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VOL. 10 No. 7

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1908.

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From now on the legislature will hold sessions in the morning as well as the afternoon and evening. Mr. Calder delivered his budget speech yesterday. It is likely that it will be two more weeks before the House completes the work of the session.

Mack Sing, whose trial on a charge of keeping a common gambling house has been postponed from time to time will appear again next Saturday when it is expected that Police Magistrate Trant will be here to try the case.

The Woman's Hospital Aid has received the operating table which they ordered for the city hospital some time ago, and it has been installed. This new article cost the ladies about \$300.

### PUBLIC MEETING

#### J. K. McInnis Opened the Campaign in Regina Constituency Last Night.

The meeting held under the auspices of the Borden Club of this city in the city hall last evening was a gratifying success to those who had charge of the undertaking.

The auditorium was crowded, thus showing that a good many are interested at the present stage of the campaign. The audience contained a large number of ladies and a large number of people from the country.

The chair was occupied by Dr. W. P. Cowan, president of the Borden Club, and among those who had seats on the platform were several members of the legislative assembly including Hon. F. W. G. Haultain.

Mr. J. K. McInnis was the chief speaker of the evening. Mr. W. M. Martin, who had been invited did not attend.

Mr. McInnis is a good platform speaker and while he has lost to some extent his vigor of a few years ago, yet he has a good deal of power as a speaker. His speech was chiefly devoted to laying the foundations for support in the coming campaign. He dealt very fully with political history from confederation to the present time, dealing with the fall of administrations during that time.

He went over the Liberal platform of 1893 and showed that since the Liberals had come into power they had broken every plank of their platform, and had not redeemed any of their pledges.

He also took up the planks of the Borden platform, and showed the advantages to accrue to the country as the result of carrying out such a policy. The people felt that it was time for a change on account of the maladministration of affairs by the present government.

The speaker resumed his seat after an address lasting for about two and a half hours amid hearty applause.

Before the meeting adjourned the large audience called for Mr. Haultain and that gentleman in response to their invitation addressed the audience for a few minutes, after which the large numbers present dispersed.

### MORAL REFORM LEAGUE

#### Endorse Petition to Legislature—Local Union Organized.

A meeting in the interests of social and moral reform was held in Knox church last Monday evening, there was a large attendance. The meeting was presided over by C. C. Knight, secretary of the Saskatchewan Council.

Rev. E. A. Henry moved a resolution to organize a Regina Social and Moral Reform League in affiliation with the Saskatchewan League. The motion was seconded by Rev. G. Harmon Jones, and was carried.

Rev. G. H. Jones, Mr. Clark of the Y.M.C.A. and Hugh Peat of the Regina Trades and Labor Council were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the league. The committee reported in favor of the following and their report was adopted:

President—J. A. Cross.  
Secretary—Mr. Tonkin.  
Committee—F. T. Marks, J. P. Wood, H. Auld, T. M. Mollo, D. J. Thom, Hugh Peat, E. B. Lottner, R. G. Briegal, Mrs. F. J. Reynolds, Mrs. R. Sinton and the ministers of the city churches.

During the evening, Rev. G. C. Hill and Rev. C. W. Brown in brief addresses endorsed the platform contained in the following petition which was presented to the assembly:

To the Honorable the Legislature of Saskatchewan: We the members of the Moral and Social Reform Council of the Province of Saskatchewan, hereby humbly petition your honorable body to so amend the liquor law as to:

1. Grant the municipalities on a simple majority vote, the right to veto the sale of liquor within their boundaries.
2. Abolish altogether the bar rooms that is the sale of liquor for consumption on the premises, and the treating system associated therewith.
3. Abolish altogether the right of sale of liquor in all clubs, incorporated under charter, within the province, since such privileges being unfair and tending to "class" legislation.
4. Punish any license holder who is proven guilty of supplying an intoxicated person with liquor, by the immediate cancelling of his license and forbidding him further from ob-

### SAMPLE CASE

#### Majority of Aldermen Vote for Policeman's Re-instatement.

Some discussion took place at the meeting of the city council on Monday evening over the following resolution moved by Ald. Kramer:

"That in view of the fact that a petition signed by over three hundred citizens of Regina, protesting against the action of the police commission in reducing Sergeant Sample to the rank of Constable, and in view of the fact that Sergeant Sample has, during the last four years, faithfully and efficiently discharged the duties pertaining to his office, and because of the fact that public sentiment as manifested in the petition presented to the Council tonight, is against the action of the police committee.

Therefore he it resolved that the members of the police committee be requested to re-consider their action as aforesaid, and to reinstate Constable Sample to his former rank of Sergeant."

The resolution was seconded by Ald. Gillespie.

The majority of the aldermen favored the resolution and the vote taken was as follows:

For—Kramer, Gillespie, Ball, Wilkinson and Kush—5 aldermen.

Against—McDonald, Thomson, Sinton, Wright and Mayor Smith—1 aldermen and the mayor.

His worship had to vote to make it a tie and in doing so negated the motion.

Had the resolution carried, we understand the mayor had expressed his intention of resigning. However, his voting to make the division a tie, will free him from any pledge he had made on that score.

### TRAGIC END

#### A Well-known Regina Man Comes to Sudden End—Remains Sent East.

The citizens of Regina were shocked on Saturday morning when the news spread around the city of the tragic death of Harold Mackenzie, who had been in the employ of the International Harvester Co.

Workmen found the body before it had got thoroughly chilled. The place was in the southern part of the city near the corner of 18th avenue and McIntyre street. A bullet hole through the head and a revolver by his side told the sad story.

Coroner Thomson was notified but decided that an inquest was not necessary. The body was taken to Weight Bros. undertaking parlors.

Norman Mackenzie, K.O., who was a brother was out of the city and did not return till late the next night. On his return arrangements were completed and Mr. Mackenzie accompanied the remains to Sarnia, Ont., where interment takes place.

No one knows the cause which led up to the sad end but it is suggested that dependency over poor health had something to do with it.

Deceased who had a very large number of friends in the city, was highly respected. He was a son of the late Judge Mackenzie of Sarnia, Ont. His mother though still living is in feeble health.

### DISSOLUTION THREATENED

The Laurier administration is having its troubles over the election bill introduced by Hon. Mr. Aylesworth. According to the first clause the Ottawa authorities want to take the compiling of the lists in Manitoba, British Columbia and the unorganized portions of Ontario and Quebec out of the hands of the provincial authorities and have them compiled by agents of the Dominion government. The Opposition want this clause withdrawn and not have these provinces discriminated against and are going to insist on it. They will refuse to vote any further supply until this is done. The government seem inclined to force the clause through and it is possible that the government not getting any estimates passed, may dissolve the House and go to the country.

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REYNIER'S 2-clasp Glazed Kid Gloves, in White, Black, Tan and Grey, all sizes, per pair	<b>\$1.25 and \$1.50</b>	REYNIER'S 12-button Dogskin Gloves, a most durable glove, in Tan only, per pair	<b>\$4.00</b>

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How Easy When You Use "YOUNG TOM"

# Discussion of the Improvident and Profligate School Book Contract

## Mr. Calder Explains His Position and the Leader of the Opposition Verifies His Statements—The Recommendation of the Committee Not Followed.

FRIDAY, MAY 8th

The feature of today's session was Mr. Calder's exposition of the government's policy on the Free Text Books Bill.

In moving the second reading of the bill, Mr. Calder stated that it contained two principles. One was that any board of trustees might if they saw fit, purchase all or any text books and distribute them free of cost to the people. It provides that the board of trustees may include in their annual statement the sum of money required, and raise the money required for purchasing these books and supplies, and for this, a tax will be levied on the property in the district. The government may do what any board of trustees may do, but its distribution is confined to text books alone.

There is a clause validating the contract which has been entered into. The reason why this policy was adopted was that the Liberal party was the party that believed in the principle of free schools.

While the schools now were free in a measure, they were not free in the very broadest sense. Children outside of an organized district and non-tax payers in an organized school district are required to pay fees to receive an education. Some may think the money a parent has to spend on books a small matter, but the parent might think so.

The government's position was to give the trustees of the districts whether high or elementary, the right to purchase school books and supplies, furnish them to the pupils free of cost and have the cost come out of the taxes of the district. In that way the government would relieve the individual parent of the school book burden. He believed that it was the duty of any government to see that the cost of elementary education should be borne, not by the parents alone, but by all the people of the country. He thought that the cost of elementary education should be as low as possible consistent with efficiency. This was a principle which could not be got away from.

For years past the parents have been paying high prices for school books and readers. He pointed out that the present set of readers cost the manufacturers 40 cents. They were sold to the retailer for 85 cents who sold them to the users for \$1.15, a total gross profit of 147 per cent. To put a stop to such enormous profits was one reason why this contract had been entered into. It was because of this fact, too, that the three western governments had held a conference at Winnipeg and even the province of Ontario, through its minister of education, had written to see if some method could not be reached whereby the text books of the whole Dominion should be made uniform and decreased in cost. To secure these text books, a contract had been entered into by the government for ten years and it was this contract which the House was being asked to ratify. There was no need for argument as to the need for the new text books, because the present books in use here were the worst in Canada or the United States.

To reduce the cost and get a better set of readers was the object. Notices were sent to the publishing houses in 1906 inviting them to submit samples. These came early in 1907. A commission embracing the two provinces was appointed to make recommendations to the governments. The commission sat in Calgary, but broke up after four or five days' discussion without coming to any conclusions. The speaker had not personally, directly or indirectly, tried to influence the members of the committee in favor of any set of books, but he had found that one of the publishing houses had their agents through the provinces and had used influence with any and every person who was likely to be on the committee. The agent had tried to poison the minds of these people in favor of their books.

