

and salaries and all other expenditure for the financial year beginning 1st Jan., 1901.

Mr. D. H. Macdonald hoped that in future the legislature would be called together earlier in the year than had been the case in the past. If that were done they would not have to carry over so many accounts, and there would not be occasion for so many orders in council.

Mr. Ross said the records of the year showed that the number of accounts carried over this year was less than ever before. As to calling the House together earlier, the committee was well aware that there were circumstances that necessitated the holding of the session at the present time. They had to be guided to a very large extent by the Parliament met at Ottawa. They could not very well estimate their expenditure until they knew what their revenue would be; and although they might have private assurances from ministers on the point, yet if they were made public certain questions might be asked in the Dominion house that might embarrass the intention of the Government.

The supplementary estimates were agreed to and the House adjourned.

## EVENING SESSION.

The House resumed committee of supply at eight o'clock.

## WELL BORING.

On the vote for \$14,000 for boring and testing for water.

Mr. J. B. Hawkes said the water question was important to the whole Territories, and to his district. Last year the vote was \$18,000 and he did not get a cent for his district. He did not know what he should get, now the vote had been reduced to \$14,000. He would like to see a well in auger in his district. It was of great importance to induce settlers to come to the country, and keep them there. Last year there was no difficulty in his district because Nature gave an abundant supply; but as to the North-West Government not all his pleading nor all his eloquence could get anything from them. He was sure the item had been reduced.

Mr. Thos. McKay said that last year his district suffered from dry weather. The Commissioner promised to send a well-borer, but it did not come. The condition of affairs was different now. The men suffering from a surplus of water, and as far as he was concerned there was no occasion to make a demand on the item. The very same reason, however, made it necessary for a larger expenditure on roads and bridges, and he thought that should be taken into consideration.

Mr. D. B. McDonald said the state of affairs in his district was very unsatisfactory. He complained that the adopted route had not been followed. This placed both the Government and the member in a curious position, because settlers had been advised the borer was going their way, and it did not go.

Mr. C. Fisher and Mr. S. MacLeod complained of the unsatisfactory operations of the well-borers in their respective districts.

Captain Meyers said that last year he expected a well-borer in his district but was disappointed. Notwithstanding the conditions of affairs had changed, as Mr. McKay had said, yet still felt the necessity of a well-borer in the Kintinsto district.

Dr. Patrick thought if a well-borer were to be sent to Kintinsto the proper road, by way of Yorkton (Laughton). They wanted some wells there, if the machine were sent to Yorkton it could be forwarded to Kintinsto on the extension of M. & N. W. by that line. (Oh! oh!)

Mr. Ross said in reply to the member for South Regina that there was really very little to discuss. The department had had to buy new machines and that was the reason the item had been increased. They did not, however, intend to purchase more, and the amount for operating was very much the same, so he did not think there would be an increase next year. The hon. member for South Regina had on many occasions drawn the attention, not only of the House but of the whole country to what he called the scarcity of water in South Regina. Now he (Mr. Ross) knew that there was not a scarcity of water in South Regina. Water could be obtained in the district at much easier depths than in many other portions of the Territories. The machine of the Regina Board of Trade had struck water at every place it had tested, the depth varying from 87 to 100 ft. In parts of the country people could not get water at that depth, and yet had never asked for a well-borer. There were many districts where had been tried all ordinary methods to a depth of 125 ft. and had not been able to solve the question, and the work had been unsatisfactory in that they had not been able to locate water. Regina was the only district where water could be easily obtained that the department had been asked to go into. In the eastern part of Assinibina there were places where 200 feet had been sunk and no water obtained. In North Qu'Appelle they had tried and as to the route not being followed, perhaps the route laid down by the member for the district had not been followed; but the route laid down by the department had been followed. As to the dissatisfaction mentioned in the other places, it must be remembered that well-boring machines were very liable to get out of order, and progress was often slow. When you had got down 300 ft. the progress was very slow, while striking an occasional rock did not hasten the business. If water was located at 150 feet it could not be guaranteed that water would be found on the other hand they might not let it at all, and the people became disheartened.

The vote was then agreed to.

## LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS.

On \$12,000 for aid to local improvement districts.

Dr. Patrick asked if the work done was paid for by the taxes. Were there no grants made in respect of that, or was the grant part separated from the sum paid? He raised the question because Indian Head did certainly seem to have received a large amount.

Mr. Thos. McKay asked how it was the grant was only \$12,000 this year whereas it was \$14,000 last year.

