

THE LEADER.

VOL. 16.—NO. 32.

REGINA, N.W.T., THURSDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 29, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

McClary's Famous Stoves

The McClary Manufacturing Co. have for years made a special effort to produce a line of STOVES suitable for this trade, and as a result they are selling more stoves in this country than all other manufacturers put together. We have several car loads in stock.

The Smith & Ferguson Co., Limited.

Special.

A long felt want supplied at last.

Plumbing, Furnace Work and Eavetroughing

done by a practical tradesman from Winnipeg, who has a thorough knowledge of his business. Contracts for work will be taken in either town or country and satisfaction guaranteed. Call and get quotations before going elsewhere.

"GRAND JEWEL"

I have just received a fresh consignment of this favorite stove and range specially adapted to burn SOURIS Coal. Call and see them before you make your selection.

SPORTING

A Full Assortment of Sporting Goods, consisting of:

Rides, Shot Guns (double and single), Smokeless and other grades of Powder, Shot of all kinds, Shells of all makes (both loaded and empty), Loading tools and Decoy Ducks kept in stock. Decoy Geese made to order.

W. McCausland.

On time—

DON'T go to the station at 8:30 to catch the 8 o'clock train. It's a waste of time. Your watch needs looking over, if it fools you, not only by yourself, but very probably by the jeweler. A timepiece out of time is probably the biggest annoyance—not going etc.

W. J. BROTHERTON.



Do You Want

a good Gun, Rifle, or Revolver?

Then send for my '98 Catalogue.

My stock of fire arms is the finest in the Dominion and my prices are the lowest.

CHARLES E. TISDALL,
VANCOUVER.

CASTELLAIN & Co.
WHOLESALE LIQUORS AND CIGARS.

WE CARRY FULL LINES OF:

Hennessy 3 Star Brandy. Booth's old Tom Gin wood and case. Jules Robin & Co., in wood and case. Smith, Drury & Co.'s Old London. The Celebrated D. C. L. Scotch. Dry Gin. Whisky in wood and case. Try De Kuyper's Hollands Gin in wood and case. Burke's celebrated Imperial quarts. Blackwood's Club Soda, Ginger Ale, Ginger Beer. John Jamieson & Son's Irish, in wood and case. Drewry's Ale on draught and in quarts and pints. Cigarettes—Athletes, Sweet Caporal, etc. Imported Cigars. Seagram's Rye " " ".

W. B. POCKLINGTON, Manager.
Telephone 16. All orders promptly attended to.

Mineralized Leather

"Kidduck"—A kid tanned so that water "creeps" off it, perspiration evaporates through it, and friction wears it slowly. Can be boiled in hot water without injury. Made solely for the \$4.50 and \$5.50 grades of the Goodyear Welted.

Slater Shoe

THE GLASCO HOUSE — Sole Local Agency.

CONCLUSION OF THE YUKON DEBATE.

Mr. Haultain Fairly Riddled the Position Taken by the Critics.

Mr. Bulyea Warmly Complimented by Both Government and Opposition Members Upon His Admirable Course in a Difficult Position—Resolution Adopted on the Question of Untaxable Corporation Lands—Text of the Administrator's Closing Speech—End of the Last Session of the Third Assembly.

SATURDAY, Sept. 17, 1898.

Following Mr. Bulyea's statement respecting his mission at Dawson City, given to the House on the evening of his return a report in the issue.

MR. MOWAT arose, saying that the Opposition of course would have to be heard from on such an occasion. He was pleased and gratified with Mr. Bulyea's report, and greatly pleased to see Mr. Bulyea again after having undergone such a difficult and vexatious time in the Yukon. Continuing Mr. Mowat spoke of the surprise he had felt when he heard in Vancouver that an expedition was getting out from Regina. It was only a few days after a session had ended, and without an expedition had been given to the House. He would lay stress upon the point that it was a mistake for the Government not to take the Assembly into its confidence. The session ended on 15th Dec., and within a very few days—the 28th Dec.—the expedition was decided on.

MR. HAULTAIN—No, on the 11th Janu-

ary. Mr. Mowat seemed to have difficulty in understanding that the order in council of 23rd Dec. dealt only with the adoption of regulations and had nothing to do with the expedition. Mr. Mowat proceeded to say that Mr. Haultain's assertion that the House had no jurisdiction over the permit question surprised him greatly. He had thought that the House controlled the Executive Council. He contended that if the House had been consulted ideas might have been suggested—even with regard to appointing an independent magistrate—which would have lessened Mr. Bulyea's trouble with Major Walsh. The House could have passed an Ordinance enabling Bulyea to license dance halls, gambling tables, and to make liquor regulations. With a special territorial Ordinance at his back Bulyea would have gone with stronger authority.