However, when the committee could not agree he had been notified and he went to Calgary but found the committee disbanded. Arrangements were then made for the deputy ministers of the two provinces to meet in Calgary and make a statement as to the attitude of the committee on the whole question. This was done and from their report it appeared that they rejected all but those submitted by the Morang Co., and the Canada Publishing Co. However, this opinion, Mr. Calder claimed, was based on an erroneous idea as to the grades they were to be used in. The mechanical makeup of the Morang Co.'s books was said to be superior to the Canada Publishing Co.

In concluding his two hour speech, he referred to the cloud he had placed over the opposition remarks of the leader of the opposition when speaking to the Address. He had done nothing he was ashamed of and he challenged the leader of the opposition to make any charge against him.

He moved the second reading of the bill.

HAULTAIN REPLIES

In opening his reply Mr. Haultain stated that in the largely quoted phrase the hon. gentleman "doth prefer too much," it was a favorite position of the members of the government to imagine themselves victims of misrepresentation, and to set up men of straw and vigorously proceed to knock them down. They tried to make people believe they were much maligned individuals. There was nothing in the remarks he had made earlier in the session which would justify anyone in drawing any conclusion of a charge of graft. However, the ordinary man, having a clear conscience does not look for charges of graft in every utterance that may be made.

The minister must have felt that there was some ground for such a charge or else he misunderstood what had been said. If he (Haultain) had any charge of graft he was prepared to make the charge. He never insinuated things, what he did say was that a profligate contract had been entered into and from the cloud of figures given by the minister, that one conclusion could be drawn. He (Haultain) stated that the contract had been improperly made and the minister had convicted himself.

The minister had stated that the bill had covered two purposes, one to promote free text books, and the other to ratify the contract. The bill did not provide free text books, it only provided for the text books being issued by school districts at the expense of the districts and for the possible distribution by the commissioner. The bill did not tie the government, or the House, or anyone else to provide for free distribution of text books, but only if the Assembly voted the money to carry it out.

The bill mixed up two things, the policy of free distribution and the ratification of the contract. The latter had nothing to do with the former, and both should not have been in the same bill for while a good many of the members might believe and endorse the policy of free text books, they were not willing to endorse the contract that had been made. The method used by combining the two in the one bill—to get the contract ratified was ingenious, tricky and cunning, but unfair.

Speaking of the demand for the books and the financial ability of the province to make provision, Mr. Haultain stated that when the estimates were brought down he thought the government would find it difficult to carry on the ordinary service.

The premier interrupted to say that there was a surplus of over \$300,000.

Mr. Haultain thought it must be like the surplus of the previous year, a hidden surplus. The premier was either mistaken in his statement or his treasurer had brought down a false and misleading statement. The government were not able to meet the ordinary expenses of the country out of the ordinary revenue.

Mr. Scott still maintained that there was a surplus of over \$500,000 but the leader of the opposition would not accept his statement as being true. If there was a surplus it was like last year's, a hidden one. The treasurer said it was there, but no one could find it.

Coming again to free text books, he asked if the government were going to land in the socialistic or communistic realm. It was all very well to say children must have books in order to go to school, but why not extend the reasoning. Children must have shoes and stockings too, were they to provide these?

At this stage the House adjourned until Monday.

MONDAY, MAY 11

On the second reading of the bill to provide for the free distribution of text books and for the ratification of the Morang contract Mr. Haultain said:

Mr. Speaker—When the debate was adjourned on Friday I had spoken for a few minutes on the general question of the free distribution of school text books and I should like to add to what I said there, a few more remarks.

In the province of Ontario there is, at the present time, no system of free distribution, that is, general distribution by the government, although I believe it is under contemplation. The ordinary school there is free distribution by school boards and by towns and cities and school districts generally. The experience there is not altogether one-sided

and does not furnish evidence altogether in favor of the free distribution, although there are very strong opinions running in that direction. Among the objections are that in the first place the people like to have their own books. The books become the property of the pupils and the family and, in the country districts, especially, they are handed down through the family and with the splendid books in use, especially a certain class of readers, make a very considerable addition to the family library. There then is the objection from the sanitary point of view and the sentimental objection—by some considered sentimental, but which I am not so sure is sentimental—to the children having books which have been handled by others, books which have been in use and possession of others for any length of time, and which now come to the family in the course of the free distribution.

Manitoba's experience, which is the nearest by, and it is not very old, shows by the report of the minister of education for 1906 that school buildings were burned and with them a number of text books. In 1906 a very large number of books were destroyed when it was found that there were infectious and contagious diseases among families having them in their possession.

There are other sides to the question of free distribution. It is expensive. Of course it is expensive to the province, and the experience of Manitoba shows that the cost of distribution after the books have been received bears a very large proportion to the cost of obtaining the books. In the state of Delaware, which as the members know is a very small state, the same difficulty has been experienced. The cost of sending out a very large number of books to the districts, in express particularly, goes away with the trade discount to the department or the districts purchasing the school supplies.

Many parents, in spite of the free distribution, will buy the books. Possibly that is of no concern to this house, but the experience in places where this system has been carried out, is that a very large number and a considerable proportion of the books are purchased direct by the parents of the pupils. That fact has another bearing upon the question and that is in relation to the retail price which is charged, because it simply means that if a very large number of persons are going to pay dollars on the retail price.

Take the finding of the text book commission in Ontario in 1906. It held a very exhaustive inquiry and took evidence on every possible subject in connection with text books. It finds that until the policy of free text books has become more popular and more extended, that it should not be extended too far. If it is limited to the readers as an experiment it is thought that it will do the province of Ontario, and it should be sufficient for the present time.

The bill before us seems to me to mean anything or to mean nothing as the government may decide in its discretion, and I would suggest if the government is going to furnish any of these things they should at least limit it to the readers. That will involve a very large expenditure. I would suggest that the government should experiment on safe lines and merely with regard to the readers.

I stated at the very beginning that while the system may be very popular it is going to involve a very large expenditure of money with a very small benefit to the individual and after all, it must be judged solely and wholly on the advantage to the individual. Outside of a few colonies and a few people not very well off, I do not believe any very large community requires any gift of this kind from the government. If we do not distribute books free what is it going to mean to the pupils and parents? The parents will be obliged to buy from the retail dealers, the text books, and especially from the general store in the country which will be expected to keep a small supply of these books on hand. It might, if the child goes through the whole course of the school from the primary to the fourth book, require a lot of books, aggregating \$1.75 in cost at the retail charges. That cost would be distributed over five or six years, and does not amount to 287¢ much. That means that the amount of benefit to the child under this system, is 287¢ divided over five or six years. It means to the individual the enormous benefit of 30 cents a year. Of course 30 cents is 30 cents, but I do not believe there is any family in the whole of the province which is going to be particularly embarrassed in any particular year, as he is obliged to find 30 cents to supply the school reader for the child. The

same might be said of the family of two, because the same set of books would do for the second child following the footsteps of the first. So far the sake of giving this benefit of 30 cents per year for four or five years, the province is going to undertake expenditure which at the very outset will involve \$16,000 or \$16,000, and in addition to the cost of the books there will be the cost of distribution. For the sake of giving this small benefit the province is going to undertake this very large expense at the very beginning, an expense, of course, which will be continued from year to year throughout the whole time in which such a policy is continued, and I might say it would be very much easier to tackle the policy than it would be to withdraw it. It is, as everyone knows, very much easier to give 30 cents than to take away 30 cents. We are undertaking a very large thing for the sake of a very small benefit.

Now, in regard to the main question of the contract, on Friday last I made a few references to the line which the minister of education took up with reference to certain charges. Since that time certain newspapers have come out and said in very clear headlines some things which are most misleading, and I made some unfounded statements. I am credited with having withdrawn something and with having made a retraction. I wish to say most positively and distinctly that I have withdrawn nothing. No one can read my words and read in to them any such charge as a charge of graft against the commissioner of education. The words do not bear such an interpretation and they were not intended to. I do not think any fair minded man can read that into them. The hon. gentleman waged very indignantly on certain alleged charges for the purpose of drawing a red herring across this contract. And then I am credited with actually taking the Calgary Eye Opener as my authority. If there was anything in what I said that would give anyone the right to think that, I fall to see it. I was drawing attention to the statements in the press. I was not, of course, responsible for these, and did not have anything to do with them, but it was not improbable that if these statements were made, the people who made them must have known what they were talking about, but no one could glean that I was going to bring down all sorts of charges. If it does the hon. gentleman any good I will say this: I have no intention of attributing personal graft or corruption to them. Any evidence which I have in my disposal does not have any foundation for such a charge. I stand on exactly the literal language I used at the opening of the house. I say it was a most profligate contract and it was made for improper motives. There are all sorts of ways to do improper things. But there is another sort of charge, and that is this: that persons in positions of trust, ministers having the administration of the affairs of the province would enter into an arrangement with regard to expenditures which meant money, might so give contracts under such conditions and prices and circumstances as to allow a very strong foundation for the charge that this contract has been entered into improperly. I say these circumstances exist in regard to this contract and I will prove it.

The hon. gentleman would like very much to gain a considerable amount of sympathy and thereby divert attention from the charges which will be made, which are really the charges in this particular matter, and by assuming an apologetic attitude seem to give color to his case.

It may be a very fine thing to have a college friend and the world is always willing to give a generous sympathy to true friendship, but these are things which should not be used unfairly so far as this province is concerned. Take the figures which the hon. gentleman quoted. The hon. gentleman admitted that he had very strong prejudices against the publishing houses which had been exporting money from the people of Canada. I believe they have. I believe the prices have been exorbitant. That had nothing to do with this contract and it had nothing to do with the personnel of the press who were putting in their readers. What has the past history of text books in Ontario to do with a new regime here? What effect has the fact that certain publishers get as much as they could on contracts to do with the terms and conditions of the contract to be entered into for the people of this province?

The hon. gentleman devoted the whole of his time to unfair comparisons and surely comparisons between Morang's present prices and the prices of the old Ontario readers.

Mr. Calder—I gave during the last 15 minutes figures which were given by the Canada Publishing Company and made comparisons.