Mr. Ross said he was glad the question had been raised. The payment made for work outside of Indian Head was in respect of work done by statute labor. There was a sworn statement that it was done outside of Indian Head and Qu'Appelle. The department had been very particular about that. A similar amount was paid to other districts in proportion to the work done. In regard to the reduction of the vote to \$14,000, it was based upon an estimate of 23 cents a day for the work done in local improvement districts.

The first vote was put in, not with the idea of assisting these districts to do their work but to make the local improvement law popular. Where the work was done by labor there would be a sufficient amount to pay for the work and the small expenses for carrying on the work. It was in the nature of assistance to enable them to carry on their work. The department hoped by that method they could show that in any district



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that but indicating this particular route. With regard to the advance to \$25, it was paid on account of the lateness of the season, and the peculiar conditions under which the men had to work.

The vote was then agreed to.

## DR. GOGGIN'S SALARY.

On the vote for \$3,000, the salary of the superintendent of Education,

Mr. J. B. Hawkes proposed it be reduced by \$1,500. He said that when first the gentleman came amongst them there was no doubt he ought to have been paid a fair salary. Now, however, that things were in good working order, it should be reduced. He did not suppose Dr. Goggins was the only man that could be got to run the educational system. Some time he was a good man but the system would not fail him if he had not.

He thought the educational system of the North-West Territories depended upon one man, it was a poor look out.

He (Mr. Hawkes) believed there were many men who could do the work equally as well as Dr. Goggins, and for a less salary. It was nothing new for Dr. Goggins to have his salary altered. He had had it both raised and reduced before to-day. In Manitoba in 1873 was head of the normal school at \$2,000 a year, that was raised to \$2,500, but when Mr. Joseph Martin came into power it was cut down to \$1,500. Mr. Martin must have economical ideas, same as the Opposition: Seeing that Dr. Goggins was used both to increase and decrease; and as the educational organisation was in good working order, his salary ought to be cut down.

Mr. Haultain said the hon. member was quite welcome to any credit to which he might be entitled as to the resemblance of himself to Mr. Joseph Martin. The hon. gentleman had made certain statements and quoted some figures as to Dr. Goggins's career. Dr. Goggins had never been employed at any of the salaries named; had never been advanced in the way stated and had never been reduced in the way stated.

Mr. Hawkes said he got the information from official sources from the department of education, Manitoba.

Mr. Haultain said that the authority of Dr. Goggins he believed that all the statements were wrong. There was not a single number of the figures mentioned correct: not one of the incidents mentioned had ever happened. The hon. member for South Regina was right in saying that you could get lots of men at \$2,000 to do the work. May be so, but he (Mr. Haultain) would like to know where. He would give the hon. gentleman and the committee some figures as to what was being paid elsewhere. In Ontario they had several officials to do the work that Dr. Goggins did here, and the salaries paid them amounted to \$13,000 a year. In Quebec \$11,000 were paid for the work Dr. Goggins did here, while if they went to the United States they would find still larger salaries paid.

Mr. Haultain said that they were not in the position of a province, that could raise its own revenue. The revenue of the Territories was a federal grant in trust for special purposes.

They would not be justified therefore in doing as much as they would like, but they could show their sympathy by granting the amount asked for.

Mr. D. H. McDonald seconded.

Mr. Ross said, yes, just the same. He did not allow the commutation in Qu'Appelle. They collected a cash tax.

## THE SHELLBROKE ROAD AND THE YUKON ROUTES.

On \$41,000 for construction and improvement of roads, of which the sum of \$500 was for the Shellbroke Road.

Mr. Ross said the North-West Government had got \$132,000 from the Yukon permits, and they thought that as a large number of persons were going to the Yukon something should be done towards improving the roads going to that district. A good deal was being said about the Edmonton route.

Mr. R. S. Lake asked if Indian Head allowed the commutation on the same lines as the local improvement districts.

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The vote was agreed to.

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## GALICIANS AND DOUKHOIERS.

Dr. Patrick asked if any provision was being made for the education of the Galicians and Doukhobors.

Mr. Haultain said the problem had not yet presented itself. The people mentioned were not yet sufficiently settled down. He thought they would have to wait until some steps were taken in regard to the formation of school districts amongst them. The money the Government had for school purposes was to help those who helped themselves. They could not at present establish free schools. When these people got more settled down on their lands, it was hoped that school districts would be formed amongst them, in the same way as amongst the other peoples in the Territories. As to the Doukhobors they were no poorer than other people and would be perfectly able to bear their share of the burdens that the people of this country had to bear. In regard to the Galicians, they were already forming school districts and were paying their taxes. There were a few about the trustees. These people wanted a straight road. Having done so much the Government could not agree to it: that would be to waste the money that had been spent. If possible, however, he might take the opportunity of going over the road himself, and see for himself. The petition that had been presented to the House that day had not much weight. The gentlemen who had sent it did not know anything about the road. Their position did not give them opinion any value on a work they had never seen. This road was a bad road, and he hoped the Opposition would not in so early a stage in its career try to upset one of the main planks in its own platform. (Hear, hear.)