Mr. Bulyea suggested that Major Walsh had repudiated an Act of Parliament and was little likely to respect a territorial ordinance.

Mr. Mowat continued to complain that the Executive had ignored the House and country. The business had fortunately turned out all right, and the amount collected was fairly good from a \$6,000 investment. He had no great fault to find with any part of the expedition. The dogs had cost pretty high, \$700, or \$33 apiece.

Mr. Bulyea—I managed to sell them at Dawson for \$550.

Mr. Mowat admitted that that went a long way towards evening up the cost.

He was pleased to have Mr. Bulyea back even at the eleventh hour, and even if he had lost his proportions and weighed less than 45 pounds. Last year Mr. Bulyea was round and robust. To night, look at him! (Laughter.) He had fallen away. It could not have been the climate, for in Yukon the climate was much like our own. It must have been the privacies of conscience. Mr. Bulyea was well known as a strong temperance man and the thoughts of flooding the Yukon with liquor and dabbling with the regulation of the traffic in the stuff which he had for so long abominated (uproarious laughter) must have preyed upon his mind.

DR. PATRICK INGICK congratulated Mr. Bulyea upon his return and upon the diplomacy he had shown in the dealings with the Yukon Commission. Although it had taken time, he had carried on his work creditably to the Government of the Territories. Perhaps it was well that Mr. Mowat's suggestion of appointment of territorial Justices had not been brought up. Such conflicts were well avoided. It was satisfactory that the Dominion appointee had established the locality of our position. The action of the Government in undertaking the expense of the expedition by special warrant had been questioned. Dr. Patrick wanted to know why the power of special warrant was given if not to be exercised. The Government was a committee of the House, in which the House had sufficient confidence to entrust it with the business and questions arising between sessions. The principle was elastic enough to allow of questions arising between sessions to be dealt with—questions not foreseen during sessions. It was always easy to suggest after an event. If Mr. Mowat had foreseen the discoveries in the Yukon, he would have removed thither instead of to Vancouver. Dr. Patrick admitted that he had not foreseen the necessities of the Yukon case, and he did not believe that any member had foreseen them at the time of the session.

MR. EAKIN thought that Mr. Bulyea's character as a temperance man and a moral man especially fitted him for the duties of regulating the liquor business and preventing the gambling business in Yukon. The North-West Commissioner had been a credit to the people of the country.

MR. HAULTAIN closed the debate in a half hour's speech, clear-cut and effective; and when he had concluded, even the Opposition members themselves must have felt that their criticisms were left in shreds. At any rate every other listener recognized the fact. Mr. Haultain said that the House could not fail to be gratified with the very clear statement given by Mr. Bulyea of the satisfactory way in which he had carried out the difficult and delicate duties of his position. Certainly the Government had no idea when Mr. Bulyea started that he would meet with any such difficulties. Even if the Government had had the fertile imaginations of the members for Banff and South Regina, they could never have foreseen that a man in Major Walsh's position would have acted so. Replying to the criticisms of Mr. Mowat and Dr. Brett on the point as to the House being ignored in the case of the Government's Yukon policy, Mr. Haultain repeated the facts he had exhibited in the debate on the Address, reading the statements made by the Government at the 1897 session, with which statements Dr. Brett had been then "eminently satisfied." Dr. Brett now held that the Government should not have dealt with the liquor question without consulting the House. Mr. Haultain showed that in his statement to the House on 13th Dec., 1897, he had said that while the Government had really not had time to adequately consider the question "he would take the House into the confidence of the Government as to its

