

THE LEADER.

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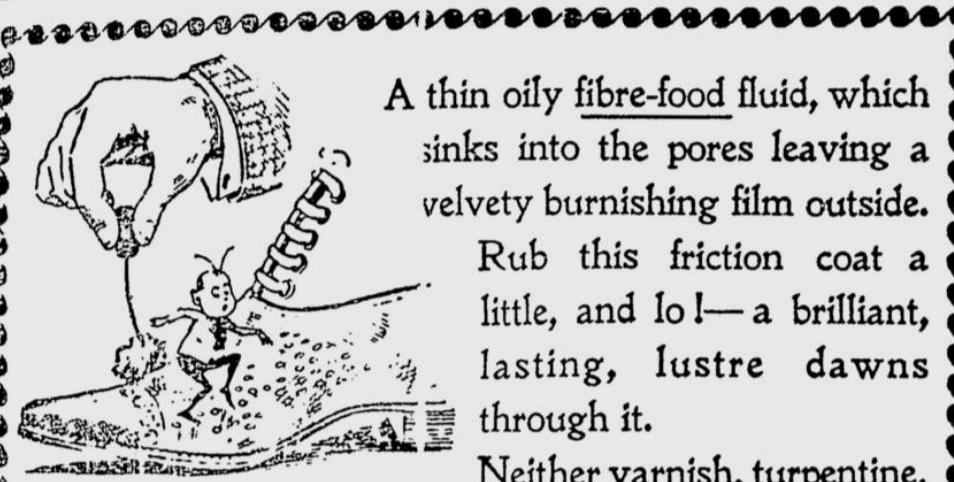
REGINA, N.W.T., THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Surprised

Is what you will be when you come into our store and see the large stock of fancy and useful Xmas Presents, including Skates, Fancy Lamps, Carving Sets, Cutlery, Silverware, etc. Store OPEN EACH EVENING for the convenience of customers until Christmas.

THE SMITH & FERGUSON CO., LIMITED.



A thin oily fibre-food fluid, which sinks into the pores leaving a velvety burnishing film outside. Rub this friction coat a little, and lo!—a brilliant, lasting, lustre dawns through it.

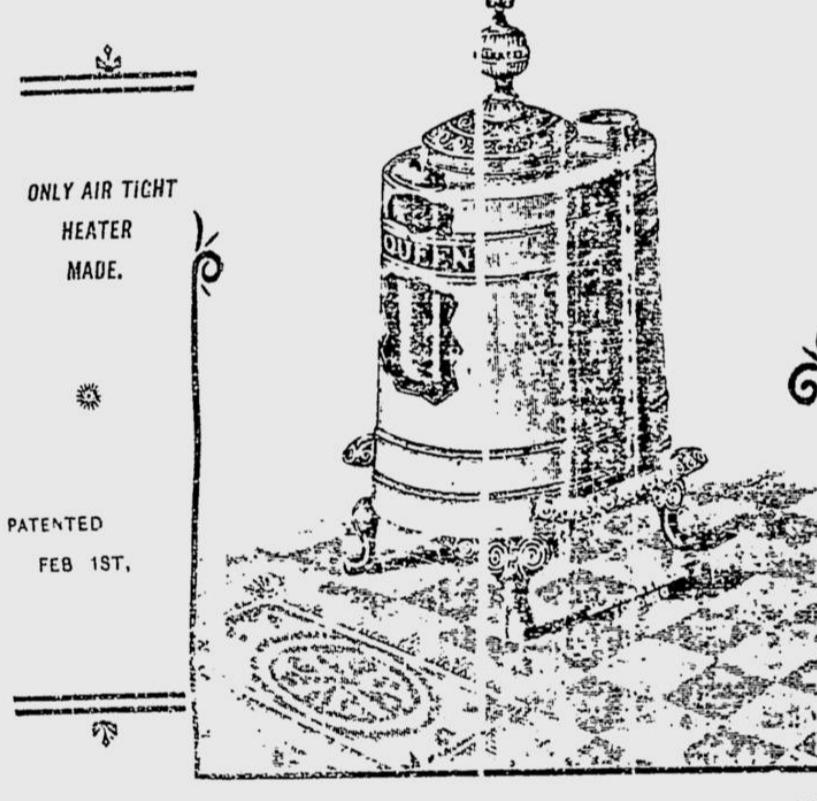
Neither varnish, turpentine, nor wax, to parch leather or seal up its pores, in—

SLATER SHOE POLISH

E. McCARTHY & CO., Sole Local Agents.

THE CRASH HAS COME... PRICE OF STOVES CUT INTO HALF.

Queen Top Draft Heating Stove Leads Them All.



A fire in half the time; a fire all the time, a saving of 20 to 50 per cent. fuel.

