province, the municipalities and the school districts in the province should be relieved from the burden imposed by the C.P.R. exemption.

That Federal control of the water supply of the province is not only an invasion of the constitutional rights of the province, but in its operation is burdensome, oppressive and inconvenient.

This resolution," said the mover, "embodies the fundamental principles of the Provincial Rights party. The conditions prevailing in this country during the past winter accentuated the land question, for by owning the public lands we should largely control the fuel question. If we owned the timber area of the province the farmers would not be burdened with a lumber trade monopoly. The principles enunciated in this resolution are so obvious to everybody that he would without further comment move its adoption.

Walter Simpson in seconding said it was not necessary to speak at any length for "we all know about it."

National Schools. Moved by Dr. McDonald (Wapella) seconded by W. J. Tudge (Regina). Whereas the Saskatchewan Act passed by the federal government in our opinion restricts the rights and powers of the province in the matter of education;

Therefore be it resolved that we, the Provincial Rights Party in convention assembled declare that we will adopt all constitutional methods to obtain our full autonomous rights as guaranteed by the constitution with the object of nationalising our school system.

Moving this resolution was a very pleasant task for Dr. McDonald, the subject being one on which he feels very deeply. "The people of this country are cosmopolitan," said he, "and we can not have united citizens unless we are all blended together in one harmonious whole." Upon the otherwise bright shield of the province there is a dark blot placed there by the present government and it is the duty of the people to remove it, and he believed that they would remove it. Whatever the conditions of this country demand in the way of education the province should be free to adopt.

Mr. Tudge was pleased as a Liberal to second this resolution. He left his party when they deserted their principles. "We are not oppressive," said he, "but are striving for liberty." He hoped the little red school house of the province would become the free schools of the country.

Marketing Grain. Moved by Walter Simpson (Condie) seconded by John Donahue (Esterhazy).

That in view of the general dissatisfaction of the grain growers of this province in connection with the marketing of grain, be it resolved that we pledge ourselves to support such legislation as may be necessary to alleviate the present conditions and procure for the grain grower the best possible return for the product of his labor.

This the mover considered the most important resolution of the day. Five years ago the farmers organized and they have saved 25 per cent. net to all who took advantage of the best facilities for the marketing of grain, but the trade is again being driven into the hands of the line elevators. If conditions did not soon change we will have to handle our grain in the summer time and financing will be much more difficult. The principle underlying this resolution is that the farmer should receive the whole of his earnings and the Provincial Rights Party undertakes to pledge itself in this matter as far as lies within its power.

Public Utilities. Moved by W. W. McDonald (Fleming) seconded by W. J. Tudge (Regina).

That whereas this convention reaffirms and advocates the principles of public ownership and control of public utilities, and whereas, in particular we affirm and advocate the construction and ownership and control by the province of a telephone system,

And whereas the telephone system of the province is practically in control of a monopoly, be it resolved that in the opinion of this convention a telephone system for the province should be constructed, owned and controlled by the government in the interest of the people of the province.

Mr. McDonald said in moving this motion that he and the seconder had for years taken directly opposite views with regard to federal politics but notwithstanding their being so far assunder they have come together on the Provincial Rights platform which was broad enough to hold them both. The mover dealt briefly with the telephone question and characterised the Bell Company as a huge monopoly.

Hudson's Bay Railway. Moved by D. A. McDonald (Regina) seconded by F. W. Martin of Maple Creek.

That it is of the utmost importance that a railway to Hudson's Bay should be constructed at the earliest possible moment. The mover of this resolution considered it of hardly less importance than the grain question. The transportation is closely associated with the grain industry the success of which depends on shipping facilities.

The natural outlet of this western country is the Hudson's Bay, and the country requires the immediate construction of that road.

As seconder Mr. Martin stated that ranchers generally are not much at public speaking, but in the elections they score.

He believed the Hudson's Bay line to be feasible and when the road to that seaport is built and in operation the grain and cattle interests of the west would be greatly benefited. He believed it would be better for this province if our government would build and operate the line.