Mr. Haultain—During the concluding 15 minutes, which according to my recollection was given to something very much less important, the hon. gentleman admits he made some comparisons. Very likely he did not make any very elaborate comparisons.

Now, as I say, Mr. Speaker, with regard to this contract, let us see what Morang's prices are. Now the question, it seems to me, for the house to consider is, what would be reasonable prices for which to obtain a suitable series of readers for the children of the province for use in schools? Not what would be a reasonable commission for Morang's to make, founded on figures which were obtained from them and which we do not know whether they are correct or not, and which I think I can show are not reliable. The question is, what would be proper prices and reasonable prices for which to obtain these books.

What is the position? If the charges are exorbitant, and if a preference has been given to a particular publisher for no reason except that of personal bias, and preference has been given, what then are we to draw from this? The conclusion we must draw is that an improper contract has been entered into.

Now the question was considered long before action was taken toward getting a new set of readers. The old readers were unsuitable both in contents and in make up and other respects. A joint committee is appointed consisting of four prominent men in each province, men who should, by virtue of their positions and experience, have been capable of deciding upon this very important question. Tenders were called for so that both provinces might come under the same terms. Very elaborate conditions were attached, involving a very large amount of work, and calling for a series of books to be submitted for adoption. Attached there were a number of important questions which would have a very important bearing upon the prices, and many other practical questions were also required to be answered.

Now, I will say this: That was the proper method of going about securing a system of text books, by open competition, and if the government made a mistake it was in withdrawing at the time it did withdraw from the element of competition. They must have adopted this plan deliberately. Governments do not come together, issue elaborate specifications and ask a large number of responsible publishing houses in Canada, Scotland, England and the United States, to get to a very large amount of expenses they do not adopt this system simply by chance. Their judgment in this respect has borne out most distinctly by the text book commission in Ontario. It finds most distinctly in favor of such a plan. But they also favor the plan of open competition. I have a further authority on that point as well and that is no less a person than the commissioner's friend and college chum, Mr. Saul. At page 148 of the Ontario Commission report, when speaking on that point, he says:

Q—Do you think a better book could be got by permitting each publisher to prepare a sample and submit it for approval?

A—Yes. They should always be open to competition by publishing houses.

Of course that was Mr. Saul's opinion before the beginning of last year. He was questioned further:

Q—Do you think the department would obtain better results by leaving it to the publisher to prepare a book?

A—Yes, I do.

Q—Why?

A—For this reason, that the various competing houses are going to give the very best they possibly can, one against the other.

Q—You think a committee on book preparation might perform their work with a little less zeal than those who want to make money out of it?

A—I think so.

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A—I think that as an ideal it would be very fine; but as an actual condition I do not think it possible.

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Now, I make this as a statement, and I think it can be substantiated, and will strengthen what has been said in the course of the debate already: Whether there was an understanding or there was not an understanding, Mr. Saul, who like many people, has his expansive moments—prior to the opening of the tenders, prior to the sitting of the joint committee, openly said and openly boasted that he was going to get the contract anyway. Of course, the commissioner did not know that. It looked like an understanding, and people heard him say it. Might not that be an explanation of Morang's apparent unconcern and of the terms of the tender. He acted as though he did not want them to take any of his books. He did not give them some of the most important information which was asked. Why didn't Morang give this information? Had he the same certainty that Mr. Saul had that he was going to get the contract anyway? He did get it anyway.

The committee met and sat for four days. They then bring in a report saying that they cannot arrive at an unanimous conclusion. The commissioner of education says very properly that they were not expected to arrive at a unanimous decision. I think the report of the commission was put in later and was to justify what happened to be a deadlock. Of course they were not expected to arrive at a unanimous decision. The idea of eight men occupying these positions and with ample qualifications being called upon imagining for a moment that any book was going to be unanimously adopted. No eight experts in the world can agree.

The hon. gentleman gives us another charge that has been made, that he sent up the delegation with arrangements all made. This was the first time that I had ever heard of such a charge being made. I am inclined to think the hon. gentleman would not dare tell some of the members of that delegation anything of the sort. But why did he think it necessary to call these four into his office? Is Mr. McColl the sort of man to be called in like a little boy and to be told there is going to be an important commission of this sort and for him to disabuse his mind of any prejudices which he might have? What prejudices had these gentlemen that the commissioner of education was so anxious they should free their minds of? None, except that enterprising members of this firm had been getting at members of this commission. The fact that he did call these men into his private office would to my mind, and to the minds of a great many other people, be in itself a suspicious circumstance. The idea of telling Mr. Perret, Mr. McColl, Mr. Hutcherson and Mr. Black anything of that sort. It looks to me like saying to them, "You must not have any prejudices OF YOUR OWN, if you have any you had better get up there and get rid of them." That is what it looks like to me. It has been said that the Saskatchewan delegation was unanimous.

Mr. Calder—Oh, no.

Mr. Haultain—It has been said that the Saskatchewan delegation was unanimous.

Mr. Langley—Who said it?

Mr. Haultain—Let them say, whether or no, these gentlemen and ladies, for I believe there were ladies there, met at Calgary and spent three days looking over these books and came to the conclusion that they could not arrive at any unanimous decision, and therefore they did not report their finding. Now, I have had it stated as a fact that there was a report prepared, or if not prepared, very nearly prepared, but it was destroyed. I have the further statement made to me that this was a majority report, and it was destroyed. Why? Because a minority report would have followed it. It would, in the popular language, have put the fat in the fire. Whether this is a fact or not, I will leave to the commissioner of education. He has the ear of the gentlemen who were there.

Anyway, they could not come to a unanimous decision and word to that effect reached the commissioner of education at Winnipeg, and he immediately fled himself off to Calgary. From Calgary he went to Edmonton. He then had the deputy commissioners report on what happened. That was on May 1. What was the deputy commissioner's report? We cannot question as to whether it was an absolutely correct report of what took place, but it was made from memory. The joint committee recommended Gage's primer as the best book of the whole lot. They recommended that certain books of Morang's should be taken. They also recommended certain books of the Canada Publishing Company with certain changes. I might say here that one of the conditions of the tenders was that if the books were selected reasonable revisions and changes would be allowed. But this was the finding of the joint

committee.

Following out the finding of the joint committee, would not way have been for the commission to take the opinion of the joint committee? Why did he out the principles laid down in support of the commission and friend Mr. Saul? That would have done because Gage would have the Canada Publishing Company had two. That would not do.

So he proceeds to discuss Rutherford the granting to the Company the whole contract had come into Canada as a so-called publishing Knight-Errant ridden into the ring and had broken it, a statement which founded on fact at all, been not doing anything of the sort.

Another reason was that doing better work. I do not know, gentleman knew anything Morang's work at the time they studied his brief for the last and he knew it off. He has not said that he is conversant with book binding and with the business.

The opinion of the joint committee was not as the subject proceeded in the spirit of a partisan of Morang and indeed friend of Saul's. There must be reason for this. The sacred friendship has been invoked, no other conclusion than this reason.

This understanding is arrived at Rutherford. The hon. gentleman was there was no arrangement put his signature to the contrary of this year. What happened May and January? Was any communication with him simply hanging on until the book man has got a set of books? The hon. gentleman says there was no understanding with Morang.

On May 4, 1907, about the hon. gentleman was in Edmonton interview was published in the News. It was as follows:

Mr. Morang was asked News this morning about the contract, and said that he had a telegram yesterday signed A. Rutherford, premier of education of Alberta, and A. Calder, minister of education of Saskatchewan, informing province had agreed to "Modern" series of text books joint committee appointed

ers for the children of the province for use in schools? Not what would be a reasonable commission for Morang's to make, founded on figures which were obtained from them and which we do not know whether they are correct or not, and which I think I can show are not reliable. The question is, what would be proper prices and reasonable prices for which to obtain these books.

What is the position? If the charges are exorbitant, and if a preference has been given to a particular publisher for no reason except that of personal bias, and preference has been given, what then are we to draw from this? The conclusion we must draw is that an improper contract has been entered into.

Now the question was considered long before action was taken toward getting a new set of readers. The old readers were unsuitable both in contents and in make up and other respects. A joint committee is appointed consisting of four prominent men in each province, men who should, by virtue of their positions and experience, have been capable of deciding upon this very important question. Tenders were called for so that both provinces might come under the same terms. Very elaborate conditions were attached, involving a very large amount of work, and calling for a series of books to be submitted for adoption. Attached there were a number of important questions which would have a very important bearing upon the prices, and many other practical questions were also required to be answered.

Now, I will say this: That was the proper method of going about securing a system of text books, by open competition, and if the government made a mistake it was in withdrawing at the time it did withdraw from the element of competition. They must have adopted this plan deliberately. Governments do not come together, issue elaborate specifications and ask a large number of responsible publishing houses in Canada, Scotland, England and the United States, to get to a very large amount of expenses they do not adopt this system simply by chance. Their judgment in this respect has borne out most distinctly by the text book commission in Ontario. It finds most distinctly in favor of such a plan. But they also favor the plan of open competition. I have a further authority on that point as well and that is no less a person than the commissioner's friend and college chum, Mr. Saul. At page 148 of the Ontario Commission report, when speaking on that point, he says:

Q—Do you think a better book could be got by permitting each publisher to prepare a sample and submit it for approval?

A—Yes. They should always be open to competition by publishing houses.

Of course that was Mr. Saul's opinion before the beginning of last year. He was questioned further:

Q—Do you think the department would obtain better results by leaving it to the publisher to prepare a book?

A—Yes, I do.

Q—Why?

A—For this reason, that the various competing houses are going to give the very best they possibly can, one against the other.

Q—You think a committee on book preparation might perform their work with a little less zeal than those who want to make money out of it?

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**THE WEST**

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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. Turgeon 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 bona fides of the measure now before 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 Convention, 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 some system of co-operative 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 1882 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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The McCormick Mower and the McCormick Rake cannot be excelled.  
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The Hamilton Wagon cannot be excelled for strength and durability.  
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A complete line of Mechanical Rubber Goods.  
Harness, Oils and Greases.