future action so far as to say that they intended to, as soon as they could do so, put through an Order in Council to govern the issue of permits under the N.W.T. Act, which would of course include the imposition of a fee, of necessity to come to the Territories and inure to the benefit of the Territories." By that statement the House was informed in advance of the policy of the Government, and with the statement Dr. Brett immediately expressed himself as being "eminently satisfied." But on three different occasions at the present session Dr. Brett expressed the keenest dissatisfaction, and three different times he had accused the Government of ignoring the House. He was eminently satisfied when the policy of the Government was announced, but he had gone back on his last year's attitude and was now complaining mainly because he could find nothing else to complain against. Dr. Brett in championing the rights of the Assembly against prerogative was certainly taking a new role. There was a time in the history of the House when he held different views respecting the relations of Governments—self constituted Governments—with the legislature. Mr. Haultain congratulated the member for Banff for having taken advantage of constitutional tuition since '88, '89 and '90. His new attitude was a sign of grace, and an indication that even at his advanced legislative age he was capable of improvement. It was gratifying to find that at last Dr. Brett had learned the elementary principles regarding the rights of legislatures and the relative rights of a Government and a Legislature. Still his learning was not accurate enough to enable him to understand the difference in the position he had once occupied in relation to the Assembly from the position in which this Government stands upon this question. Mr. Haultain went over the ground of the very brief time elapsing between the Government taking office in Oct., 1897, and the exceedingly heavy session, with ministerial bye-elections meanwhile. It had been simply a physical impossibility for the Government to give adequate consideration to the question until the close of the session. This fact was explained at the very close of the session and with the explanation and with the indication of the course they intended to follow—which course was followed—Dr. Brett was eminently satisfied. He was eminently satisfied with the proposal that the Government should deal with the question after the session, and judging relatively Mr. Haultain presumed that other members must have been pre-eminently satisfied. Mr. Haultain said he would like to continue Dr. Brett's education as to executive functions and legislative functions, and if the hon. member thought he could keep the information in mind from one session to another, he would try to explain for his benefit the difference in the duties which are entrusted to the Legislature and to the Government respectively. Legislative duties are conferred upon legislatures; executive functions are entrusted to governments. The issue of liquor permits was an executive function, with which the Legislature had nothing directly to do. This executive power was conferred by a Federal statute, over which neither the Assembly nor Government had control. The N.W.T. Act placed the matter of the issue of permits in the hands of the Lt. Governor who by the constitutional rule acted on the advice and with the consent of an Executive Council. Mr. Mowat complained that the Assembly had nothing directly to do with the Yukon liquor question. He certainly had never said that; he couldn't have said that, the Executive Council was at the will of and sensitive to the opinion of the Legislature. What he did say was that the Assembly had no power to pass an Ordinance dealing with the subject. Mr. Mowat's suggestion that the Assembly might have passed Ordinances to license gambling and dance halls was impossible, the matter being beyond the jurisdiction of the House. The Government and only this Government could deal with the permit question under the Act; they had not usurped the functions of the Legislature. Dr. Brett's illustration of the bank manager was entirely inapt. If a manager was caught speculating successfully with the bank's money the bank would likely take the money and sack the manager, but there was no analogy between the cases. The manager was governed by rules, and so was the Government. The rule governing the Executive Council in relation to liquor permits was laid down in an Act of Parliament. Acts and Ordinances were filled with similar rules. The Government had adhered strictly to rule. There had been no speculation, no usurpation, and no stretch of prerogative. The critics seemed to be out on the dates, alleging that the expedition was decided upon on 23rd Dec. The point was not important, but he would explain again that the Order in Council of 28th Dec. deals only with regulation, specification of fees, provision for retail permits and for the appointment of a Commission to frame the details of and apply the regulations. The Government of 28th Dec. had no intention of sending an expedition from Regina. He had stated this plainly before; he would state it again and would, it seemed, have to depend upon the ordinary Parliamentary privilege of having his word believed. The idea of sending an expedition had not been discussed until the beginning of the year, and had never been discussed in relation to Mr. Bulyea until within a day or two of the 11th January when was passed the Order in Council providing for an expedition. They never seriously discussed an expedition until the receipt of certain monies from the Yukon source which enabled the expedition without drawing on funds belonging more properly to the settled Territories. The details even of the regulations had never been discussed by the Government, for reasons fully explained, until after the House rose. But he might say that the permit question was by no means new. The Member for Banff had dallied with it that night in his usual way, and no one could tell on which side he stood. He had suggested that the Government should not have issued permits because the temperance question was to be settled this fall. Mr. Haultain did not recollect that Dr. Brett had any misgivings about supporting the License bill when it was introduced, notwithstanding that temperature was a live question then. Dr. Brett did not seem to have the doubts he now expressed when Governor Royal issued his 4 per cent. permits, although that act

THE GOVERNOR DEAD

Hon. Mr. Cameron Passed Away on Monday at London.

The Close of an Eventful Political Career—The News a Shock to the People of Regina, Where His Honour Had Already Made a Host of Warm Friends—Funeral at Goderich Yesterday.

Early on Monday forenoon the people of Regina were shocked by the news that a message had come from Winnipeg announcing the death of Lieut.-Governor Cameron at London, Ont. For a time the word was disbelief, but later in the day confirmatory messages came to the Government and to the Mayor. The Lieut.-Governor died at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Wilson, Mayor of London, at 8:15 on Monday morning. Flags were hoisted to half-mast throughout the town, and everywhere were heard expressions of sorrow at the loss of one who was a newcomer to Regina, but who in his brief residence of ten weeks amongst us had won a warm place in the hearts of all. Mayor Darke, on behalf of the citizens, wired a message of condolence and sympathy to the family of the late Lieut.-Governor.