Purity of Elections. Moved by Hon. F. W. G. Hautain seconded by J. T. Brown, M.L.A.

That this convention hereby declares against all bribery and all fraudulent schemes to defeat the honest purpose of the electorate as being a violation of the fundamental principles of responsible government, and pledges, itself to secure, maintain and enforce effective legislation, whereby election trials shall be speedily brought on and prosecuted to a conclusion, without regard to party or personal considerations.

The Provincial Rights Leader in speaking said that it was in a confession of faith and a promise with regard to themselves. It is not enough that they themselves refrain from improper election methods but they must see that others are prevented from doing it. We have a new province and a new party with good traditions, and we must advance the movement that is pervading the public mind all over this continent in favor of fair elections.

We must approach this subject with a resolve to refrain from any improper methods and insist on others doing likewise. When the controverted elections act comes up in the House the Opposition will assist the Government to make a stringent law and they will go into the constituencies and enforce it.

Mr. Brown (Souris) in seconding this resolution said that he was proud to be associated with his respected leader in placing this resolution before the convention. No other resolution is of greater importance as a practical measure and if this resolution is enforced, as we believe it will be, our leader will soon be the leader of the government and then all the other resolutions will be put into force. Without an election law there has been disgraceful methods employed and the crimes have gone unpunished. As a general rule the government is slow to mete out justice to those of the same political leanings and until the leaders of all parties come together on this question we cannot have pure elections. For ourselves, however, we undertake to carry out the spirit of this resolution.

Mr. Henderson of Tregarva spoke to this resolution and Mr. Houston of Regina delivered a very thoughtful and pointed address.

Election of Officers. The next order of business was the election of officers which resulted as follows:

Hon. Pres. Hon. F. W. G. Hautain Hon. Vice Pres. J. T. Brown, president J. K. McInnis, vice pres. J. F. L. Embury, sec. A. L. Gordon, treas. P. McArts, Jr. The appointment of the above was made unanimous in open convention amidst much enthusiasm. The executive committee is as follows:

J. A. Becker, Seidler, P. McElliott, Arcola, A. Ford, Esterhazy, James Keith, Fitzmaurice; J. H. Bunnell, H. D. Pickett and J. Armstrong, Moose-Jaw; George Hill, Sintaluta; R. P. Langford, Wolseley; E. J. Cudmore, Westralia; F. W. McDonald, Broadview; John Nichol, Tremblay; James Sharpe, Moosomin; Dr. Crammer, Qu'Appelle; T. Blacklock, Weyburn; Johnston Seed, Tregarva; J. A. Donaldson, Bladworth, Jas. McKay, K.C., Prince Albert; Alex. McIntyre, Rosthern; Mayor Wilson, Saskatoon; J. H. Hooper, Alameda; R. Symons, Fairville; J. A. Killough, Cottonwood; Dr. Ramsay, Pense; J. Einersson, Logberg.

The Smoker. At the smoker in the evening Mr. Hautain made a lengthy speech on the public questions of the day in the province, a report of which we will give in our next issue.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS

E. L. Richardson of Calgary is in the city today attending the stock shows.

O. A. Anderson & Co. are moving into their new store on St. James. This new store is the finest in fittings and appointment of any store in the three western provinces.

Indigestion

Stomach trouble is not a symptom of, and is itself a true disease. We think of Dyspepsia, Heartburn, and indigestion as real diseases, yet they are symptoms only of a certain specific Nerve sickness—nothing else.

It was this fact that first correctly led Dr. Shoop in the creation of that now very popular Stomach Restorative—Dr. Shoop's Restorative. Being direct to the stomach nerves, alone brought that success and favor to Dr. Shoop and his Restorative. While not that original and highly vital principle, the such lasting accomplishments were ever to be had, such as stomach distress, bloating, biliousness, bad breath and slow completion, try Dr. Shoop's Restorative—Tablets or Liquid—and see for yourself what it can and will do. We sell and cheerfully recommend.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative The Regina Pharmacy Stores.