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ROSE STREET REGINA

**HUMPHREY BROS.**

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**CRAIK 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 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 940 in the City of Regina in the Province of Saskatchewan, registered as Number 1-5246.

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 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 23rd 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-588.

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 (1313) 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.

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**A. DUNCAN**  
MEDICAL HALL

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**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 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 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 confined the duty of the voters lists, upon which shall be selected, yet in a of sound and fury he had the people of Manitoba of and ineptitude of the tors, and instructed their lists of that province should be.

The speech which had been ed, 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 registries are bound to occur.

Mr. Borden then took 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 sent frauds. He was apparent about alleged frauds in yet absolutely callous in his own provinces.

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 that five men in the Manitoba were so ignorant of the requirements, that they constructed as to what is 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, the then leader position, shook their fist and declared he should dollar to carry on the Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the of the opposition has supporting the principal lists. He had objected whole quotation had no Here it is went on "But if the day comes is committed against it when legislation of a

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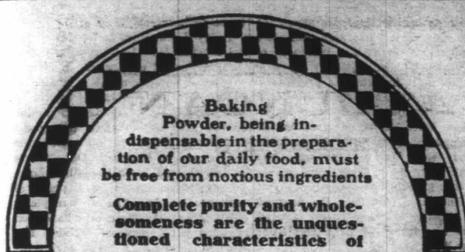
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**Mr. BORDEN SPEAKS  
ON THE ELECTION BILL**

**Clause 1 Imposes on Manitoba and British Columbia an  
Invidious and Unjustifiable Discrimination. Why  
Single out those two Provinces?**

Mr. Borden in opening said that Mr. Carvell evidently did not think the people of Manitoba or their representatives in the legislature capable of forming laws. He seemed to forget that under the policy deliberately adopted by the party, of which he was a member in 1885, and put into practice by that party in 1898, to the people of each province has been delegated power to deal with the franchise, not only so far as the provincial elections are concerned, but so far as federal elections are concerned. He seemed to forget also that not only by the terms of his leaders' speeches in 1885 and 1898, but also by the exact terms of the resolution moved by his leader, in 1885, to the provinces of Canada was to be confided the duty of preparing the voters lists, upon which members shall be selected, yet in a speech full of sound and fury he has informed the people of Manitoba of the ignorance and ineptitude of their legislators, and instructed them how the lists of that province should be prepared.

The speech which had been delivered this afternoon shows the absolute absurdity of the government's proposal from the very first, because we have here 215 or 216 men, or as many of them as choose to be present for the purpose of hearing him, listening to a long discussion, which, if proper at all, would have been proper in the legislature of Manitoba, and not in the parliament of Canada. Mr. Borden pointed out, that under every system, whether it be based upon municipal assessment or based on a system of registration, injustices are bound to occur.

Mr. Borden then took up for the education of Carvell, a case of his own province of New Brunswick, the stuffing of ballot boxes in Rothesay to the extent of 410 names. A list which should have contained ninety names was found to have had 400 names added to it. The government had been urged to take action, yet no attempt was ever made to prosecute the guilty parties. Mr. Borden thought Carvell was sensitive about frauds. He was apparently sensitive about alleged frauds in Manitoba, yet absolutely callous about frauds in his own province.

Mr. Borden read from the words of the chief justice of New Brunswick with regard to the particular question. He pointed out that it was absolutely absurd for anyone to go into detail of time and place and seek to convince them that the forty-five men in the Manitoba legislature were so ignorant of their local requirements, that they should be instructed as to what is best and most convenient method of dealing with the matter.

Mr. Borden pointed out that the opposition in 1898 left Canada without a single dollar, to provide for the public service after June 30, that is after the expiry of the fiscal year. The minister of finance pleaded for two months' supply in order that a public service after June 30 might be had. The men behind Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the then leader of the opposition, shook their fists in his face and declared he should not have a dollar to carry on the public service. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the then leader of the opposition has been quoted as supporting the principle of provincial lists. He had objected because the whole quotation had not been made. Here it is went on Mr. Borden, "But if the day comes when a fraud is committed against this parliament when legislation of a hostile charac-

er case there is no punishment provided for the culprit who does it. The premier was pretty frank about the motives for interfering in the case, and I would direct the attention of the House to his argument in Hansard where he said: "But, sir, I ask if they will not admit that although the legislation which today exists in Manitoba, and the manner in which it is administered, may be satisfactory to the Tories, it is not satisfactory to the Grits, and that is the reason why we have introduced this legislation."

"Well, that is a pretty plain and frank statement," continued Mr. Borden, "on the part of the prime minister, but, after all, what does it amount to. It amounts to this: the Liberal party in 1886 moved a resolution that the principle of observation of the provincial voters lists should be followed. In 1898 they came into power, and they put that principle into operation by placing the Dominion franchise act upon the statute book. In 1900 they came to us, not to make a new act, but to revert, to that policy which they condemned while in opposition, and when in power as well, to declare to this parliament that, because under the legislation of Manitoba, under the administration of the government selected by the people of that province, the voters' lists are not satisfactory to the Liberals of that province, therefore this parliament of Canada shall legislate. To what result will that lead us in this country? When the Conservatives come into power, assuming that the present system of adhering to provincial lists is adhered to, what would be expected of them.

"Are they to adopt the same principle? In Quebec or Nova Scotia where there were Liberals, will they change the policy, or are the Conservatives in power here, to come to this parliament and say, we will leave British Columbia, we will leave Ontario, we will leave Manitoba alone, because our friends are in the majority there, but we will go into Quebec and Nova Scotia and make lists of our own in these provinces. Is that the principle he proposes in all seriousness, which should be carried out by either party in this country? It does not seem to me it would make good government. So long as you adopt this principle of provincial voters' lists, who are the best judges in respect to time, place, convenience and method in any province? Can the 215 members judge better for Manitoba and British Columbia than the people of those provinces. If they can, why is it that the members of this house cannot judge better for the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia than the people of those provinces. I once more confess I am extremely puzzled to ascertain any real considerations of public policy which justify the government in proceeding with the first clause of this bill. You must deal with the franchise on one principle or the other—it was open to him still to adopt a Dominion non-partisan franchise, and to give the preparation and final revision of the voters' lists all over Canada to the judges, and to persons appointed by the judges, in order that there might be no suspicion of partisan interference. That would be a perfectly intelligible principle for him to go on. It is one that I can understand, and I think appreciate, or can he adopt the principle which he did adopt in 1898 by giving to each province the full right to determine its franchise and prepare the voters lists, not only for election of members to the provincial legislatures, but for election of members of this house.

"There are two systems, and the latter system has been adopted by the government. Then comes the question as to what shall be your duty when any complaint is made from the provinces that the voters' lists are not fair.

"If you depart from that system, you could only depart from it in a reasonable way, and by means of a reasonable enquiry. Therefore, it would be absolutely unheard of, invidious and unjustifiable, to attempt to do this without the fullest possible investigation by this House into the systems of every province of Canada. Why should Manitoba be singled out, simply because the Liberal party is in the minority there? Why should you refrain from inquiring into the evils that I have brought to the attention of the House in Nova Scotia? I do not doubt that if you enter into Ontario or Quebec or New Brunswick for that matter you will find that just as serious errors, and as many injustices have taken place under their system as are alleged to have taken place in Manitoba. The principle is a vicious one which says that because the Liberal party is in power in another province and is in a minority in this, therefore the power of this parliament shall be directed against British Columbia and shall be withheld from Nova Scotia, and Quebec.

"This bill when it was first brought down was so absolutely absurd that I am not sure it was the introduction of it. The proposition was that because the voters lists in Manitoba and British Columbia were prepared under the administration of persons appointed by the Conservative governments of those provinces, with recourse in every case to judges in the county court, as the ultimate authority to decide upon the addition or

subtraction of any name, therefore, you regard them as being unfair, and you appoint your own partisans with out any direct statement contained in this bill that there should be appeal to judicial authority. A position of that kind needs only to be stated to be laughed out of the house or legislature in any country. If there is any good reason why these lists in Manitoba should be dealt with by us, let us have an inquiry and an investigation, I am prepared to stay here to await it if the other side is prepared to make it. It was the duty of the government to make it long ago, but let him not seek to impose new lists upon Manitoba simply for the reason that the Liberals in Manitoba come to him and complain that these lists are not satisfactory.

"As far as the right honorable gentleman's proposals are concerned, I frankly confess I am not able to understand just what the premier did intend to suggest. I have no doubt that he will make me acquainted with his intentions, in fact he has promised to do so, but at the present time I understand the prime minister proposes as far as the allocation of votes in a polling division, cut in two by the boundary of a federal division, is concerned, that the allocation shall be made not as it is now by the returning officer within any riding, but it shall be made by a county court judge. There has been no difficulty outside Manitoba in doing that, there would be no difficulty in doing that if the returning officers discharged their duties honestly and impartially, and with a full sense of their responsibility.

"But inasmuch as we have had some experience in Manitoba pointing to the conclusion that that is not the case, we are quite prepared to accept his proposition in that regard, and we regard the proposal as a desirable one from that standpoint, so that there might be no suspicion of one party or the other as to the manner in which these votes are allocated. But beyond that whether the hon. gentleman intends to adhere to the terms of the bill I do not know. I think he said he was not wedded to its terms, but that is a general expression indeed. I confess I have not been able to seize myself of the hon. gentleman's intention as to understand that he is willing to make any considerable departure from its terms. We think, subject to what I have said, that the first section of the bill should be withdrawn. We do not consider it fair that two provinces which have reasonable laws on their statute books for the preparation of lists should be singled out for the reason merely that some persons within these provinces have made complaints to this government as to the unfair operation of these laws. We believe further, that the House should withdraw, or completely modify section 17. I am disposed to believe from what the prime minister said in that regard that it is not his desire or intention to interfere with the section of the bill. I firmly believe that he is as much impressed as I am with the necessity of preserving that as a vital principle of our election law.

