

THE LEADER.

VOL. 16.—NO. 28.

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We will sell the balance of our Plymouth Twine at clearing out sale.

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commences on the 23rd and we are ready with a full stock of Guns and Ammunition.

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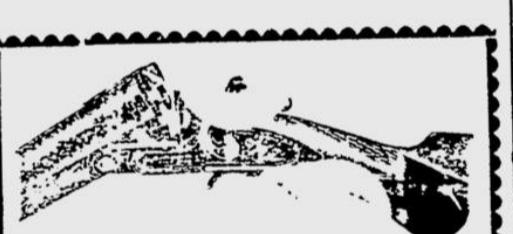
Pure Manila will be sold at from 7½ to 8 cents per pound for the balance of the season. Come early and get the value of your money at the New, Cheap Hardware Store, in Martin's Block, Scarth Street.

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

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THE SLATER SHOE

A talkative tag.

The tag on every pair of "Slater Shoes" tells the leather, its wear, service adapted to, how the shoe is made, how to care for it and the factory number, by which any faults may be traced to the operative. This tag is good for five cents on a bottle of Slater Shoe Polish. Goodyear Welted and stamped on the sole by the makers. \$3.50, \$4.50 and \$5.50 per pair.

"The Slater Shoe."

MAKERS MONTREAL

THE GLASCOW HOUSE Sole Local Agency.

REGINA, N.W.T., THURSDAY EVENING SEPTEMBER 1, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A MUNICIPAL PREROGATIVE RESTORED.

Towns and Villages May Again Deal Locally With Animals Running at Large.

The Municipal, Pound Districts and Herding of Animals Ordinances Amended Accordingly—Mr. Clinkskill Represents the Slanderous Imputation of a Yellow Journal—More Particulars of Major Walsh's High-handed Actions at Dawson Given by Mr. Haultain—Concise and Accurate Summary of the Proceedings of the Session.

THURSDAY, August 25, 1898.

On motion of Mr. Mowat an Order issued for a return showing all correspondence between the Dominion and Territorial authorities relating to the taking over of the Irrigation department; also showing estimated cost of managing the department at Regina, and amount promised by the Dominion towards defraying the same. Also an Order for a return showing names and salaries of all Government employees, with dates of engagement of those appointed since Oct., 1897, and the departments to which such are assigned.

FIRST READINGS.

A half dozen bills, all introduced by Mr. Ross, were given first reading, namely, to amend the Municipal, the Pound District, the Entire Animals, the Estray Animals, and the Hard Ordinances; and a bill respecting distress for interest upon mortgages.

STEAM BOILERS.

Mr. Ross moved second reading of the bill to amend and consolidate the Ordinance re inspection of Steam Boilers and examination of Engineers. He explained the intention of the Ordinance which was put on the statute book last year. At last session of Parliament a Bill was introduced at Ottawa with a view to dealing with the matter, and the North-West Government had deferred applying the local law for a time awaiting the result of the Dominion proposal. However that bill had been withdrawn, and it was now deemed advisable to make more definite and workable provision than was made by the Territorial Ordinance of 1897. The Bill he had introduced more clearly specified and prescribed the duties to be performed by the boiler inspectors who shall be appointed. The intention is to appoint only one or two inspectors for the whole Territories, in the place of having local inspectors in every district. It was believed that the number of boilers in the country requiring regular inspection was between 800 and 1000. The fee to be charged for inspecting would, with that number, amply provide for the remuneration of one or two inspectors of beat qualification. All that had been done this year under the Ordinance was to provide for the issue of certificates to engineers who could qualify. Mr. Ross said they had reason to believe there was real need for regulation and supervision relating to the operating of steam boilers. A case had been brought to their attention where an untrained man operating a boiler and engine in a mine where many men were working, had tied down his safety valve with 47 pounds of scrap iron.

Mr. Neff asked if inspection of boilers would be made this fall under the new regulation. Mr. Ross said that the assembled inspectors could be appointed the salary would have to make a vote for their salaries. He would not anticipate the Estimates.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Bills to amend "An Ordinance respecting Public Printing," and the Ordinances respecting "Cemeteries," were considered in committee of the whole and reported. Progress was also made in committee of the whole with the bill to amend The Creditors' Relief Ordinance and the Ordinance respecting Marriages. The amendments to these laws were mostly technical. To the Marriage Ordinance the amendment requires issuers of license, if they have any doubt of the right of the applicant, to withhold the license until they have obtained reasonable proof to satisfy them that the license should issue. The "Public Printing" amendment was merely correction of an error of diction which had passed unnoticed for ten years. The official gazette had always been issued twice a month. The law specified "bi-monthly" publication, which means once in two months.