The late Mr. Cameron was appointed to the Territorial Government in June. He had always been a man of promptitude, and he lost no time in coming to the scene of his duties, arriving at Regina on Dominion Day.

Although Governor Cameron's term of residence was pathetically brief, he had the opportunity of meeting the people here on a number of occasions very soon after his arrival. On the afternoon of the day he came, he visited the Dominion Day sports at Exhibition Park, and seemed to take great pleasure in meeting and chatting to as many citizens as possible. The Free Press gives the following synopsis of his career:

The Hon. Malcolm Colin Cameron was born in the town of Perth, Ont., April 12th, 1832, so that he was in his 67th year. His father was the Hon. Malcolm Cameron, formerly a member of the Canadian Government. He practised law for 38 years, was mayor of Goderich, Ont., and represented in the House of Commons different divisions of the county of Huron between 1867 and 1898. He always took an active part in the debates, and in opposition was an aggressive opponent. He believed in calling a spade a spade, and one time was unseemly in his denunciation of certain wrongs connected with the administration of Indian affairs in the North-West. He was strongly opposed in his elections and was defeated in West Huron in 1887, but at the general election of 1891 was again successful. Being unseated in 1892 he was opposed by the present Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, who defeated Mr. Cameron by 25 votes. The appointment of Mr. Patterson brought on another bye-election in January, 1896, and Mr. Cameron was elected, and he was re-elected at the general election in June, 1896, by a majority of 190. It will be seen that the late Governor had a chequered career and classed as one of the foremost fighters in the Liberal ranks. His appointment as Lieut.-Governor of the North-West Territories, a few months ago, was generally acceptable, and Mr. Cameron himself looked forward with interest to taking part in the development of the North-West for the next few years. It was only a few weeks ago that Mr. Cameron's health broke down, and he went east in the hope of recuperating, influence it may be by that instinct which takes men home to die.

FUNERAL YESTERDAY.

London, Sept. 26.—The remains of Hon. M. C. Cameron were sent to Goderich this afternoon and the funeral takes place on Wednesday afternoon. Deceased leaves a widow and seven children, two sons and five daughters. The sons are M. G., barrister, Goderich; and Allan, fruit grower in Florida. The daughters are Mrs. John Galt, of Goderich; Mrs. Dr. J. G. Wilson, of London; Mrs. Richard Bayley, of London; and two unmarried daughters living at home. Ten days ago deceased sent for his old friend, John Cameron, of the London Advertiser, and in conversation expressed his enthusiastic admiration of the North-West Territories and his faith in its future as a great agricultural country. His Honor was quite cheerful and apparently only slightly indisposed. He had no premonition of the serious condition into which he had lapsed. He had arranged for a formal interview with an Advertiser representative, in order to publish his impressions of the North-West, but became ill to fulfil his intentions.

PRESS COMMENT.

Toronto, Sept. 27.—The Mail says: Lt. Governor Cameron, who passed away yesterday was, as a politician, decidedly a fighting man. In a struggle he made many opponents, but in the presence of death, sudden, so unexpected, old differences are forgotten. There is sorrow that a public man of long experience, who had recently reached the summit of a laudable ambition, should be cut off just when entering upon an official career that usefulness to his country.

The Globe says: The death of Mr. Cameron removes from public life a man of more than common force and persistency of character. His opponents never found him indisposed for a struggle, no matter how rapidly the contest was forced on him, or how frequently fresh opponents were brought forward to test his mettle, he always was ready; yes, anxious for the day of battle. Our politicians here do not show a better sample of British pluck and indomitability. His appointment to the governorship a few months ago promised a period of dignified quiet short.

TEACHER WANTED.

WANTED immediately 2nd class professional teacher male for Alberta. Salary \$50 per annum. Apply on or before Wednesday, Oct. 5th to McCANN & WILLIAMS, Teachers' Bureau, Qu'Appelle, N.W.T.

LOST—3 HORSES.

One bay mare, white star on forehead, about 6 years old, branded L on left shoulder, leather halter. One light sorrel horse, 6 years old, branded J/J on left shoulder, leather halter and rope on; bobtail with mane. One red stallion, dark with white blaze on forehead, white feet, white brand on left shoulder, leather halter. Strayed from Karl Berger's homestead, SW 36-17, Balgonie P.O., on 8th inst.

CAR OF FRUIT

Plums, Pears, Apples, Crab-apples—Cheaper than ever before for cash at

WILLIAMSON'S.

The following is a statement telegraphed from London:

(Continued on page 5.)