The Queen Heater is more of a heating machine than it is a stove. It can be regulated like a lamp. You can have your room and temperature you want. Will not keep a slow fire burning in cold weather, or no smoke. Will heat a room twenty feet square in ten minutes. No ashes, dust or smoke. Absolutely air tight and the oleo-neast stove at the same time. Burns all winter, day or night, every two hours. Keeps fire alight—no smoke. Is a handsome stove, the outside being Russia Iron, lined with Steel, and steel door. Has a front door. The Queen Top Draft Heating Stove is the most powerful heating stove on earth, and yet will save fuel to the average stove. Burns larger than a chunck of coal. It requires no more than one stick of wood every two months. No ashes to sieve and spoil a good suit of man's clothes. It is 21 inches long by 10 inches thick. Never wants the wood split up. You can't get a greater fire-keeper in the world.

Patent No. 2,311,216.

Manufacturers, MEYER BROS., 87 Church St., Toronto.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

HOLIDAY SPECIALS

We are showing Specia Lines in—

Art Sateens, new designs.

Art Muslins, Dresden effects.

Ladies' Kid Gloves in black and colors.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs.

Fancy Costume Lengths.

Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs.

Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.

Gray Lamb Collars, Caps and Muffs.

Men's Persian Lamb Caps.

Embroidery Silks, Pom Poms.

Fancy Chenille Cords.

These lines are all suitable for the Christmas trade and are all going at special prices. SEE THEM.

G. B. RYAN & CO.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY PROROGUED

A SEVEN WEEKS' SESSION BROUGHT TO A CLOSE YESTERDAY.

Synopsis of Proceedings of the Last Week of Session—Unanimous Expression Against Mutilation of the Boundaries—Jubilee Address—Question of Jurisdiction in Yukon—New Brand Law—Important Municipal Amendments—Variety of Legislation.

THURSDAY, Dec. 9, 1897.

Report was presented from select committee appointed to redraft Rules of Procedure of the House, and Rules for government of the Library.

PRESERVE THE BOUNDARIES.

Mr. GILLIES, a member of Mr. Dill, moved that in the opinion of this House, the North-West Territories as they are at present composed should be maintained intact for administrative purposes until the time has arrived for their entrance into confederation as a province.

The mover said the subject had already been pretty fully discussed, and he had been well pleased with Mr. Haultain's references to it on Monday. It was possible that they attached too much importance to the suggestion made by the Premier of Manitoba last year with reference to extending the bounds of Manitoba. It might be said, too, that the subject had dropped. Still he was of opinion that it was important that the Assembly should with all its might denounce any proposal to cut into the boundaries of the Territories. When Mr. Greenway's suggestion was made, the people of Eastern Assiniboina freely expressed their opinions. If any move had been made to carry out the suggestion, he should not wish to be responsible for what might have occurred.

They knew what did occur once at Edmonton over the proposed removal of a land office, and he believed one of the members of the House (Mr. McCullough) took prominent and successful action in that occurrence. If any hon. Member would visit Eastern Assiniboina he would find that there was no attempt to exaggerate what was the feeling of the people on this question. He was satisfied that if any move had been made, our own Executive would have taken energetic measures so far as lay in their power to oppose it. Probably the Government had been wise, as no move was made, to ignore the suggestion. He said that great credit was due the press of the Territories, particularly the Regina "Leader" and Mooseminn "Spectator," as well as to certain private individuals, for the way they had discussed and opposed the proposal to allow Manitoba to take a valuable portion of the Territories; and it was, he believed, in no small measure due to their efforts and energy that the suggestion was nipped in the bud.

Mr. AGNEW thought with Mr. Bannerman that the feeling of the people was not well enough known to enable the House to express an opinion on the question of provinces—whether there should be one or more. The people in Saskatchewan were not at one on the subject.

Mr. BANNERMAN said there was quite a strong feeling in Alberta, and he hoped he would never hear that argument advanced again. Respecting the statement of the Member for East Calgary that the people there objected to be "tacked on" to Assiniboina, he (Mr. Rose) thought he must be speaking for himself, for a very limited number of people in Calgary; because he had visited that locality, and talked with people up there, and never found indication of such feeling. He did not believe that Alberta as a whole had any such feeling. There had at one time been a little grumbling at Calgary, and a certain number of men with very large ideas had wanted to have a province formed at once. Their chief idea, judging by their expressions, was that they should gain power to borrow money. In my opinion, said Mr. Ross, these men were not such as it would be desirable to vest with any large borrowing power in behalf of a province. He contended that until such time as the Territories had gained from the Dominion all that we are entitled to, and all that can be expected, they had no right to consider the question of gaining borrowing power. After they had got their rights from Ottawa, and found that they had need to borrow, then and not until then, would they have right to borrow.

Mr. ROSS said the hon. Member for Whitewood he thought might well be congratulated upon his resolution. There was no doubt that in the eastern part of the Territories there was very strong feeling in opposition to the suggestion of getting into one province.

Mr. CLINKSKILL said that the people of Manitoba should wish to take a portion of this country was very natural. Manitoba was a small province, and unfortunately had made a very bad bargain in what was known as the Better Terms agreement.