The body of 5-year old Edward Bennett, son of Mr. Edward Bennett of Quincey, Sask., was found in an old shed late on Friday. It is supposed that the little chap was killed by a falling plank as a loose plank was lying close to the body when found. The lad had gone out to look for logs and it is supposed that he in some way toppled the heavy plank against himself. The body was scarcely marked.

HEALTH AND HYGIENE

(Continued from page 3.)

any kind of symptom. Years after the person attacked may die of some other disease, but a post-mortem examination is made to investigate the cause of death, when the careful investigator will come across the scar of the old battle-ground now sealed from the rest of the lung by the precautionary methods of Nature, that is to say, by the good hand of God. But too often the bacillus of tuberculosis remains the victor. Then a nest of cells gathers around it in the form of a tiny heap, called a tubercle. Sometimes you can feel the tubercle on the smooth surface of a lung, hence the word "tuberculosis." Each bacillus reproduces its kind and poisons the blood with its own particular poison, until it perishes. Then the little heap or tubercle decays. If there are many decaying centres, these join boundaries so to speak, so that the decay of many heaps causes a small hole or cavity. Finally several holes or cavities may honey-comb and destroy the greater part of one or both lungs. This is the consumption according to the popular mind. From such diseased lungs issues that expectation which is such a menace to the public health. But there are variations in the type of lung consumption which often puzzle people. Galloping consumption, for instance, is more like blood poisoning than the popular idea of consumption. I remember such a case in the person of a kindly woman who aured a dying consumptive, too closely and without precautions. In her case ignorance and charity combined brought upon a perfectly correct diagnosis a storm of popular abuse of the most astonishing type; but the poor woman died within three months and the abusive folk were rebuked by the hand of Death. Again, the drunkard's lung will sometimes present a peculiar leathery destruction as the result of tuberculosis. But returning to the popular type of consumption, let us remember that the peculiar power of infection lies in the expectoration. Yet, I make bold

to say that consumption is not near by an infectious disease, some people would have you believe. Considering the dreadful carelessness of many people in the matter of expectoration, it is a wonder that whole townships do not become tubercular. It cannot be too clearly understood that consumptive lungs show the vast numbers of bacilli by the necessary expectation from the diseased parts. Even a simple cough will throw fine particles of infected moisture into the surrounding air. Therefore the immediate destruction of all expectoration is desirable either by disposing of the phlegm in a strong disinfectant or by burning it. If the bacilli become dried they will float in the air, often accumulating in the dust of a room, on mantle shelves, or the ledges of window frames. Perfect cleanliness of hands, nose, and throat, and kissing should be utterly tabooed. Luckily air, light and house-cleaning will prove fatal to the bacilli which lie about a house. The trouble is that people are so desperately careless about the generally useless habit of spitting. Sidewalks are made disgusting; post offices are made veritable incubators of tuberculosis; and other public places, such as hotel verandahs, are often fouled abominably in a similar fashion. To illustrate some of the ways by which people become infected, I will give three instances of sly spots in a community. Here is an elevator man, already thin and evidently not quite well, who hates to think that he has tubercular lung trouble, though his doctor has told him that there is good reason to believe that he has. In turning over his receipts he often licks his finger or thumb and transfers bacilli directly to the receipts which he gives to some customer. Or this good church girl who sings in the choir has never properly recovered from an attack of neuritis. She develops a cough, sometimes more, sometimes less, but eventually she becomes obviously consumptive. Yet all that time while the disease was developing she was a source of infection, notably while in church. Yet again here is the family of Farmer Quiverful whose home is not very roomy for such a crowd of boys and girls. Especially at night the upper rooms get full of exhausted, often overheated air, just the condition to encourage lung infections. One of the boys, a fine useful grown young man, has an attack of pneumonia. He gets around again and tries to make believe he can do anything, but remains weak and short of breath and sweats easily at night. Eventually he dies of consumption, but not before some other members have become infected with tubercular troubles. If only our people would arrange for better night ventilation of the sleeping rooms there would be far less lung trouble of all sorts.