House adjourned at 3:30.

FRIDAY, Aug. 26.

THE YELLOW JOURNAL'S SLANDERS

Mr. Clinkskill, before the Orders of the Day were called, rose to a question of privilege. An editorial had appeared in a local paper the previous evening containing an assertion which reflected upon his own honor and upon the honor of one of the hon. gentlemen who composed the Government. (The reference is to the following sentence in a "Standard" article: "It is currently rumored that a long conference with the Minister of Public Works respecting the Government to have the Consolidated Ordinance printed in French and, if not, why not?")

Mr. Haultain said the reason that he thought Mr. Speaker would agree that as far as the members of the House were concerned it would be quite unnecessary for him to characterize the statement as it does read. But there were people outside of the House not so intimately acquainted with him, and with those such a statement might injure him as a public man, apart from the injury it was calculated to do the Government. He was sure that no man who was acquainted with his course since he first entered the House in 1888 would give credence to the statement, and he thought that since he withdrew, because of a particular question which arose, from the Government of the present Premier in 1892, every member of the House would agree that he had maintained a consistent and independent attitude towards Mr. Haultain and his colleagues. He had criticized when he thought there was necessity or reason for criticism, and he had given the Government credit when he thought they were deserving of it. To come down to the matter of the Battleford ferry, he could declare that he had never had communication, written or verbal, with the Commissioner of Public Works

French would cost \$4,000 or \$5,000, and would fill no well defined public necessity, there was a very strong practical argument against having them so printed.

FURTHER BRANDS INFORMATION.

Mr. McDonald asked: What action does the Government propose taking in the cases of applicants for brands who applied to the brand recorder under the old system remitting the required fees, and who have not received any brand or a return of the money? Is it the intention of the Government to introduce any amendment to the Brand Ordinance extending the time for registering old brands?

Mr. Ross replied: Where evidence is furnished of application having been made for the recording of a brand under the old Ordinance without the record being made, the Government will undertake to consider such application and take the action that should have been taken by the late Recorder, if it be possible to do so. Where the brand applied for cannot be recorded, the Government will take any steps that may be necessary to ensure return of the fees paid. The Government is considering cases of persons who may not, for any reason, have made application for re-alignment of old recorded brands, and also of cases of persons who may not have made application for the recording of recorded brands, of any marks used on cattle, prior to March 1st last, with a view to the introduction of legislation to meet the cases.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY TO HIS HONOR'S OPENING SPEECH.

Mr. Haultain, from the select committee, reported the draft address in reply to the speech of His Honor at the opening of the session. The draft was identical with the resolution adopted on Monday on motion of Messrs. Gillis and Meyers, and is as follows:

"The Legislative Assembly thank Your Honor for your gracious speech at the opening of the fourth session of the third Assembly of the Territories, and further assure Your Honor that we are glad to meet you on this the first occasion since you had the distinguished honor of being appointed to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and to know that you have during the course of a long public life taken so deep an interest in the welfare and development of the Territories:

"It is gratifying to us to hear that Your Honor has been able to note many evidences of prosperity in such parts of the Territories as you have been able to visit recently, and that a satisfactory condition of the agricultural and stock-raising industries, together with a largely increased immigration, evidence a period of unusually rapid growth and development for the Territories:

"While the cutting off of the Yukon District may have been done in the general interests of the country, we cannot but view with apprehension any indication of a policy on the part of Parliament tending to the disintegration of the Territories as they are at present constituted, and note with satisfaction that the Government took the necessary steps to exercise their jurisdiction in the Yukon District, and will await with interest the report of the member of the Executive Council entrusted with that duty:

"We admit with Your Honor that one of the most important duties devolving upon the Government is to see that there is not a word of truth in the statement respecting a conference between the member for Bathfield and himself on the subject of the Battleford ferry. That matter had been dealt with by the Government on public lines in accordance with their settled policy. Such a thing as a *quid pro quo* had never entered into the Government's dealings with public works in relation to members of the House.