The people conducting the affairs of that province, he believed, were not so desirous of getting into one territory, as they were to get opportunity to make a new deal with the Dominion. To make new terms, they would have to show new conditions. If they got an extension of territory, they probably would be enabled to make a new deal. We could sympathise with Manitoba, but not to the extent of giving that province our territory. Manitoba should desire the change, but he (Mr. Ross) did not think the change would ever be made.

In fact it would not be to the political interest of the men in power in Manitoba to take in a portion of East Assiniboina against the wish of the people. In place of the weak position they have now, they would find that the representatives sent by the annexed portion would oppose the Government of a man.

Mr. CLINKSKILL said that some years ago he was an elector in Ontario, when an attempt was made to interfere with the western boundary of that province. The upshot was that the rights of the electors of Ontario were respected, and the position sustained that their boundaries should not be changed against their wish.

Later he removed to the Territories with the purpose of making a home here, and he was under the impression that by removal he had forfeited no right as an elector, that he had possessed when in Ontario. The people here possessed the same right to have their wishes respected, and it may change to be made, our consent must be gained.

He well understood that certain rights of the Territories were held in abeyance by the Federal authorities—but no right was forfeited. The Dominion had the legal power in the master of our boundaries, just as the Imperial authorities have the legal right to deprive the Dominion of Canada of any right held by virtue of Imperial Statute. But it was not a question of legality; it was a question of policy—a question of expediency and of moral right.

He asserted the right of the people of the Territories to have the boundaries of the country remain intact until they consented to alter them.

Mr. EAKIN said the question was a live one in his district within the past year, and after Mr. Greenway's speech at Brandon the people were much excited and alarmed. Those residing nearest to the Manitoba boundary were the most strenuously opposed to the proposal of annexation, because they knew best the burdens of the people of Manitoba. The fact that Manitoba was repeatedly asking for larger subsidy showed that the province was not in satisfactory condition.

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Our New Holiday Goods are now opened up and displayed. We do not wish to boast—our customers do that for us as they wander through our two large flats, filled with the choicest novelties of the season.

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Standard Authors. The latest works, the finest designs of binding. Special lines for Boys and Girls at 35c., 50c. and 75c. Bibles, Prayer Books, Hymn Books. The new Book of Praise, 25 different styles, from 10c. to \$5.00 each.

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A very fine one will be in next week—an hour of the choicest music each evening.

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and Calendars for 1898. Fine work of art. Calendars very popular and sale large.

With our goods and prices shipping by mail is not in it. The choicest novelties of our stock are now being bought. It will pay you to call early.

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be well conducted. With the telegraph lines and railways, he believed the whole country from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains might very well be conduct by one administration. When they looked at Ontario's diversity of interests and resources—timber, minerals, fisheries and agriculture—they surely would see the absurdity of using the argument of diversity of interests against the idea of forming the Territories into one province, and he hoped he would never hear that argument advanced again.

Respecting the statement of the Member for East Calgary that the people there objected to be "tacked on" to Assiniboina, he (Mr. Rose) thought he must be speaking for himself, for a very limited number of people in Calgary; because he had visited that locality, and talked with people up there, and never found indication of such feeling.

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Mr. CLINKSKILL said that one objectionable feature in the Bill was that no limit was placed to the debt making power. He would not oppose second reading, but attempt to get a change in committee. They limited school districts. His opinion was that they should attempt to lessen the liability of debt, instead of opening wider the debt.

Mr. Eakin said that the residents of the village in his district, after reviewing the Bill, had been opposed to some of the provisions; however he would not oppose the second reading.

Mr. Mowat said he thought the present simple village machinery was working well, and he opposed the change. To change from an overseer to trustees was scattering the work and dividing the responsibility.

The result would be—as was found in municipalities—that work would be neglected. He would like to provide the overseer—single responsibility—system for towns and cities as well as villages. The change was in the wrong direction. They should also give villages no power to borrow money. If this Bill passed, they might as well put villages at once under the Municipal Ordinance.

Mr. McDald would not oppose second reading, but there were several amendments he would seek to have made in committee. They should certainly limit the debt-making power.

Mr. Haultain said it would perhaps be well to give the same power as was given to school trustees, who could borrow money for current expenses. They should certainly not give trustees power to raise money on debentures. He considered that the administrative principle in the Bill was good. He favored the machinery of trustees for small communities. Commissioners possibly were well in large cities, but in small communities it was well for the people to have their business done in a representative way. It afforded means of good training for public service.

He noticed the Bill proposed to apply the Parliamentary practice in respect to the Estates, by presentation to the village meeting. He imagined the trustees might be given an awkward hour or two, or day or two, if village meetings were like the usual Parliamentary meetings.

There should be a distinct limit to the amount of taxation which villages might incur. The necessity for a maximum limit was recognized. In all their municipal law and school legislation. To set a limit, taxation would make the law more desirable to the villages, and lead to its being more largely taken advantage of.

The Bill was read the second time.

HERD DISTRICTS AND STRAY ANIMALS.

Mr. Ross secured second reading of (Continued on page 4)



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