Akin to all this is the wonderful power of resistance to the extremes of temperature such as we medical men have to meet in winter from 70 to 80 degrees in the street to 30 or 40 degrees below zero. The other extreme is the heat of the summer, less extreme than that but the beau-

tifully beautiful and the glory of fresh air were brought home vividly to me. The dark blue dome of night was lightening in the east; the stars were fading, and on the eastern horizon a deep band of orange light paled to primrose yellow andopal tints. Never does the snow-clad prairie look more like a frozen sea than when at sunrise the earliest rays smite rostrally the sun-ward slope of each wavelet while the reverse side reflects the deep blue of the heavens above. In praise of the glorious sun a tiny chorus of song can be heard by those who have ears to hear at this time of the year. The first migrating bird braves the sharp morning frost, sits behind a tuft of grass or dried herbage, and thus salutes the coming warmth. Later in the morning as we get nearer home we can see this little bird flitting of and on the trail in front of the rig. It is fawn colored and through its eye and ear and around its neck is a black collar. The male bird sports two feathery horns on the back of its head. This is the only real lark in North America, and scientists have meanly labelled so little a bird with the fearful name of Otocoris alpestris pratensis.—Canadian Church Courier.

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Glycerine plays an important part in Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomach, attended by sour flatulency, heart-burn, foul breath, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and general derangement of the stomach, liver and bowels.

Besting during all the above distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, such as the catarrhs of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its more severe stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if it is used as preserved in. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal Passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

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Smyrna Rugs 36x72 Reversible pattern, beautiful designs, fringed ends. Regular 6.50 for..... 4.90
Stair Carpets 68c One piece only at this price out. Good value at the original price, 85c. This week..... 68c
Japanese Matting, 26 Inches Wide We offer a number of pieces for this week's selling Regular 35c quality. Save 10c a yard..... 25c
Skirts, 48c White Muslin Underskirts, all lengths, 75c and 85c each, nicely trimmed. Yours for, each..... 48c
Blouses, 45c Women's colored light and dark blouses worth up to 75c. Wind up price, each..... 45c
Black Sateen Skirts Our very best quality Black Sateen Underskirt, deep full flounce. Worth regular, 2.25. Goes on sale this week for each..... 1.65
Ingrain Rug 9x10--6 A limited number in stock, good color combinations. Splendid quality carpet. Regular price 7.50. This week..... 4.90
Hose, 20c Exactly as stated—no fictitious price cuts. Wool ribbed hose, ladies' and children's sizes, splendid value at 35c. They go at..... 20c

Geo. Mickleborough

OPEN Government by old

To the Hon. J. A. Minister of Regina Sir,—I take the ing your resolution ing of all lands f poses; not, that i the general tax, b tions if carried, to the injustice done to a people in the provin be practically tata resentation, and a justice will be the without their being their children to se I ask you Sir, wo Would you, living Having a family an to send them to even able to get in trict, through no fa I ask you Sir, wo it just and fair to your resolution yo per cent. is for prid Your resolution, s on the agricultural vince, while the citi lages will be free, b privileges as the ag Your first duty on

INDISCRE

T. J. Agnew Attt

In the legislature of inst, before the ord were called, Attornc most laid on the ta bodying the report of of enquiry into the J. Agnew, Justice of Prince Albert. The report is as fo To His Honor, The Lieutenant G cil.

The undersigned, ye ers to inquire into a proper conduct made Agnew, formerly a peace in and for the katchewan, respectfully lows:

That your commissi the court house on Friday, the 23rd of N when the evidence wh hereto was taken:

Your commissioners inion that under the commission they ate make a finding of charges and even if were otherwise they they should under the hereinafter mentione, conclusion upon the f or to report to y council.