The education vote was then agreed to in toto.

## AGRICULTURE AND STATISTICS.

On the vote of \$18,775 for these services.

Mr. Thos. McKay pointed out that nothing was provided for the destruction of cayotes. The past year pelts had fetched higher prices than ever before, and this had led to a large slaughter; and he had no doubt that if the opportunity were taken to offer a bounty now that the hunting season was over, the good work would continue.

The amendment was lost and the bill read a third time.

## BULLS, ETC.

Mr. Bulyea moved the second reading of a bill respecting stallions and bulls. The object was to provide that the close season for bulls running at large should be curtailed. Heretofore bulls had been allowed to run at large from April 1st to March 31st. The bill provided that this period should be reduced and that liberty only allowed between July 1st and December 31st.

The bill was read a second time.

## THE LIQUOR LAW.

In committee on the bill amending the liquor licensing Ordinance.

Mr. A. E. Cross objected to the clause restricting a village of 300 inhabitants to one licensed hotel, and moved that it be struck out.

Dr. Patrick conceded that one hotel in such a village would be sufficient.

Mr. R. B. Bennett moved that in a village of 300 there should be no license at all.

Mr. C. Fisher maintained that it was

Dr. Elliott asked in what classes they judged.

Mr. Bulyea—Stock.

Dr. Patrick asked for an explanation of the item of \$200 for the purchase of brand books.

Mr. Bulyea said that he had explained last year that an arrangement had been made with the Calgary Herald, and the Department had decided to purchase brand books and not issue them. It was the intention of the Department to supply them to Pound keepers, members of the Assembly, stock inspectors and magistrates; so that they might locate animals sold. The brand book would be sold by the Calgary Herald for \$2, and the Department could not have done it for less.

The vote was agreed to.

## HOSPITALS.

On the vote for \$9,300 for hospitals, charities and public health,

Mr. J. B. Hawkes said he had been informed that in public hospital patients had been refused permission to have medical men other than the hospital doctors, although they offered to pay for them. The Government should have access to the hospital and see that there were no such rules as that, and if there were, the hospitals should not be entitled to the grant.

Mr. Bulyea said no complaint had been made to the Department, and until such a complaint was made he could not take cognizance of the matter.

The vote was agreed to.

## THE AFRICAN CONTINGENTS.

On \$1,404 for Miscellaneous.

Mr. Thos. McKay said he would like to have seen something for the Strathcona Horse. He objected to the six months' salary to R. C. Laurie and Victor Dodd, as he thought a smaller sum would have done. The civil servants had made sacrifices it was true, but so had the farmers.

Mr. Haultain said there was a great deal of difference in recognising a few civil servants who had gone and giving them leave of absence on salary, and giving a sum of money to a large force. After all, the little grant to the first contingent was more formal recognition, not intended to help them in any way, but to show them in good will.

The sum of \$300 was quite sufficient for that purpose. The men leaving the public service of the Territories were however on a different footing. They had asked for six months' leave to go on active service, and it had been granted.

Dr. Elliott said it was only following the example set by banks, corporations and private individuals.

The vote was agreed to.

## THE HULL AND OTTAWA FIRES.

The message from the Lieutenant Governor asking for a grant of \$10,000 in aid of the sufferers from the fires in Hull and Ottawa was received by House, the members standing.

Mr. Haultain said that they were not in the position of a province, that could raise its own revenue. The revenue of the Territories was a federal grant in trust for special purposes.

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## THIRD READINGS.

The following bills were read a third time and passed, to amend the Ordinance respecting mortgages and sales of personal property; to incorporate Edmonton Public Hospital; respecting clerks and deputy clerks; respecting sheriffs and deputy sheriffs; to amend the Pound Ordinance; to grant further powers to the town of Lethbridge; to amend the Ordinance adding a certain area to the municipality of Indian Head; to amend the Agricultural Societies Ordinance; to amend and consolidate the Brand Ordinance.

THE VILLAGE ORDINANCE.

When the Village Ordinance bill came up for third reading,

Mr. D. H. McDonald moved that it be referred back to committee for the purpose of being amended to the effect that a village could not be erected if a majority of the people protested. He argued that the principle contained in the Ordinance had all along been objected to by members of the opposition.