"The premier pointed out, and like wise his minister of justice, that cases might occur where men are disfranchised through some inadvertent mark, or through some marks made by design upon the ballots. It has been pointed out that all the votes at a particular poll might be thrown out because the mark had been placed inadvertently upon the ballot. Even if there were no other penalty, than that which he suggests, I would not be disposed to concur in this section, because I would regard it as preferable that we should have a new election for that reason, wherever it did occur, than to place upon the statute book an amendment which has the effect of destroying that which is the vital principle of our election law.

"I was surprised on looking over the returning officer for punishment for the returning officer who makes any marks on ballots before he places them in the box. There is a general but no special provision relating to that offence. I would suggest that the instructions should be so plain and distinct, that he could not fail to understand them and that punishment be dealt out for failure to comply. I would not limit the punishment to the man who did it intentionally, but I hold that the men who did it even by inadvertence, and negligence should be subject to some measure of punishment, leaving it to the discretion of the judge to dismiss with a nominal fine or reprimand. A provision of that kind would be more in the interests of the country than that proposed by the government.

"Lastly, I would invite the attention of the prime minister to the question of the absolute simultaneous elections in this country. Except in the Yukon there is no reason why all the elections should not be held on the same day. I cannot concur in the imposing on the province of Manitoba or British Columbia, so invidious and unjustifiable a discrimination as the first clause of this bill makes."

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**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY**

Society Formed Which will Encourage Horticulture and Beautify City.

A public meeting was held in the pulpit court room on Friday evening pursuant to arrangements made at a meeting held previously for the purpose of forming a horticultural society. There was a fair attendance. The organization was completed and the following officers elected:

- Hon. Pres.—Lieut.-Gov. Forget.
- President—Rev. G. C. Hill.
- Vice Pres.—W. F. Kerr.
- Treasurer—F. N. Darke.
- Secretary—L. H. Bennett.
- Executive—J. Kelso Hunter, J. A. Allan, Geo. Watt, G. S. Gamble, C. M. Clarke, J. T. Stenshorn, Mrs. A. G. Snyder, Mrs. T. B. Patton, Mrs. W. Gee, Mrs. J. R. Peverett, and Mrs. J. A. Cross.

The constitution presented by the provisional committee was adopted. It is as follows:

Name.—The name of the society shall be The Regina Horticultural and City Improvement Association.

Objects.—The objects shall be the encouragement of horticulture and the beautifying of the city.

Membership.—The membership shall include all who pay an annual fee of 50 cents.

The officers shall consist of: Honorary President, president, vice president, secretary, treasurer.

Executive.—The executive shall consist of the officers and eleven other members, of which five shall form a quorum.

Annual meeting.—The annual meeting shall be held early in March when

the treasurer shall submit an abstract statement of receipts and disbursements for the past year, and the officers and executive elected for the ensuing year.

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the misfortune to lose a valuable each recently. (Wednesday 20th) Mr. Sam-Morton led to the altar Miss McConnell of Regina. We regret your correspondent is unable to in any particulars in regard to happy event. But the contracting is well known throughout district. Mr. Morton comes from county of Hastings, Ont., where left the old home to build a home himself on the beautiful plains of tern Canada. And we are pleas- to state that his efforts have been with success. Today Mr. ton is one of the most highly es- and prosperous farmers in the ty of South Regina. Miss Mc- nell is a daughter of Mr. and John McConnell of Billing's ge, Ont., and is well and favor- known in the district, having ed here for a time with her bro- W. R. McConnell. The popular young couple will take their residence in Camden, carry- with them the best wishes of r numerous friends.

ired nerves, with that "no ambi- feeling that is commonly felt spring or early summer, can- be ly and quickly altered by taking it is known to druggists every- ere as Dr. Shoop's Restorative. It will absolutely note a changed ing within 48 hours after begin- to take the Restorative. The rets get sluggish in the winter re, the circulation often slows up. Kidneys are inactive, and even heart in many cases grows ed- dely weaker. Dr. Shoop's Resto- ve is recognised everywhere as a ine tonic to these vital organs, builds up and strengthens the worn nerves; it sharpens the failing bettle, and universally aids diges- tion. It always brings renewed length, life, vigor, and ambition. It can be convinced. Sold by gina Pharmacy Stores.

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### Discussion on the Improvident and Profligate School Book Contract.

(Continued from page 3)

Mr. Calder—Merely with regard to the subject matter.

Mr. Haultain—They would have been improved in all particulars simply on the mere request of the hon. gentleman, I have no doubt.

I have the evidence of Morang's mechanical man, who says that the cost to make the old Ontario readers, which of course are of very inferior make up, of bringing these up to the same state of efficiency of the Morang set, in respect to mechanical make up and in other respects, would be one-third of a cent per volume, and, as this man said, you must recollect that one-third of a cent means a great deal when the whole cost of the book is not very large.

It cost 50 per cent. more for this order of Morang-books than it would have cost for a similar order of the Canada Publishing Company's books after they had been revised and after they had been put into proper shape. I do not accept the hon. gentleman's statements because he showed us on Friday that he holds a brief. He was not arguing to the point as the responsible minister, holding the scales between the contractor and the people, he came down to the house holding a brief for Morang and against the Canada Publishing Company. His prejudice was perfectly explained and we understand it perfectly.

The Morang books cost \$1.75 and the Canada Publishing Company's books cost \$1.15. These are retail prices. There is very good room for a reduction there and still leave a balance of profits. Take the prices to the commissioner for the individual books and the small orders of the school boards, for the policy seems to be that the school boards can buy these books. The school board would get a set of books from the Canada Publishing Company for 70 cents and they would get the same set from Morang for \$1.29. That is the difference per set. Anyone can calculate the percentage and even in these small figures see the enormous proportion. One cent deducted from five makes a very large proportion although it is only one cent.

Then take Morang's prices to school boards in order of less than \$500. I have taken a small calculation which will suit the case. The school district purchasing ten primers, six first, six seconds and six thirds, and four fourths would pay \$7.72 for the books. That is the amount that would have to be paid for Morang's books, and for the Canada Publishing Company's books the amount would be \$4.50 for the same quantity. Anyone can calculate the percentage. That is the sort of order which is likely to be made and that is where money is going to be saved. Anyone can take these figures and see the difference, and I wish to again emphasize the fact that the Canada Publishing Company's figures are not for these books which have been laid upon the table, which the hon. gentleman says are inferior.

Mr. Langley—Have you examined them?

Mr. Haultain—The mere fact that the hon. gentleman has examined them does not indicate anything. We have to recollect this: It was a term of the tenders and contract that the books would be revised and improved. It would be done under the contract and at a fixed price. They were bound by the terms of the tender to enter into a contract to supply any particular book brought down and with such alteration as was required. So it is the finished article upon which the comparison should be made, not the unfair comparison between the Morang book and the old Ontario readers, not the equally unfair comparison between these books and the unfinished books which were submitted.

Now, then, I would like to point to this fact: that this contract was made on entirely different figures from Morang's first figures. Morang came down with tenders for certain books which would have been revised to the present standard according to the agreement. They would also have to be improved in mechanical make up. What did he offer? His retail price under the contract is \$1.75 and in the original tender it was \$1.60. That is only a matter of 15 cents, but it is quite a large proportion in things of that sort, especially when the hon. gentleman is figuring down the profits to within one or two per cent. Was that a provident contract, or was I justified in saying it was profligate and was made for an improper reason?

Now, we will take some of the prices. The Morang books, at the very most reasonable statement of cost, cost per set, 76.88. And the hon. gentleman, in a rather aggressive way for him, challenged anyone to question these figures. I question them. Who prepared these figures? Morang himself, and they are a rank fabrication and absolutely unfounded. The hon. gentleman got the cost of the manufacture and then proceeded to cut down the percentage of profit. Of course, if the hon. gentleman was fixing the profits, Morang would be quite prepared to furnish him with an estimate of the cost. Did the hon. gentleman satisfy himself with expert evidence on this point?

Mr. Scott—These figures are part of

the tenders. They are competitive figures.

Mr. Haultain—Tenders, what tenders? This is something new. What tenders? Mr. Scott—The tenders which came in from the Canada Publishing Company and from others.

Mr. Haultain—I am not talking about tenders at all, I am talking about the cost price of Morang's books. How can these figures have been submitted when the books were taken and locked into shape and put in at a different price. I am speaking of the cost price of this set of readers.

Mr. Scott—As I understand it, these figures were submitted as a part of the tender and represented the cost of the book submitted with the tender. It seems to me this is complete justification for the cost price. They would make the prices just as low as they could safely go.

Mr. Haultain—The hon. gentleman seems to think there was competition between these people, as each of the eight submitted figures of the cost of their work. That was not open competition. It did not enter into the consideration of the tenders. What has the statement of Morang as to cost, made last February, got to do with the statement of the cost of production of an entirely new set of books?

Mr. Calder—If you remember on Friday last I stated the actual cost price of each book submitted in the Morang tender. Since that time the books have been revised, 120 pages have been added and alterations were made which would change the first cost of these some three or four cents.

Mr. Haultain—I still say that the prices as mentioned by the hon. gentleman and as I have named them, are the cost of production of the books which are in the contract. Are they not?

Mr. Calder—Yes.

Mr. Haultain—That is what I thought Mr. Speaker. It seems to have taken the last quarter of an hour, with the assistance of the premier and the minister of education to discover the important fact which I stated at the time and which everyone will understand.

Mr. Scott—They were competitive figures.

Mr. Haultain—No, I would suggest to the commissioner of education that he establish a kindergarten out in the speaker's room and explain this matter to his colleagues. Now I have some figures which, from my point of view, are very interesting.