MEDICINE HAT WANTS INCORPORATION.

Mr. Haultain presented a petition from residents of Medicine Hat praying for municipal incorporation.

THE QUESTION DRAWER.

Dr. Patrick asked: 1. What provision is made for the safe keeping of the records of deputy sheriffs and deputy clerks of the Supreme Court? 2. Whose duty is it to provide for the safe-keeping of such records?

Mr. Haultain replied that no provision was made by the local Government. He could not say that it was very distinctly decided as to who should assume the duty. The legislature had taken the advantage of permission granted by the Federal Parliament, to establish those officers, and was therefore perhaps partially responsible. Yet the Dominion was responsible for the administration of justice in the Territories. The Federal authority provided court houses in judicial centres, and also in some places which were not judicial centres, thus admitting their recognition of the requirements in respect of accommodation. Then it might be said that the legislature, by appointing deputy clerks and sheriffs, was showing to the Dominion and pointing out to the Federal authority the necessity for further provision of accommodation.

DUAL LANGUAGE QUESTION.

Mr. Boucher asked: 1. Why, since 1892, the Ordinances have not been printed in the French language in compliance with Sec. 110 of the N.W.T. Act as amended? 2. Is it the intention of the Government to have the Consolidated Ordinance printed in French and, if not, why not?

Mr. Haultain said the reason that he thought Mr. Speaker would agree that as far as the members of the House were concerned it would be quite unnecessary for him to characterize the statement as it does read. But there were people outside of the House not so intimately acquainted with him, and with those such a statement might injure him as a public man, apart from the injury it was calculated to do the Government. He was sure that no man who was acquainted with his course since he first entered the House in 1888 would give credence to the statement, and he thought that since he withdrew, because of a particular question which arose, from the Government of the present Premier in 1892, every member of the House would agree that he had maintained a consistent and independent attitude towards Mr. Haultain and his colleagues.

He had criticized when he thought there was necessity or reason for criticism, and he had given the Government credit when he thought they were deserving of it. To come down to the matter of the Battleford ferry, he could declare that he had never had communication, written or verbal, with the Commissioner of Public Works

It is gratifying to us to hear that the organization of the several departments of the Public Service is now about completed in a satisfactory manner;

We learn with satisfaction that the whole of the Territories has been organized into statutory labor districts, and that the returns of the work done during the past season show gratifying results, and we will examine with interest any statement giving further details of the present position of statutory labor districts which may be laid before us;

We are pleased to learn that the recording and re-alignment of stock brands has been successfully carried on by the Department of Agriculture;

We are pleased to hear it announced that the Government has been able to make arrangements which, if ratified, will have the effect of enabling our stock dealers and agriculturists generally to take advantage of all that is being done in the eastern part of Canada to produce higher grades and better breeds of stock, and also to bring to their doors demonstrations of what is being discovered in advanced methods of culture and growth of cereals and other farm products suitable to local conditions, and our earnest attention will be given to any proposition which may be made with a view to carrying out these arrangements;

It is gratifying to us to learn that as a result of negotiations between the Government and the Minister of the Interior a bill was introduced and passed at the last session of the Federal Parliament delegating the administration of the North-West Irrigation Act to the Commissioner of Public Works, that as a practical result of this legislation the procedure for obtaining and recording water rights under the provisions of the Irrigation Law has been largely simplified and rendered very much less expensive, and that as a further result of this legislation the procedure for the formation of irrigation districts under the local Ordinance can be made comparatively simple and inexpensive, and will enter with interest into the consideration of any measure having this in view;

Our attention will be given to bills to amend the law respecting Statute Labor, Schools, Stock Inspection and Villages, and to such other measures as may be brought to our attention;

We assure Your Honor that an earnest desire to advance the best interests of the Territories will characterize our proceedings.

THE FENCE LAW.

Mr. Simpson introduced a bill to amend the Fence Ordinance. Read a first time.

Bills to amend the Ordinance respecting Commissioners to make inquiries concerning public matters, the Ordinance respecting Public Printing, and the Ordinances respecting Cemeteries, were each read the third time and passed.

SECOND READINGS—LAW RELATING TO EX-BOARDS?