The Ontario text-book commission took expert opinion on the cost of production of the old set of Ontario readers, and took five opinions, among them Mr. Grantham Morang's expert on manufacture. These five experts came to a conclusion and their opinions average from 40 to 40 cents for the set. Of course that is for the Ontario readers which are vastly inferior, but those are not the readers which we were asked to take. The commission further discovered that for an additional six cents to that cost, an absolutely good set could be procured, both as to contents and mechanical make up. A book equally as good as Morang's could, according to the opinion of Morang's own men, be procured for 53 cents cost to manufacture. Now, I do not want to hold down to such close figures as that. Suppose we allow him 20 per cent. more, and to the ordinary business man this would be a very considerable amount to add. We will say it will be 61 cents. We can get an absolutely modern set of readers of the same class as those already secured for 61 cents, as against 78.88 cents. This would mean a saving of 25 per cent., and of 30 per cent. over the amount which Morang himself said we could procure the books for. I can quite understand why his figures were taken by the commissioner as a basis for his conclusions. I have no doubt that Morang supplied them, but they were not supplied in connection. I say again, did the hon. gentleman get any assistance?

Mr. Calder—These figures came in the tenders.

Mr. Haultain—That is the later price.

Mr. Calder—They were figured out after long consideration of the books.

Mr. Haultain—With whom?

Mr. Calder—With the Morang people.

Mr. Haultain—Of course, Mr. Speaker, there are more figures which I should like to deal with, and that is Morang's price and his evidence before the commission. The primer, according to Morang's own man can be absolutely brought up to date in every respect and cost six cents. That is the sworn figure. Morang's modern reader book two is 294 pages, eight illustrations and colors, a very similar book to the second book we are getting. This book has about 86 selections and Morang's second book has 85, and 75 of the selections are in the two. That means that 10 of the old ones are changed. The paper is of the very best sort.

Mr. Calder—The binding and printing are both different.

Mr. Haultain—I say they are just as good. The cost price of this book is 121.3 cents as against 143.7 cents, which are the figures given by the hon. gentleman for this new book. They are made by the same people and under the same conditions and the one is sworn testimony while the other is only Morang's word. The book sells in Ontario for 25 cents and Morang's price to us is 35 cents.

The Canada Publishing Company's

primer, which is laid on the table is a more expensive book than the Morang primer given under the contract. I make that statement. The hon. gentleman will contradict it probably. It would cost nearly twice as much to produce the book. It has more colors and colors cost a great deal. The Morang book has half tones.

Mr. Calder—The hon. gentleman is mistaken, he has never looked into the book. The book contains three color work.

Mr. Haultain—Some three color work. The Canada Publishing Company's book costs more to make and sells for 20 cents. The Morang book sells for 10 cents, making 50 per cent. allowed for the sacred name of friendship.

Then compare some of the other books, books with colors and maps, etc. Here Mr. Grantham says again—

Mr. Calder—Mr. Grantham has not been with Morang for over a year.

Mr. Haultain—The hon. gentleman is probably more acquainted with Morang's business than I am, but he was with Morang at the time he gave the evidence in 1905. Will the hon. gentleman deny that? The high school readers, 512 pages, which we assume would be as expensive as our third and fourth books, cost 19.70 cents. The American History, 454 pages, and Home Surroundings, three colors, 21 cents. These are all of modern make up and of mechanical completeness, and will last say four times as long as the books we are getting although costing the same.

(Continuation of Mr. Haultain's Speech) Take the case of public school books. In the report of the Ontario commission, there is a list of 18 books used in public schools, most of which should be more expensive than the reader, and the average cost of the 18 is 134 cents for manufacture. The average cost of the five Morang readers, less expensive books, more generally in use three or four times, is 16.39 cents.

The hon. gentleman made a good deal about freight rates. Gage's tender was to pay the freight here, and the Canada Publishing Company would have been obliged to pay the freight here. So there is no advantage there through the Morang contract.

Mr. Haultain—The joint committee recommended Gage's first reader, it had 100 pages while the first reader of the new authorized series had 144 pages, and the Gage price is 17 cents in orders over 500 books, and Morang's is 40 cents under the government contract.

I think, Mr. Speaker, that the figures I have quoted show that the contention of the commissioner that Morang has given a fair price, is without foundation. Morang is being given a price, which, according to the expert testimony, is unreasonable. He is given figures which will allow of enormous profits, and he secured the figures under a contract which was not made under circumstances creditable or proper.

Now what was the position when the joint committee finished its labors? The work, so far as the text books were concerned, was practically done, but 10 or 12 months were wasted in order to allow Mr. Morang a chance to get his work done and to comply with the conditions of the contract. This contract is wrong again in that there is no provision for the work done in Canada. They could have made provision for the work being done in the province before the end of the contract. And yet we find the work is going to be practically a foreign corporation, with no restriction as to where the work is to be done. There is not a single word that the work is to be done even in the Dominion. The books are being sent to be printed in the States. The hon. gentleman laid himself out to give us carefully-calculated prices, but he got freight rates from New York. Why did he want rates from New York? Because that is the headquarters of the great concern. The contract might just as well never have really been given to the Morang Company. It was formally signed by Morang, but the books will be completed in New York, there is a good reason to believe, for foreign capital, in the American Book Company, the most corrupt corporation on the continent, a corporation which has been associated with all sorts of frauds in connection with text books in most of the cities of the States.

What sort of a contract is that to be made by a government of a Canadian province, even if our patriotism is not provincial, the advantage might have been given at least to Canada. But Morang must get the contract. Morang must be rewarded for that book publishing knight-errantry and incidentally believe me this very circumstance the contract is improper and improvident, it is a profligate contract as well.

This contract is made for 10 years, and the Ontario commission recommended 10 years. Mr. Scott's evidence before the commission is rather against the 10 year contract, but of course it is a very different thing when you are working for a contract.

So I say from the very beginning there has been something wrong. They were wrong because of their methods in not keeping faith with the people with whom they were dealing, men who had a right to have faith kept with them. That was dealing which was unworthy of any government. We should at least be able to look for fair dealing on the part of the government.

We have a contract that has violated

This was an improper contract and a profligate contract because a set of books were secured to the people of the province at a price which is at least 40 per cent. higher than an equally good set of books could be procured for, as shown by the evidence before the Ontario Text Book Commission, which I have quoted.

The prices are high, and why? The only reason is that away back in May, the minister took a memorable trip to Edmonton to see Mr. Rutherford, and rumor has it that the only book representative in Calgary at the time was Mr. Saul.

Mr. Calder—I don't think he was with in 600 miles at the time.

Mr. Haultain—He was in Edmonton, according to my information.

Mr. Calder—You have a great deal of information that is not reliable.

My information is as reliable as the figures given by Morang. Take the fact of Morang's absolute disregard of the call for tenders, and Saul's reported statement that he was going to get the contract anyway.

Mr. Calder—When did he make that statement?

Mr. Haultain—It may have been in a moment of exasperation. I am not prepared to tell the hon. gentleman where he made it. It was at any rate reported on good authority to have been made before this contract was given, and this much is certain, the books which were adopted were the Morang books. The hon. gentleman said Mr. Morang must have all the books, and more than that they must have it at their own price.

Mr. Calder—The committee did not make any recommendations.

Mr. Haultain—I do not wish to quibble over the meaning of "recommendation." It was an opinion. The hon. gentleman knows very well what I mean. The committee's opinion was to the effect of what I have stated. Taking all this, taking these figures, and they are extravagant figures, the hon. gentleman said he was going to fly to the relief of an overburdened population and has bound us to pay tribute for years to this grasping publishing house, to the Morang Company and to Mr. Saul.

The prices are extravagant and exorbitant. Take their own figures and the Morang will be making from 30 to 40 to 50 per cent. and Morang's own statement on oath before the Ontario commission, says that 10 per cent. is reasonable profit upon which a publisher can do business. All the cost figures which he has given have been given with a view to increasing the profits, and I do not believe that they are correct.

Mr. Scott—The fact remains that they are competitive figures.

Mr. Haultain—How can they be competitive for production? They were entirely different articles. That is a new kind of competition. The hon. gentleman is referring to a sense which cannot possibly be borne by the words.

Mr. Scott—What do tenders mean?

Mr. Haultain—I shall be very glad to constitute myself a dictionary for the hon. gentleman after the debate is over. Why I should have to explain to him the meaning of different very plain English words which have not anything to do with the debate, I cannot see. We all know what "tenders" and "competition" mean.

Mr. Scott—Of course we do, and these prices which were submitted, were submitted by way of tender and by way of competition.

Mr. Haultain—They were not submitted by way of tender and by way of competition. Throughout the consideration of these figures there has been an evident bias. The hon. gentleman's speech on Friday showed his bias against the Canada Publishing Company. What has the Canada Publishing Company ever done to the hon. gentleman? Take the circumstances of the improper dealing with the tenders.

Mr. Scott—There were tenders then?

Mr. Haultain—Of course there were tenders. The hon. gentleman's interruptions are well, that would not be a parliamentary expression. But the hon. gentleman does interrupt. I should like if I may be allowed for the next three or four minutes to finish a sentence without any remarks being made about something I am not speaking about at all.

Take the whole history of this transaction from the beginning. Tenders were called and many publishing houses took part at a great amount of expense to each. Then take the cavalier manner in which they were told to step to one side. There are the very peculiar circumstances under which the contract was made with Morang. There was no arrangement, but the commissioner says there was a deliberate intention on the part of the commissioner to give Morang the contract. His books were undertaken by some committee and put into shape for the purpose of being submitted under the contract. Take the particulars of the contract itself. The fact that it is made with people who are having the work done in the United States; take the cost to the country, and if the Canada Publishing Company's tender had been accepted we would have saved the whole cost of the first issue of books. They were equally good books at a very much less price and under terms which would have saved to the province the initial cost of probably \$15,000.

We have a contract that has violated

all these principles, a contract founded on such a history as that. A contract which was evidently brought about by bias and on the line of personal friendship. Is that not a profligate and improper contract? The province is to be put under contribution to Morang for 10 years at prices which for exorbitance exceed the prices which the hon. gentleman attacked so strongly throughout his speech when dealing with old conditions.

I think, sir, that I have made my case good and that the hon. gentleman has made an improvident contract without any business reason. The conclusion is plain that the hon. gentleman was biased in favor of Morang and was biased by reason of his friendship for Mr. Saul. I happen to know Mr. Saul and in the popular language he is a very decent fellow, but because he is a very decent fellow is no reason why we should give him the opportunity to get something out of the people of the province for the next ten years. There is only one conclusion we can draw, and that is that the contract was made for that purpose and it is certainly going to have that effect.

The debate was continued in the evening when Mr. Turgeon replied to Mr. Haultain. In dealing with the question of free distribution he could not see that they should be insularly because of that fact. As to the demand for free text books from the people he claimed that it was beyond the comprehension of Mr. Haultain how a government should introduce anything the people did not ask for.

It was perhaps the traditions of the Tory party not to do anything for the benefit of the people unless it was dragged from them.

The leader of the opposition opposed every measure this government introduced for the broadening and extending education.

Mr. Turgeon's long speech brought out nothing important that Mr. Calder had not referred to in the contract.

Dr. Elliott, Mr. Langley, Mr. Wylie, Dr. Neeley, Mr. Gillis and Mr. Sutherland also spoke.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 19.

Quiet reigned in the House today after the debate of the previous days.

Dr. Elliott in moving for a return for information regarding bridges in the Qu'Appelle Valley, referred to the action of the Leader newspaper characterized its utterances as unfair.

Mr. Scott, in moving the second reading of the redistribution bill referred to the remarks of the opposition during the debate on the address in reply to the speech, when the redistribution made at Ottawa was characterized as an outrageous gerrymander. He claimed that the lines of the divisions as laid down by the Haultain redistribution in 1902 were followed as closely as possible, and that if the Ottawa government had gerrymandered the country in 1905, then the Haultain government had been equally guilty in 1902.

Mr. Haultain said that the conditions were different in 1902, when there was no opposition, but in 1905 there was a change in the political situation, and there were two parties in the province. The decision had been reached by the Ottawa authorities to have a change and the redistribution bill was made so as to best suit their ends after the change.

Mr. Scott said he would give his word that when the redistribution bill was put through at Ottawa it had never entered his mind that he should be called upon to lead the Liberal party in this province.

Mr. Haultain did not wish to say that the mere fact that the honorable gentleman was transported into local politics was the first move in the game. He had no doubt of that long before it was decided to have a change. The redistribution bill of 1902 was brought down without the suggestion of a gerrymander in order to meet the claims of the northern part of the province which was fairly clamorous then for most things of the province was taken as a pivot point for the redistribution, and the representation. Consideration was given to the large areas unpopulated, but which might later on be filled up, and it was distinctly understood that the northern conditions must change very much before that portion of the provinces share in any increased representation which it might be decided should be given.

In 1905 there had been many changes in population in the south of the province. In the three years a very much larger proportion of the population had gone into the south than into the north, and I think I am perfectly right in saying that a very great mistake made at that time was that the House was not given a greatly increased number of votes.

For instance, South Qu'Appelle had more votes than two or three of the northern constituencies and it was very much behind them in area, when you leave out the frozen north divisions where there was nobody but ghosts at the time. I say, however, that I am prepared to dispossess myself of any prejudices I may have and of what I imagine should be the policy of the government. Although I think the government should state its policy, for it is not to take the responsibility in the end, I am prepared to meet them half way and render any assistance to establish a fair basis of representation for this province in the work of committees. The House might have been taken into the confidence of the government, for I suppose it will have a proposition to make to the committee.

The second reading of the bill was passed, and the following members appointed a committee to deal with the measure: Messrs. Haultain, Gillis, Elliott, Donaldson, Wellington and Wylie.—7.

Against Messrs. Scott, Calder, Motherwell, Turgeon, Sutherland, Neeley, Sanderson, Bole, Langley, Stewart, Sheppard, Grant, Ens, Champagne and Garry.—15.

Messrs. Brown and Argue of the opposition were not in the House.

The bill was then read a third time and passed, as was also the Moose Jaw debentures bill and the bill to incorporate the Fathers of La Salette.

A bill to admit W. O. Tessier as a member of the college of physicians and surgeons was read a second time. Mr. Motherwell moved the second reading of a bill to amend the stray animals ordinance. By the amendment finders of stray animals are only to keep it three months, instead of six, as that would give time to advertise it sufficiently.

Mr. Calder brought down the estimates and the message containing same was referred to committee of supply. The House adjourned to meet on Monday evening at 8 o'clock.

Weak women should read my Book No. 4 For Women. It was written expressly for women who are not well. The Book No. 4 tells of Dr. Shoop's "Night Cure" and just how these soothing, healing, antiseptic suggestions can be successfully applied. The book is a strictly empirical, and the medical advice is entirely free. Write Dr. Shoop, Regina, Wis. The Night Cure is sold by the Regina Pharmacy Stores.

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Year 1906-7, Leader-Times Co., (N.W.T. Contract), \$11,954.99.

Year 1907-8, Leader Publishing Co., (Provincial Contract Jan 1, 1907) \$4,495.97.

Year 1907-8, Leader Publishing Co., \$33,628.71.

Saskatchewan Courier (German pullet), including \$4 for posters, \$186.80.

Canada N. W. Publishing Co., (Gazette Supplementary Revenue Bulletin, including \$60 advertising, \$245.

Bills respecting the department of Railways and Telegraphs, Municipal Telephone Systems and the consolidation of the statutes were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Calder moved the third reading of the Free Text Books Bill. Mr. Haultain moved in amendment that the bill be referred back to the committee of the whole for amendment to the clause which deals with contracts. In doing this he stated that the prices were exorbitant and that the contract was improperly entered into.

On the question being put the amendment was lost. Those voting for the amendment were: Messrs. Haultain, Elliott, Gillis, Elliott, Donaldson, Wellington and Wylie.—7.

Against Messrs. Scott, Calder, Motherwell, Turgeon, Sutherland, Neeley, Sanderson, Bole, Langley, Stewart, Sheppard, Grant, Ens, Champagne and Garry.—15.

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### Local and General

A. Blair of Lumsden was in the city this week.

The educational convention opens in this city tomorrow.

T. Curran of Craik was in the city yesterday on business.

The Excelsior Band hold a dance this evening in the city hall.

City Assessor Spicer has written to the council resigning his position.

J. H. More and R. W. Hutchinson of Tyvan were in the city yesterday.

During June and July the stores will be closed on Wednesday afternoons.

W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor arrived in the city this morning.

The milkmen of the city have organized for the purpose of keeping up the price of milk.

The Kaiser Hotel has changed hands. Mr. Bert E. McMullin is the new proprietor.

Mitch Bros. have sold their farm, "Craigie Mains," which is located in the Forest district near Lumsden.

Fourteen candidates were confirmed in St. Paul's Church on Sunday morning by the Bishop of Qu'Appelle.

C. E. Johnson, teller of the Bank of Montreal here, has been transferred to Winnipeg and will leave this week.

The Regina Philharmonic Society will produce the Oratorio "Elijah" on Thursday, May 28th in Knox church.

Geo. Tinning, manager of the Union Bank at Saskatoon, went north this morning after a business trip to Alberta.

Edward Jarvis and J. W. Lewis of Regina have entered for the road race to be pulled off at Regina on July 1st.

Mrs. Wilson, wife of Supt. Wilson of the R.N.W.M.P. at Lethbridge is in the city a guest of Mrs. C. E. D. Wood.

The Woman's Hospital Aid held a very successful dance, both socially and financially, last Thursday evening in the city hall.

Ouseley & Leahy is the name of a new firm of barristers who have opened an office in Regina. Their office is in the Masonic Temple block.

Miss Mabel Boyd, teacher in the Albert school, has tendered her resignation to the school board to take effect at the end of the present term.

The third annual convention of the Saskatchewan Union of Christian Endeavor is to be held in Weyburn on May 28th and 29th.

A. A. Kennedy, M. A., of Prince Albert, will address a meeting of the Queen's Alumni Association of Saskatchewan at the normal school tonight.

W. L. Mackenzie King, deputy minister of labor, will address the members of the Canadian Club after luncheon at the King's hotel tonight.

An agitation is going on in the province having for its aim the holding of a provincial musical festival. To finally discuss matters a meeting will be held in Regina on May 28.

The first baseball game of the season was played last evening when the Alexandrias defeated the C.P.R. team by 8 runs to 2. In opening the season Mayor Smith pitched the first ball.

Ald. Sinton has been granted three months' leave of absence from the council and will leave shortly for Europe where he intends purchasing some stock to import to this province.

Alex. Smith, formerly member for Moosomin in the assembly, was in the city this week on his way home to Moosomin from Arizona where he has been spending the winter for the benefit of his health.

The city council have amended the milk bylaw, and after June 15th it will be compulsory for milk vendors to have milk they offer for sale in the city put up in sealed pint or quart bottles.

The Comrades of Equity, a farmers' organization, and the local labor unions are planning to hold a big convention in this city during June.

The intention of the convention is to discuss the advisability of putting candidates in the field in the coming federal election. The dates of the convention, although not definitely settled, are expected to be June 10, 11 and 12th.

Some inhuman specimen supposed to be a man committed an assault on a little girl about eight years old at the tool house in Wascana Park on Monday afternoon. The city and mounted police have the case in hand and are searching for the creature. Had he been located yesterday it is feared that the police would have had their time protecting him from parties who were so worked up over his inhuman deed that there would have been strong inclination to introduce mob law.

The executives of the Grain Growers' Associations of the three provinces met yesterday to consider the suggestions made by the premiers

when they were in conference some weeks ago. None of the proceedings of yesterday's meeting have been divulged.