In moving second reading of a bill to amend the law exempting certain property from seizure and sale under executions, Mr. Haultain explained that last year the law was amended for the purpose of securing the benefits of the exemptions to the family or heirs of a man who died insolvent. It was right that the family should have the benefits which would be theirs if death had not occurred. But by providing for the enjoyment of the exemptions by the heirs, they had made the law too wide. There might be cases where the heirs would be remote connections or perhaps not relatives at all, and who would have no moral right to the exemptions.

The present amendment was intended to limit the application of the provision so as to give the benefits, in event of death, only in case the heirs were the widow or family of the insolvent. Another present feature of the law was this: An absconding debtor forfeited the benefits of exemptions if the creditor had not already obtained judgment; but if the creditor had obtained judgment the forfeiture did not apply. Thus if an absconding debtor had two creditors, one of whom had been endeavoring to get payment and the other of whom had taken no action, the latter, who had the least right, could seize the goods ordinarily exempt, while the other could not. The bill was also intended to remedy that anomaly. Bill read a second time.

Other Bills given second reading were to amend the Partnerships Ordinance, the Elections Ordinance, the Ordinance respecting the holding of lands in trust for religious congregations, the Ordinance respecting security to be given by public officers, and the Ordinance for the protection of Sheep. Mr. Haultain's explanation, which applied to all of the above, was that the amendments were only minor ones, of the class referred to in His Honor's speech as intended to cover deficiencies of phraseology or slight inaccuracies or deficiencies in the legislation. They had been suggested line for line and word for word by the Consolidation Commission in some cases; and in some of the cases the amendments were for the purpose of bringing their legislation into conformity with changes made in the Federal Act relating to Land Titles.

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

A number of Bills were taken up in Committee of the Whole. A question of

TERITORIAL JURISDICTION

arising during consideration of a clause of the bill amending the Interpretation Ordinance, Mr. Haultain said the Ordinances of the Territories were applicable over the whole North-West, in Athabasca and Mackenzie just as well as in Assiniboin and Alberta. People were in the habit of talking of the unorganized territory as if it were intended to be devoid of government. In reality so far as the Government and Legislature were concerned there was no distinction other than that certain portions of the country had represented in the House and other portions had not. Every Ordinance, excepting only the Liquor License Ordinance, was applicable, if there was reason or necessity for its application, in any and every part of the North-West Territories. In regard to the liquor law, the jurisdiction of the Assembly to repeal the prohibitory law was confined to the territory which embraced the electoral districts created by the Act of 1888. In regard to all other matters in which the Assembly has jurisdiction, both the legislative and administrative power extends without distinction over the whole Territories, and he might say, as well as wherever there appeared to be necessary.

Dr. Patrick—Then a party setting out to prairie at the North Pole would be unable to fulfil our Ordinance;

Mr. Haultain—In such a case I think we might remit the fine.

THE CONSOLIDATION.

Mr. Clinkskill brought up a point he had mentioned in the debate on the Ad-dress. He wanted to know if, in delegating powers to the Commission to alter the boundaries of the territories, the Assembly had not given the Commission the power to make returns of cases, convictions, etc., half-yearly in duplicate, to the Territorial Treasurer and the Attorney General's office; also to make returns of all moneys collected by fines, etc., half-yearly. By the experience gained it was found that the duplication of returns was unnecessary. One amendment provided for the returns to be made only to the office of the Attorney General. The second amendment provided that instead of remitting money half yearly, magistrates should send in the money immediately upon its receipt by them.

MUNICIPAL, POWERS, HERDS, ESTRAYS, ETC.

Mr. Ross moved second reading of a list of Bills amending the Municipal, Pound Districts, Entire Animals, Estray Animals, and the Herding of Animals Ordinances.

In respect of the first named, he said there were a number of amendments to be made to make clearer the wording of the Ordinance. The only important change proposed in the law was to restore to municipalities the power to regulate the running at large of animals. Last year this power was taken from municipalities for the purpose of giving the Government control of the matter of the selling of estray animals. In recent years instances had come to light of valuable animals having been sold by poundkeepers for a mere pittance,—sold without proper advertisement,—instances, respecting which it was scarcely too harsh to say that the owners had been virtually robbed. But in attempting to reach that evil, the Government found that they had over-reached, and had deprived towns and villages of a power which in the cases of towns and villages could be used locally to advantage. The chief amendment proposed was to restore to municipalities the power to make local arrangement for restraining the running at large of animals, appointing