The marriage of S. B. Sanders to Miss Taylor took place at Clearwater, Man., the home of the bride's parents, on Wednesday last. They have taken up their residence on the street, north. Miss Taylor is a trained nurse, a graduate of Regina Victoria Hospital. Mr. Sanders is a member of the firm of A. D. Millar & Co.

Four nurses of the Regina Victoria Hospital who recently graduated were formally presented with their diplomas on Friday afternoon last. The function, which was held in the city hall, was presided over by Mayor Smith. The Lieutenant Governor and Madame Forget were present, and after the presentations, His Honor delivered a short address, congratulating the young ladies on their success.

The nurses who graduated were Miss Elsie M. Fennell, Miss Belle F. Grassick, Miss C. Elliott and Miss J. McGregor. Madame Forget handed the graduates the diplomas, and Mrs. Walter Scott pinned on each a souvenir class pin beautifully engraved. Miss Fennell graduated with highest possible honors, winning two special gold medals, one presented by Dr. Low, for general proficiency and the other by Dr. Stevens for highest standing in obstetrics.

### NEW MILLS

Regina to Have Large Flour Mill—American Capital Interested.

A. T. Hunter returned to the city on Saturday's train from Minnesota where he had been for a short time. While away he interested capital in a project for a large flour mill for Regina. Plans will be drawn at once for a mill which will have a capacity of 500 barrels per day. Arrangements will also be made for doubling the capacity of the mill at any time.

In conjunction with the flour mill an oatmeal mill with a capacity of 100 barrels a day will be started.

These mills will be up-to-date in every respect and will be in a position to cope with the large mills of western Canada.

Mr. Hunter will of course be manager of the new concern and the success of the larger undertaking is assured.

The flour made at the old mill had an established reputation in Canada, and was getting a foothold on the British market. No doubt the products of the new mills will meet with even greater success.

### By-Laws Carry

The ratepayers yesterday voted on six money bylaws and all carried, although there was a good number of votes cast against.

The following are the amounts voted and the purpose for which it is to be used:

Pavements	\$ 25,000
Sidewalks	5,000
Waterworks	90,000
Sewerage	70,000
Electric Light	10,000
Collegiate Institute	120,000

### STRAYED.

From Regina on Saturday, May 16th, ONE RED COW with some white marks. Cow was giving milk. When set seen had rope tied around horns and red string tied on tail. Any information will be thankfully received and awarded by Nicholas Moga, Block 8, lots 6-7, Broder St., Regina.

### NOTICE.

The City Stores will close at 1 p.m. every WEDNESDAY during June, July and August. Patrons will greatly assist in this movement by making their purchases early.

### NOTICE.

To Whom it May Concern: The undersigned desires it to be distinctly understood that neither John Hawkes, or any other person bearing similar names, has any control financially or otherwise, over the column or business of The "Broadview Express" other than myself.  
Mrs. E. E. HAWKES

### REGINA MARKETS

Regina Flour Mill Prices

#### WHEAT

No. 1 Northern	94
No. 2 Northern	91
No. 3 Northern	84
No. 4	72
No. 5	59
No. 6	47
Feed No. 1	32
Feed No. 2	25

#### OATS

No. 2 White	34
No. 3 White	31
Rejected	27
Barley	35

#### PRODUCE

Butter	20
Eggs	20
Potatoes	55
Turnips	50
Chickens	15
Turkey	20
Geese	15
Ducks	12 1/2

## THE TRADING CO. WEEKLY STORE NEWS

### Proven Beyond a Doubt.

The signal success of our CASH SYSTEM of doing business is proven beyond the shadow of a doubt. Years of practical experience and the practical working out of this modern method of merchandising have demonstrated its superiority from whatever standpoint you may view it. We don't ask you to pay interest on your purchases or to pay one cent more than a modern system of doing business demands. No sliding up and down with prices here. ONE PRICE AND THAT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE.

### SPECIAL IN MEN'S WATERPROOFS

Regular \$10.00, for \$6.95

A manufacturer's mistake is responsible for this Bargain. The wrong material was made up to fill this part of our order. It is just as good as the sample according to the maker's idea, but it was not made according to sample. We have just had the matter adjusted. The difference in price represents what the manufacturer loses and you gain.



MEN'S WATERPROOF COATS of Oxford Grey Covert Cloth, thoroughly rubberized and waterproofed, double stitched seams and rubber trimmed; all sizes, 36 to 48. Regular \$10.00. While they last... 6.95

MEN'S SAMPLE RAINCOATS Are you thinking of buying a Raincoat? If so, come in and look over our stock. It represents the best that is made in smart, dressy styles. All our Raincoats are made with broad well-padded shoulders, close fitting collars, long lapels and the bodies are roomy and comfortable. Just now we have in stock about 50 Sample Raincoats which we are clearing at a 25 per cent. discount.

Men's Raincoats from \$7.50 to \$2.50

### CARPETS AND HOUSE FURNISHINGS

If you are thinking about a New Carpet or Floor Covering of any kind, we are better prepared than ever to cater to your wants in this line. We have, by far, the largest and best assorted stock of Carpets and House Furnishings in the West, procured from the best manufacturers, and as we buy for cash we are in the best position to give you close prices on these lines. Up-to-date designs, newest colorings, best qualities for the money.

All kinds and sizes of Tapestry and Union Squares, Axminster Carpets and Rugs, Wilton Carpets and Rugs, Brussels Carpets and Rugs, Austrian Squares, Oriental Rugs, etc.

We keep an OPEN DEPARTMENT here all the time. If you wish for figures or estimates, whether you wish to purchase or not, don't hesitate but call and talk it over with the manager of this department.

### LINOLEUMS

We have just opened up a beautiful line of NAIRN'S BEST LINOLEUMS, in both floral and tile designs.

8-4, at 50c. to 75c.

12-4 and 16-4, at 65c., 75c., 85c.

Inlaid, at \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Plain Green Cork, heavy, \$1.00, \$1.35.

Tile and Inlaid, 75c. per square yard.

Some nice patterns, in Swiss, Nottingham and Irish Point Lace Curtains at special prices.

### Rugs! Rugs! Rugs!

In Green, Brown, Persian, etc., colors, size 27 x 54 inch, \$9.00.

### Boots and Shoes

## Repaired

AND

## Half Soled

Our Shoe Repairing Department is in charge of a reliable and first-class experienced workman. We use only the best materials and can guarantee to do all work placed in our charge with promptness and despatch.

### SPECIAL FOR SATURDAY

On Saturday We Put on Sale

1 dozen 8-loaf "UNIVERSAL" Bread Makers, usually sold at \$3.00. Saturday Special \$2.35 each. Less than the price of an ordinary Granite Kneading Pan.

Anyone can make bread in the "UNIVERSAL." Twenty to thirty minutes of the work of hand kneading is done in three minutes.

The "UNIVERSAL" does the mixing and kneading of the dough in three minutes.

If you once try the "UNIVERSAL" you would never go back to the old way of mixing by hand. The dough is not touched by the hands at all when you use the "UNIVERSAL" BREAD MAKER.

Sold on Saturday Only at \$2.35

### For Style, Fit and Comfort

## D. & A. Corset

It will content you in every point that makes Corset comfort. The comfort of perfect style, of shapely fit, of graceful design, of ease for the woman who wears it. Every Corset that bears the D. & A. mark is thoroughly made, whatever the price. The D. & A. Corset is the Corset for solid comfort, and at prices in reach of everyone.

No. 448—Made of White Contill and finished with deep Lace and Baby Ribbon, high bust, long hip, White or Grey. Trading Co.'s Special Price ..... \$5c. pair.

No. 299—Made of better quality Contill and finished same as above, White or Grey, low bust, long hip, garters attached. Trading Co.'s Special Price ..... \$1.25 pair.

No. 216 or 235—Solid comfort for the stout figure. This is one of our best selling lines. Low bust, long hip, garters attached ..... \$1.75 pair.

Only a few pairs Tape Girdles left, at 35c. per pair.

## A Pleased, Satisfied Smile

# Saturday 60 Minute Sale

On every customer's face was the verdict of last Saturday's Sale. Everything as advertised and only those who were not on time had a disappointed look. But we promise you even better offers than you have had and would advise you not to miss OUR REGULAR SPECIAL SALES.

Next Saturday We Will Offer:

50 dozen ALL LINEN HUCK TOWELS, 18 x 38 inches.

Sold regularly everywhere at 25c. and 30c. each.

60 Minutes Saturday, 10c. each

No more than 10 to each customer.

In the Dry Goods Section.

## Flags and Bunting for the Holidays!

We have made special arrangements and will have a large quantity of these lines on hand.

# The Regina Trading Co.

LIMITED

Out Suits, Spring Hats, C. H.

VOL. 10 No. 8

To the Insuring: Please note the QUALITY and the SECURITY. Prompt settlements.

Staten (Sec)

New York Underwriters Agency

Established 1884

Representative for This District

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

Capital Authorized \$1,000,000

Reserve Fund \$250,000

D. R. WILKIE, President

HON. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice President

AGENTS IN GREAT BRITAIN: Bank, 140, St. Paul's Church Lane, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES IN PROVINCES: MONTREAL, SASKATCHEWAN, WINDSOR, ONTARIO, BRITISH COLUMBIA, VANCOUVER, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, PEKING, TIENTSIN, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, CANTON, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, MANILA, CEBU, BATAVIA, SOERABAYA, SINGAPORE, PENANG, MALACCA, SINGAPORE, SINGAPORE.

REGINA BRANCH: J. A. WELCH, Manager

Photography

Simple

No Dark Room

Kodaks

And everything

GOODS, both print and negative

Seed Plot

Royal Photo

Sello

Platino

Canada

Silver

AND NOW we have

For Weeding

GOOD

Repair

M. G. HOWE

Save Your Fuel

THE "T"

WH

A good Furnace, P

Armstrong

SOART